UNIV. OF ARIZONA
PQ2177 .C42 1900 mn
Cerfberr, Anatole/Compendium. H. de Bal
3 9001 03780 4716

UNIVERSITY
OF
ARIZONA
LIBRARY

This Volume
Presented to the Library
by

Charles C. Day

1976

L250

COMPENDIUM
SARRASINE
A PASSION IN THE DESERT
THE GIRL WITH GOLDEN EYES

COMPENDIUM

PQ
2177
C42
1900

H. DE BALZAC'S

COMÉDIE HUMAINE

...BY...

A. CERFBERR and J. CHRISTOPHE

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

PAUL BOURGET

A WORK CROWNED BY THE FRENCH ACADEMY

TRANSLATED AND EDITED BY

JNO. RUDD, B.A.

PHILADELPHIA
THE GEBBIE PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.
1900

Copyrighted, 1899, by
THE GEBBIE PUBLISHING CO., Limited

INTRODUCTION.

Are you a confirmed "Balzacian?" as was before asked of "Young France," the day following the apparition of that Rabelaisian and mystical epic poem "The Wild Ass' Skin."

Have you experienced, when clandestinely reading at college some incomplete volume of the Comédie Humaine, a kind of exaltation which no other book you had ever obtained has since been able to afford you?

Have you dreamed, at that age when one makes his vintage in advance of all the fruits of the tree of life—again in bloom, yes—have you dreamed of being Daniel d'Arthez, and robed in the fame and power of his works, of being consoled one day for all the sadness of youthful poverty by the sublime Diane, Duchesse de Maufrigneuse, Princesse de Cadignan?

Or, more ambitious and less literary, have you longed to see, a new Rastignac, the portals of high life opened before your covetous gaze by the golden key dangling on Delphine de Nucingen's bracelet?

Romancist, have you sighed for the angelic tenderness of a Henriette de Mortsauf and savored in dreams the innocent emotions of the freshly gathered bouquets, listened to the griefs, felt the furtive pressing of the hands, by the banks of a blue and lazy narrow river, in a valley where your love would be candid and trembling as the lily—that ideally chaste flower?

Melancholic, have you caressed a chimera, when the sombre hours of old age have begun, of a friendship equal to that of the brave Schmucke, who was enveloped in all the manias of his poor Pons?

Have you thought of the sovereign power of secret societies and deliberated with yourself which, amongst all your companions, was worthy of entering into "The Thirteen"?

Is not the map of France spread out before you, distributed in as many districts as the number of romances contained in the Comédie Humaine? At Tours are represented Birotteau, la Gamard, and the formidable Abbé Troubert; at Douai, Claës; Limoges, Madame Graslin; Besançon, Savarus and his ruptured love; Angoulême, Rubempré; Sancerre, Madame de la Baudraye; Alençon, that touching old maid, to whom her uncle, the Abbé de Sponde, with a gentle irony, said: "You are too ingenious, Rose; there is no need to be so ingenious to be happy."

Oh! the sorcery of the most marvelous magician of letters that we have known since Shakespeare. If you fall under his enchantments, not but what this is a happiness, here is a book which will charm you, a book which would have ravished Balzac himself—for Balzac was more the dupe of his work than his most fanatical reader, and all those of whom he dreamed had to him a civic status. This volume, of nearly six hundred pages, is in effect the civic status of all the characters in the Comédie Humaine, of whom are found, detail by detail, the smallest adventures of those heroes who pass and repass in traversing these fifty romances; by which is rendered you in one minute the emotions formerly experienced in reading such and such of his masterpieces. Speaking modestly, this is a sort of index of the subjects of a unique style; an index of living people.

Well, now of the Balzacians who have dreamed of compiling the constitution of the civic status. For my own part, I have known five or six who have begun this singular task. Not to cite more than two names amongst numerous others, the idea of this vapory fancy entered the head of that subtile and delicate observer, M. Henri Meilhac, and that of the *criminaliste* writer, Émile Gaboriau. I well remember myself, amongst the papers of my eighteenth year, having some sheets covered with notes taken with the same intention. But the work was too immense. I lacked the infinite patience

which needed to be joined to an inextinguishable ardor of enthusiasm. The two faithful followers of the MASTER, who have unitedly erected this monument to him, would, perhaps, have been unable to surmount the difficulties of the enterprise if they had not supported each other by carrying out their work in common—M. Christophe, by his minuteness; M. Cerfberr, by his infallible memory and his passionate faith in the genius of the great Honoré—a faith which enabled him to move mountains of documents. It would make a pretty chapter of literary ana to write the history of this collaboration. A melancholy chapter, for it would call up the memory of the charming man who first approached MM. Cerfberr and Christophe, and who has to our grief died since that time. He was called Albert Allenet, and was the chief director of a valiant little review, "la Jeune France" he found the means of support during those years with a perseverance worthy "A Man of Business" of the Comédie Humaine. I can still see him—fevered, worn out, but with his countenance always animated with enthusiasm—accosting me in a corridor of the theatre to speak to me of the project formed by M. Cerfberr, and we almost both together discovered that the same idea had occurred to M. Christophe. The latter had already arranged a case of counters, labels, and classifications of the names of Balzac's characters. When two men meet in the same enterprise as compilers, they either hate each other or unite their efforts.

Thanks to the excellent Allenet, both professed Balzacians marvelously understood this. Poor Allenet! It was but a short time after that we conveyed to the cemetery, on a sad afternoon at the end of autumn, the one whom we had all known and loved. He is dead; so also is that other Balzacian who was much interested in this work, and to whom the Comédie Humaine was his only thought, Honoré Granoux. He was a Marseilles merchant, with drawn features and already a great sufferer, when I first knew him; but he revived

as he spoke of Balzac; and with the mysterious veneration of a conspirator he pronounced these words: "The vicomte," designating by this that supreme initiate in *Balzacolatrie*, the incomparable bibliophile to whom we devote the history of the works of the romancier, M. de Spoelberch de Lovenjoul. "The vicomte approves or disapproves"—this was Granoux's absolute formula, who was himself consecrated to the immense labor of collecting the lesser articles published by Balzac since the first appearance of his writings. And see what fascination that "devil of a man"—as Théophile Gautier still calls him—exercised over his disciples. I myself can render a good account of those little details of the Balzacian mania, such an one as would tire the reader. As to myself, I have found, and still find, nothing more natural than the words of Balzac to Jules Sandeau when he spoke of a sister who was ill: "Return to reality. Who shall Eugénie Grandet marry?"

Fascination! this is the only word to characterize the kind of influence that Balzac exercised over those who truly tasted, and this is not the day of miracles. Some years ago Vallès described "the victims of the book," in an eloquent page of the "Refractaires." Sainte-Beuve, little suspected of partiality in regard to the editor-in-chief of "la Revue Parisienne," tells an anecdote more peculiar and more significant than all the others:

At one time the whole of a society which had met together in Venice, the most aristocratic, too, advised the distribution amongst its divers members of the title rôles of the Comédie Humaine, and certain of these rôles, added the critic mysteriously, were fine and thoroughly played even to their end. A dangerous experiment, for we know that Balzac's heroes and heroines often coasted the most dangerous abysses of the social hell. This took place about 1840. We are now near the close of the century, and the witchcraft is not yet exhausted. The work to which these notes serve as an intro-

duction proves this. At the same time it may be remarked that Balzac's men are, the same in literature as in life, apparently, much more numerous since the death of the romancist.

Balzac seems to have less observed the society of his own times, than to have contributed to forming one. One or another of his characters were truer to life in 1860 than in 1835. When the acts of a phenomenon are thus given and with this intensity, it is not sufficient to pronounce them words of infatuation, fashion, or mania. The seduction of an author becomes a psychological fact of capital importance and one that analysis must explain.

I think I can see two reasons for this particular force in Balzac's genius. One resides in the special nature of his vision, the other in the philosophical calibre which he has given to all his work. It was this vision alone that sufficed to point out the need of this Compendium. Turn over a leaf at hazard, and calculate the quantity of imagined facts in supposing these two thousand biographies, all individual, each distinct, and for the most part complete; that is to say, taking the personage at his birth and not leaving him until his death. Balzac not only knew the date of birth and death, he also knew what the spirit of the country was at that time, of the province, and of the trade to which the man belonged. He was informed as to his taxes, income, and his state of culture. He was not ignorant that Grandet could not have made his fortune by the same process that Gobseck, his rival in avarice, had done; or Ferdinand du Tillet, the jackal, with the same broad methods as that elephant de Nucingen.

He is authentic and he measures the exact revenue of the character to its depths, the same as he authenticates and measures the attachments of his different characters between each other; so well that every individual is found constituted separately and distinct in his personal and social reality, and the same obtains in each family as in each individual. It is the

skeleton of these individuals and families that you contemplate in these notes by MM. Cerfberr and Christophe; but that this collection of facts relies one on the other by a logic equal to that of real life is the least effort of Balzac's genius. Does a certificate of birth, a marriage settlement, an estate, or a fortune represent a person? Evidently not. It needs bones, flesh and blood, the muscles and the nerves. As regards Balzac, the enumeration of these facts animated him; he gave a circumstantial view of the conditions and existence of his creations, a superadded view of these beings themselves: and at first sight he knew them physiologically. The history of their corporeal machine was no mystery to him. Of Birotteau's gout, of M. de Mortsauf's nervous affection, of the profound reasons for Flore's possession of Rouget, of Louis Lambert's catalepsy, he is as well informed as a physician; he is equally well informed as a confessor as to the spiritual mechanism which drives this animal machine. The most inconsiderable frailty of conscience was perceptible to him. From the janitress Cibot to the Marquise d'Espard, not one of his women had an evil thought that he could not penetrate. With what art, comparable only to that of Stendhal and Laclos, and the most subtile analysts, he marks, in "The Secrets of the Princess of Cadignan," the passing from comedy to sincerity. He knew when a sentiment was simple and when it was complex; when the heart was the dupe of the mind, of the senses. Beside this, he knew the language of his characters, he distinguished their voices, and we ourselves can distinguish them in the dialogues. Vautrin's growling, la Gamard's hissing, Mme. de Mortsauf's melodious voice which lingered in the ear. One such intensity of conjuration is as communicative as enthusiasm or panic. There is abundant testimony to prove that, with Balzac, this conjuration is mystically accomplished, enfranchised, as it were, from the ordinary laws of life. See in what terms Dr. Fournier, the actual mayor of Tours,* narrates

* 1896.

the method of the novelist's working, according to the confidences of a servant in the Saché château:

"Once he locked himself in his chamber, and there remained many days. He was plunged in a kind of ecstasy, and, armed with a crow's quill, he wrote night and day; he abstained from food and contented himself with decoctions of coffee, which he himself prepared."*

In "Facino Cane" this phenomenon is found described as follows:

"One passion only had power to draw me from my studies; and yet what was that passion but a study of another kind? I used to watch the manners and customs of the faubourg ——. Even then observation had come to be an instinct with me; a faculty of penetrating to the soul without neglecting the body; or, rather, a power of grasping external details so thoroughly that they never detained me for a moment, and at once I passed through and beyond them. I could enter into the life of the human creatures whom I watched, just as the dervish in the 'Arabian Nights' could pass into any soul or body after pronouncing a certain formula." And he added, as he followed the workman and his wife down the street: "I could make their lives mine, I felt their rags on my back, I walked with their gaping shoes on my feet; their cravings, their needs had all passed into my soul, or my soul had passed into theirs. *It was the dream of a waking man.*"

One day, while with a friend watching the passers-by upon the boulevard, he saw an eatable seller passing; his friend was stupefied to see Balzac touch the man's sleeve with his own hand; he went to him, took up a piece, broke it, smelt of it, and passed it at arm's length to a beggar. Am I in fault in making

* Dr. Fournier's pamphlet on the statue to Balzac, that statue to the work of which M. Henry Renault so ardently devoted himself—another devotee who founded "le Balzac." In this pamphlet is to be found a good, though curious, portrait of Balzac, after a sepia by Louis Boulanger, which belongs to M. the Baron Larrey.

clear this sort of imagination, which may be observed among the ecstatics of a religious order? With an equal gift Balzac could not create, like Edgar [Allan] Poe, and give one nightmares. He was preserved from the fantastical by another gift which seemed contradictory to the first. This visionary was in reality a philosopher; that is to say, an amateur in manners and general ideas. This is proven by his biography. We can point to his being immersed, during his college years at Vendôme, in the folly of abstract readings. All the theological and mystical books which he could unearth in that old house of the Oratorians were absorbed by the child to such an extent that when he left school, ill, his brain was much the same as if it had been under the influence of opium. The story of "Louis Lambert" is a monograph of his own intellect.

During his youth and in the moments taken from his profession, how did he occupy himself? Still in general ideas. We see him interested in the quarrel between Geoffroy Saint-Hillaire and Cuvier, disturbed by the hypothesis of the unity of creation; he assumes the mystical, and in fact his novels overflow with theories. Not one of his works, but what extracts abstract thoughts by the hundred.

If he describes, as in "The Abbé Birotteau," the misfortunes of an old celibate priest, he profits thereby to sketch a theory on the development of sensibility, and another theory on the future of the Catholic Church. If he describes, as in "The Firm of Nucingen," a supper scene amongst Parisian *blasés*, he introduces a philosopical treatise on credit, on the revenue of banks, and the possibilities it affords—what shall I say?

Speaking of Daniel d'Arthez, that one of his heroes who, with Albert Savarus and Raphaël, most resembles himself, he writes: "Daniel d'Arthez would not allow that any writer could attain to a preëminent rank without a profound knowledge of metaphysics. He was engaged in ransacking the spoils of ancient and modern philosophy, and in the assimila-

tion of it all; *he would be like Molière, a profound philosopher first, and a writer of comedies afterward.*" Certain readers even estimate that philosophy is superabundant in Balzac, the overfullness of hypotheses generally overflows all bounds, and that his novels constantly increase in digressions. Be this as it may, it seems indisputable that this was his master (*maîtresse*) faculty, the virtue and vice of his thoughts. We see now by what singular detours this power of generalization, —the most opposed, pretend some—gives to the creative power, and augments in him the faculty of the poetic visionary.

It is important to remark in the first place that this power of the visionary cannot be directly exercised. Balzac had hardly time to breathe. The list of his works, year by year, arranged by his sister, demonstrate that, from his advent into fame until his death, he never took the leisure to rest himself; he regarded all about him, he studied men, he made himself a Molière and Saint-Simon, by daily and familiar contact. He cut his life in two, writing at night and sleeping in the day; it was seldom that he gave an hour to visiting, the promenade, or love. Indeed, he would not admit that so troublesome love—what he did in that way was at a distance and by letter: "so as to form his style." This in all cases was what he most complaisantly practiced—it being an exception to find any trace of these mysterious intrigues in his correspondence.

While young, he had the same system of forced labor, the kind that the experience of this master in literature exacted was reduced to a miminum; but this miminum sufficed him, just because of his gift of philosophy, which he possessed in such a high degree. To this feeble number of positive gifts supplied by observation, he applied an analysis so intuitive, in what he discovered, behind these slender facts gathered in small quantities, a profound generative power, as it were. He himself, and always referring to Daniel d'Arthez, described in a sketch the method of this analytical and generalizing work.

He called it a "retrospective penetration." Truly he seized upon the gifts of his experience and threw them into the crucible of reveries. Thanks to an alchemy very analogous to Cuvier's method, the smallest detail suffices him to reconstruct the whole temperament, and an individual into a whole class; but in this labor of assignment he is guided, always and above all, by the customary proceedings of the philosopher: that searches out and sees the cause.

Thanks to this research this thinker has defined nearly all the great principles of the psychological modifications characteristic of our times. He saw clearly the new sentiments that were produced by the transfer of classes, the one to the other, by the installation amongst us of democracy upon the ruins of the old order of things. He has included every complication of heart and mind in the modern woman by an intuition of the laws which are imposed on her development. He has divined the transformation in the life of artists due to the metamorphosis of the national situation; and the picture of journalism that he traces in "A Distinguished Provincial at Paris" remains a very truth. It seems to me that this same power of vision of causes, which form the richest ideas in his work, is done by magic. While other novelists write of the outside of humanity for us, he points out to us at one and the same time both the outside and the in.

The personages who gush out of his brain are supported and carried by the same social waves that support and carry us. The generative facts that he has created are those which continually minister about ourselves. So many young men are supposed to be models of Rastignac, for instance; it is these passions which consume the ambitious poor of our age of unbridled covetousness, and which multiply about our disinherited youth. Add to this that Balzac was not content to point out the fertile resources of the modern mind, but that he has turned upon it the sub-light of the most ardent imagination that was ever known. By a very rare happening this

philosopher was also a man, the equal of the story-tellers of the Orient, to which his solitude and his over-excitation of nightly labors have communicated a brilliant and continued hallucination. He has been able to impart this fever to his readers, and to plunge them into a sort of "Thousand and One Nights" country, where every passion and all the needs of reality appear, but amplified almost to a phantasmagoria, like as in the nightmares of laudanum and hashish. How is it possible, for certain readers, to understand that Balzac's world has more of life than the other, and that, as a consequence, they should model their activity to his resemblance? It is possible that to-day this phenomenon is becoming rarer, and that Balzac, admired as much as ever, does not exercise the same fascinating influence. They hold to this, that the great social causes which he has defined have nearly finished their work; that other forces have modified the new generation and have prepared other shades of sensibility. It none the less remains that we have acquired—for the better understanding of all the central portion of the nineteenth-century French—the Comédie Humaine, which must be read and re-read; and our thanks are due to MM. Cerfberr and Christophe for this Compendium. Thanks to them we march more easily, as we traverse the painted and frescoed long galleries of that enormous palace—but unfinished, for we lack there those scenes of military life, of whose titles he dreamed: "A marches forcées"; "La Bataille d'Austerlitz"; and "Apres Dresde." Certainly Tolstoi's "War and Peace" is an admirable book, but how can we fail to regret the non-painting of the *Grande Armée* and our great Emperor by Balzac, our literary Napoleon?

PAUL BOURGET.

NOTE.

THE reference letters following the titles of stories are in conformity with the Index on pages 361 and 362 of the volume entitled "A Prince of Bohemia" in Balzac's Comédie Humaine.

COMPENDIUM

TO THE

COMÉDIE HUMAINE

BY

HONORÉ DE BALZAC

A

Abramko, a Polish Jew of herculean strength, entirely devoted to the broker Élie Magus, by whom he was employed as porter and to guard, with the aid of three ferocious dogs, his daughter and his treasures, in 1844, in an old mansion situated on the causeway of Minimes, near by the Palais-Royal, Paris. Abramko was compromised in the Polish insurrection and Magus interested himself in saving him [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Adele, a good and noble Briarde, in the employment of Denis Rogron and his sister, Sylvie, from 1824 to 1827, at Provins. Contrary to her mistress she showed herself full of pity and sympathy for their young cousin, Pierrette Lorrain [Pierrette, *i*].

Adele, chambermaid to Madame Val-Noble, at the time when she was kept in magnificent style by Jacques Falleix, the stockbroker, who failed in business in 1829 [The Harlot's Progress, *Y*].

Adolphe, a little, blonde young man, was clerk for Fritot, a shawl merchant, Paris; in the neighborhood of the Bourse; in the reign of Louis-Philippe [Gaudissart II., *n*].

Adolphus, head of the banking house of Adolphus & Co.,

Manheim, father of the Baroness Wilhelmine d'Aldrigger [The Firm of Nucingen, *t*].

Agathe, SISTER, a nun of the convent of Chelles, a refugee, under the Terror, with Sister Martha and the Abbé de Marolles, in a mean house of the Faubourg Saint-Martin, Paris. Sister Agathe was *née* Langeais [An Episode of the Reign of Terror, *t*].

Aiglemont, GENERAL, MARQUIS VICTOR D', heir of the Marquis d'Aiglemont and nephew of the Countess Listomère-Landon, from whom he inherited her dowry; born in 1783. After being the friend of the Maréchale de Carigliano, he espoused, in the close of the year 1813 (he was at this time the youngest and one of the most brilliant colonels of the French cavalry), Mlle. Julie de Chatillonest, his cousin, with whom he lived successively at Touraine, Paris, and Versailles.* He took an active part in the supreme struggle of the Empire; but the Restoration released him of his oath to Napoleon and he had restored his command and dignities in the Body Guard, in which he rose to the rank of general and was afterward created a peer of France. Little by little he neglected his wife, who knew that he was intimate with Madame de Sérizy. In 1817, a daughter (see Helene d'Aiglemont) was born to him, who was his picture morally and physically; his three last children came into the world during the time of a liaison between the Marquise d'Aiglemont and the brilliant diplomatist Charles de Vandenesse. In 1827, the general, as well as his pupil and cousin, Godefroid de Beaudenord, was hurt financially by the fraudulent bankruptcy of Baron de Nucingen; he likewise lost a million francs which had been placed in the stock of the Wortschin Mines, in which he had speculated after hypothecating his wife's fortune; this caused his ruin. He then left for America, whence he re-

* The residence of the Marquis d'Aiglemont, at Versailles, was, it seems, situated at No. 57 of the present Paris Avenue; it was until recently occupied by one of the compilers of this work.

turned six years later, having re-made his fortune. The Marquis d'Aiglemont died, exhausted with fatigue, in 1835 [At the Sign of the Cat and Racket, *t*—The Firm of Nucingen, *t*—A Woman of Thirty, *S*].

Aiglemont, GÉNÉRALE, MARQUISE JULIE D', wife of the preceding; born in 1792. A wife against the advice of her old father, M. de Chatillonest, who gave her in marriage, in 1813, to the engaging Colonel Victor d'Aiglemont, his cousin. Her disillusion promptly followed; struck from another place by an "inflammatory complaint not infrequently fatal, and spoken of among women in confidential whispers," she fell into a state of deep melancholy. The death of the Comtesse de Listomère-Landon, her aunt by marriage, the privilege of her precious counsel was denied her. In the meantime she became a mother; by the sense of this new duty she was enabled to partially resist the love which she experienced for a young and romantic Englishman, Lord Arthur Ormond Grenville, who had studied medicine and the care and cure of physical sufferings; and who died to avoid compromising her. The marquise, broken-hearted, retired to the solitude of an old castle, situated in the midst of a cheerless and arid landscape, between Moret and Montereau; for nearly a twelvemonth she remained sunk in her melancholy, without accepting the consolations of religion which were tendered to her by the old curé of the village of Saint-Lange; then she reëntered the world of Paris. There, when nearly thirty, she yielded, touched by his true passion, to the Marquis de Vandenesse. A child, named Charles, was the result of this intimacy, but he soon perished under tragic circumstances. Two other children, Moïna and Abel, were equally the result of this union of hearts; they were preferred by their mother, to the detriment of the two first born, Helene and Gustave, who really belonged to the Marquis d'Aiglemont. Toward the age of fifty Madame d'Aiglemont, widowed, and not having remaining any of her five children except her daughter,

Moïna, sacrificed the whole of her fortune to marry her to M. de Saint-Héreen, who was a descendant of one of the most illustrious houses of France. She then went to live with her son-in-law in a magnificent hôtel bordering on the Esplanade des Invalides; but her daughter made little response to her affection: she was annoyed by some remarks that Madame d'Aiglemont had addressed to her on the compromising assiduity of the attentions of the Marquis de Vandenesse. Moïna went one day so far as to recall to her mother the remembrance of her culpable relations with the father of the young man; the poor woman, struck from this source about her old passion, fell unconscious, suffering from heart disease, and died of this stroke in 1844 [A Woman of Thirty, *S*].

Aiglemont, Helene d', the first-born daughter of the Marquis and Marquise Victor d'Aiglemont; born in 1817. Neglected by her mother, as was also her brother Gustave, for Charles, Abel, and Moïna, Helene became jealous and defiant; at about eight years of age, in a fit of wild hate, she pushed her brother Charles into the Bièvere, where he was drowned. This crime of the child always passed for a terrible accident. Grown a young woman, Helene ran away with a mysterious adventurer, a fugitive from, and of whom, justice was on his track, during the time that the Marquis d'Aiglemont was at Versailles, one of the nights of the Noël singing. Her father despairingly searched everywhere in vain; he only saw her once after that, more than seven years later, at the time of his return from America to France: the vessel in which he returned was captured by corsairs, and the captain, who was the very person who had abducted Helene, "The Parisian," safeguarded the marquis and his fortune. The two lovers had four beautiful children and apparently lived together in perfect happiness, partaking of all dangers alike; Helene refused to follow her father. In 1835, some months after the death of her husband, Madame d'Aiglemont, who was accompanying her

young daughter Moïna to the waters of the Pyrenees, was begged to give help to a poor invalid in whom she recognized Helene. She had just escaped from a shipwreck and been delivered of a child: both presently died under the eyes of Madame d'Aiglemont [A Woman of Thirty, *S*].

Aiglemont, Gustave d', second child of the Marquis Victor d'Aiglemont, born under the Restoration. He appears for the first time, when quite a child, in 1827 or 1828, prepossessing, with his father and his sister Helene, at the representation of a dismal melodrama, at the Gaîté. He was compelled to retire precipitately from the spectacle which so agitated Helene, which was parallel in its circumstances to the death of his brother Charles, which had occurred two or three years before. We next find Gustave d'Aiglemont, in the costume of the Lyceum, listening to the Thousand and One Nights, in the salon, during a reunion of the family at Versailles, the evening of the carrying off of Helene. He died young, from the cholera, leaving the widow and the children she loved the least and had given d'Aiglemont, and to whom she showed little affection [A Woman of Thirty, *S*].

Aiglemont, Charles d', third child of the Marquis and Marquise d'Aiglemont, born at the time of the relations between Madame d'Aiglemont and the Marquis de Vandenesse. He appears but once, one spring morning in 1824 or 1825, at the age of four, in a promenade on the Boulevard des Gobelins, with his sister Helene, his mother, and the Marquis de Vandenesse. Helene, in a sudden burst of jealous hate, pushes little Charles into the Bièvere, where he was drowned [A Woman of Thirty, *S*].

Aiglemont, Moïna d', the fourth child and second daughter of the Marquis and Marquise Victor d'Aiglemont. See Comtesse de Saint-Héreen [A Woman of Thirty, *S*].

Aiglemont, Abel d', fifth and last child of the Marquis and Marquise Victor d'Aiglemont, born during the intimacy of his mother with M. de Vandenesse. He was, with Moïna,

the favorite of Madame d'Aiglemont. Killed in Africa, before Constantine [A Woman of Thirty, *S*].

Ajuda-Pinto, Marquis Miguel d', Portuguese; belonging to a very ancient and immensely wealthy family, of which the eldest branch was connected with the Bragance and Grandlieu families. In 1819 he was accounted as being one of the most noted men of fashion in Parisian life. At this time he commenced the abandonment of Claire de Bourgogne, Vicomtesse de Beauséant, with whom he had been intimate for three years past; after having deceived her as to his real projects, he returned her letters through the interposition of Eugène de Rastignac and married Berthe de Rochefide [Father Goriot, *G*—The Harlot's Progress, *Y*]. In 1832 he was at a soirée given by Madame d'Espard, when every voice with one accord joined in slandering the Princesse de Cadignan in the presence of Daniel d'Arthez, then violently smitten by her charms [The Secrets of the Princess of Cadignan, *Z*]. The Marquis d'Ajuda-Pinto was a widower about 1840, when he again was married, this time to Mlle. Joséphine de Grandlieu, third daughter of the last duke of that name. Soon afterward the marquis took part in the conspiracy plotted by the friends of the Duchesse de Grandlieu and Madame de Guénic to pluck Calyste du Guénic out of the hands of the Marquise de Rochefide [Béatrix, *P*].

Adjuda-Pinto, Marquise Berthe d', *née* Rochefide. Married in 1820 to the Marquis Miguel d'Adjuda-Pinto. She died about 1840 [Béatrix, *P*].

Adjuda-Pinto, Marquise Joséphine d', one of the daughters of the Duc and Duchesse Ferdinand de Grandlieu, second wife of the Marquis Miguel d'Ajuda-Pinto, his relative by marriage. Their marriage took place about 1840 [The Harlot's Progress, *Y*].

Alain, Frédéric, born about 1767. He was head-clerk in Bordin's office, procureur at Châtelet; in 1798 he lent one hundred crowns in gold to Mongenod, his friend since

infancy; this amount not having been returned M. Alain found himself pretty nearly ruined, and was compelled to take a situation in the Mont-de-piété, a paltry position, which he united to keeping the books of the celebrated perfumer César Birotteau. In 1816, Mongenod, who had become very rich, forced M. Alain to accept one hundred and fifty thousand francs for the hundred crowns that he had loaned him: this excellent man then consecrated his unexpected fortune to works of benevolence, in concert with Judge Popinot; afterward, beginning in 1825, he became one of the most active auxiliaries of Madame de la Chanterie and her charitable society. M. Alain initiated Godefroid into the Brotherhood of Consolation [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

Albertine, chambermaid to Madame de Bargeton, between the years 1821 and 1824 [Lost Illusions, ***N***].

Albon, Marquis d', councilor to the Court and a ministerial deputy under the Restoration; born in 1777. In the month of September, 1819, he was hunting in the borders of the forest of l'Isle-Adam, with his friend Philippe de Lucy, who all at once had a stroke and fell unconscious; he had seen a poor maniac in whom he had recognized his former mistress, Stephanie de Vandières. The Marquis d'Albon, with the aid of two promenaders, M. and Mme. de Granville, brought M. de Lucy back to life; then he returned at his desire to Stephanie, where he learned from the uncle of this poor creature the pitiful story of the love of his friend and of Madame de Vandières [Farewell, ***e***].

Albrizzi, Comtesse, was, at Venice, in 1820, the friend of the celebrated melomaniac Capraja [Massimilla Doni, ***ff***].

Aldrigger, Jean-Baptiste, Baron d', an Alsatian, born in 1764. Banker at Strasbourg in 1800, at the height of his fortune during the Revolution; he married, for ambition and inclination, the heiress of Adolphus, of Manheim, a young lady worshiped by all his family, and this continued for six years. Aldrigger, whom the Emperor had created baron, was

ruined by his belief in that great man, as he termed him, about 1814 and 1815, for having too seriously taken "the Sun of Austerlitz." At the time of the invasion the upright Alsatian continued to pay out at his office and retired from the bank, which merited this saying of Nucingen, "Honest, but stoopid." Baron d'Aldrigger and his household came to Paris; he had left to him an income of forty-four thousand francs, reduced at his death, in 1823, by more than one-half, in consequence of his wife's carelessness. He left a widow and two daughters, Malvina and Isaure [The Firm of Nucingen, *t*].

Aldrigger, Théodora-Marguerite-Wilhelmine, Baronne d', *née* Adolphus. Daughter of the banker Adolphus, Manheim; much spoiled by both her father and mother; she married, in 1800, the Strasbourg banker, Aldrigger, who spoiled her equal to her parents, and as she later was by the two daughters she had after her marriage. She was a superficial woman, incapable, egoistical, coquettish, and pretty; at forty she still retained all her freshness and could still have been known as "the Little Shepherdess of the Alps." When the baron was buried, in 1823, she did not attend his funeral, as her grief was so violent; the following day, at breakfast, she was served with little peas, of which she was fond, and these little peas calmed the crisis. She resided in Paris, on the Rue Joubert, and there remained until the marriage of her youngest daughter [The Firm of Nucingen, *t*].

Aldrigger, Malvina d', eldest daughter of the Baron and Baronne d'Aldrigger, born at Strasbourg, in 1801, at the time of the greatest opulence of the family. Queenly, slender, darkly fair, she was an excellent representative of the woman "you have seen in Barcelona." Intelligent, proud, all soul, all sentiment, all expansive, she was, nevertheless, charmed by the arid Ferdinand du Tillet, who had at one time sought to marry her, but they afterward became estranged, owing to the ruin of the d'Aldriggers. Desroches, the attorney, also

dreamed of asking the hand of Malvina, but he alike renounced his intentions. The young demoiselle was confidentially advised by Eugène de Rastignac, who expressed himself as wishing to see her married; nevertheless she ended as an old maid, growing plainer day by day, gave lessons on the piano, living in poverty with her mother in a modest suite of rooms, on the third floor, in the Rue du Mont-Thabor [The Firm of Nucingen, ***t***].

Aldrigger, ISAURE D,' the second daughter of the Baron and Baroness d'Aldrigger; married to Godefroid de Beaudenord. See that name [The Firm of Nucingen, ***t***].

Aline, a young woman of Auvergne, chambermaid of Madame Véronique Graslin, to whom she was devoted, body and soul. Aline was, perhaps, the only one who enjoyed the entire confidence of the terrible secrets in the life of Madame Graslin [The Country Parson, ***F***].

Allegrain,* CHRISTOPHE-GABRIEL, French sculptor, born in 1710. At Rome, in 1758, with Vien and Lauterbourg, he assisted his friend Sarrasine in carrying off Zambinella, then a famous singer: this prima donna (*sic*) was a eunuch [Sarrasine, ***ds***].

Alphonse, friend of the ruined orphan, Charles Grandet (retired for a time to Saumur); in 1819 he acquitted himself well on a mission in which he had been intrusted by that young man: he arranged all his affairs in Paris; with the result of one little sale he paid off all his remaining indebtedness [Eugénie Grandet, ***E***].

Al-Sartchild, the name of a German banking firm, in which Gédéon Brunner was compelled to deposit the money belonging to his son Frédéric, by his own mother [Cousin Pons, ***x***].

Althor, JACOB, a banker in Hamburg, who established

* In reference to the sculptor Allegrain, who died in 1795, there are at this time in the Musée du Louvre, Paris, the following works by him: "Narcisse," "Diane," and "Venus Entering the Bath."

himself in Havre in 1815. He had a son whom, in 1829, Monsieur and Madame Mignon wished for a son-in-law [Modeste Mignon, ***K***].

Althor, FRANCISQUE, son of Jacob Althor. Francisque was the dandy of Havre, 1829; he was about to be espoused to Modeste Mignon, but he quickly abandoned his fiancée when he learned that the Mignons were ruined. A short time after he espoused the eldest Mademoiselle Vilquin [Modeste Mignon, ***K***].

Amanda, a dressmaker in Paris, under the reign of Louis-Philippe. She had, among the rest of her customers, Marguerite Turquet, alias Malaga, who was "bad pay" [A Man of Business, ***l***].

Amaury, MADAME, who owned a pavilion at Sanvic, near Ingouville, in 1829, the one which Canalis hired when he went to Havre to study Mademoiselle Mignon [Modeste Mignon, ***K***].

Ambermesnil, COMTESSE DE L', born in 1819; when about thirty-six years old she engaged to board with old Madame Vauquer, *née* Constans, in the Rue Neuve Sainte-Geneviève,* Paris. Madame de l'Ambermesnil [Father Goriot, ***G***] said she was awaiting the end of the settlement of a regular pension which was due her as the widow of a general dead on "the field of battle." Madame Vauquer surrounded her with care and attention and confided all her affairs to her. In about six months' time the countess disappeared without paying her bill. Madame Vauquer searched for her with much keenness, but she never anywhere in Paris found any trace of this adventuress.

Amédée, a name invented by Lady Dudley and applied to Felix de Vandenesse, and to whom it ever stuck, at the time when she found she had a rival in Madame de Mortsauf [The Lily of the Valley, ***L***].

Anchise, FATHER, a surname given by La Palférine to a

* Now the Rue Tournefort.

little Savoyard ten years old, who served him for nothing. "I have never seen such a mixture of besotted foolishness with great intelligence," was said of that child by the Prince of Bohemia; "he understands everything, and yet he cannot grasp the fact that I can do nothing for him" [A Prince of Bohemia, ***FF***].

Ancre, MARECHAL D', who had been good to the Duc de Nivron [The Hated Son, ***ℵ***].

Angard, at Paris, in 1840, the "professor" Angard was in consultation with Doctors Bianchon and Larabit, over Madame Hector Hulot, whom they were afraid would lose her reason [Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Angélique, SISTER, a nun in the convent of Carmellites, at Blois, under Louis XVIII.; so remarkably skinny as to be famous; she was acquainted with Renée de l'Estorade (Madame de Maucombe) and with Louise de Chaulieu (Madame Marie Gaston), who were educated in this convent [Letters of Two Brides, ***v***].

Anicette, chambermaid of the Princesse de Cadignan, in 1839. So nice, smart, and pretty that the sub-prefect of Arcis-sur-Aube, Maxime de Trailles, and Madame Beauvisage, the wife of the mayor, endeavored, each for their own party, to bribe and employ her to the benefit of the different candidates for deputy [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Annette, the first name of a young woman of the Parisian world under the Restoration. She had been carried to Écouen, where she had received practical advice from Madame Campan, mistress of Charles Grandet, before the death of the father of that young man. Toward the end of 1819, a victim of suspicions, it became necessary that she should sacrifice her happiness for a time. She lived unhappily with her husband in Écosse. She made her lover effeminate and materialized his love; they took counsel together of all happenings; on his return from the Indies, in 1827, she quickly caused an en-

gagement for him to marry Mademoiselle d'Aubrion [Eugénie Grandet, ***E***].

Annette, a servant in the household of Rigou, at Blangy, Bourgogne. In 1823 she was nineteen years old and was, during more than three years, in this place, although Grégoire Rigou never kept a servant beyond that length of time, though all were the recipients of his favor. Annette, sweet, fair, delicate, a real *chef-d'œuvre* of loveliness—*chic* and piquant, crowned with the dignity of a duchess, gained no more than thirty francs per annum. She kept company with Jean-Louis Tonsard, of which her master, without a doubt, knew nothing. Her ambition suggested to this young lady the using of flattery as a means of deluding that lynx [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Anselme, a jesuit of the Rue des Postes,* a distinguished mathematician, intimate with Félix Phellion, whose intentions were to convert him to the practice of religion [The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Antoine, born in the village of Échelles, Savoy. In 1824 he was the oldest messenger in the office of the Minister of Finance, where he also installed in a similar but more modest position two of his nephews, Laurent and Gabriel, who each married clever lace-workers. Antoine fought against every movement of the administration ; he elbowed, judged, grumbled at, and fawned upon Clement Chardin des Lupeaulx, Ernest de la Brière, La Billardière, Benjamin de la Billardière, Xavier Rabourdin, Isidore Baudoyer, du Bruel (Cursy), Jean-Jacques Bixiou, Godard, Phellion, Clergeot, Colleville, Thuillier, Paulmier, Vimeux, François Minard, Sébastien de la Roche, Fleury, Saillard, the two Poirets. He doubtless lived with his nephews [Les Employés, ***cc***].

Antoine, an old domestic in the service of the Marquise Beatrix de Rochefide, 1840, on the Rue de Chartres-du-Roule, near Monceau Park, Paris [Béatrix, ***P***].

Antonia. See Chocardelle, Mademoiselle.

*Now the Rue Lhomond.

Aquilina, a courtesan in Paris, under the Restoration and the reign of Louis-Philippe. She said she was a Piedmontese; her real name was unknown; she had borrowed this name (*nom de guerre*) from one of the characters in Otway's tragedy of "Venice Preserved," which she had read by chance. At sixteen, pure and beautiful, the time of her being thrown into prostitution, she had encountered Castanier, Nucingen's cashier; he resolved to preserve her from vice to his own good and lived maritally with her, on the Rue Richer. Aquilina then took the name of Madame de la Garde. At the time she was Castanier's, she was in love with a certain Léon, a sub-lieutenant in an infantry regiment, who was none other than one of the sergeants of Rochelle, executed in the Place de Grève, in 1822. Under Louis XIII., previous to this execution, she was present one evening, at the Gymnase, where she laughed consumedly at the comic Perlet in "le Comédien d'Etampes," during which joyful spectacle Castanier was persecuted by Melmoth, who travestied it with the appearance of an awful drama in its place [Melmoth Reconciled, ***d***]. After that she appears in a famous orgy with Frédéric Taillefer, Rue Joubert, in the company of Émile Blondet, de Rastignac, Bixiou, and Raphäel de Valentin. She was a fine girl, well proportioned, of superb deportment, and of a physiognomy characteristic in its irregularity; her eyes and smile startled one's thoughts; she always placed some scarlet gewgaws on her attire in memory of her lover who had been executed [The Wild Ass' Skin, ***A***].

Arcos, Comte d', a Spanish grandee; he lived in the Peninsular at the time of Napoleon I.'s expedition. He would, perhaps, have espoused Maria-Pepita-Juana Marana de Mancini, but for the singular circumstances that caused her to wed François Diard, a French officer [The Maranas, ***e***].

Argaïolo, Duc d', an Italian, very wealthy and of high lineage, the respected husband, although old, of her who was later the Duchesse de Rhétoré, to the everlasting grief of

Albert Savarus. He died in 1835, at about eighty years of age [Albert Savaron, *f*].

Argaïolo, Duchesse d', *née* Soderini, wife of the Duc d'Argaïolo. Became a widow in 1835; she afterward married the Duc de Rhétoré [Albert Savaron, *f*]. See Duchesse de Rhétoré.

Arrachelaine, the cognomen of the robber Ruffard—which see [Vautrin's Last Avatar, *z*].

Arthez, Daniel d', one of the most celebrated writers of the nineteenth century and one of those rare men who offer "both a beautiful genius and a beautiful character in one." Born in 1794 or 1796; a gentleman of Picardy. In 1821, when about twenty-five, he was very poor and lived on the fifth floor of a gloomy house on the Rue des Quatre-Vents, Paris, where also had dwelt, in his early manhood, the famous surgeon, Desplein. There he became intimate with Horace Bianchon, then resident at l'Hotel-Dieu; Léon Giraud, the profound philosopher; Joseph Bridau, the painter, who later became famous; Fulgence Ridal, a comic poet of great pluck; Meyraux, an eminent physiologist, who died while young; Louis Lambert, and Michel Chrestien, the Federalist Republican, who both died in their bloom. To these men of heart and genius came Lucien de Rubempré, the poet, introduced by Daniel d'Arthez, who was looked upon by them as their head. This society was known by the name of the "Cénacle." Arthez and his friends counseled and succored, when in need, Lucien, "that Great Man of the Provinces at Paris," who ended tragically. The same Arthez, with remarkable disinterestedness, corrected and revised "The Archer of Charles IX.," by Lucien, and the work in his hands became a magnificent book. Arthez was again, through affection, intimate with Marie Gaston, a young poet of his style but "effeminate." Arthez was dark complexioned, with long brown hair, short in statue, and had a resemblance to Bonaparte. Very sober, very chaste, drinking only water, for a long time he took his

meals at Flicoteaux's, a rival of Rousseau's "l'Aquatique," in the Latin quarter. In 1832 he had become famous; he possessed an income of thirty thousand francs, bequeathed to him by an uncle, when he had become the prey of a rigorous poverty; all that he had written was wrapped in obscurity. Arthez then dwelt in a pretty house of his own, on the Rue Bellefond, where he lived very differently than in the time of his labor in adversity. He was a deputy, taking his seat on the Right benches, and standing on the Royalist platform of Divine right. When he had acquired ease he had a most vulgar and incomprehensible liaison with a woman who was beautiful enough but of an inferior class, without any learning and without style. Arthez kept her in ease, carefully hidden away from all observation; but far from being a delightful habit, it had become insupportable to him. It was then that he was invited to the house of Diane de Maufrigneuse, Princesse de Cadignan, aged about thirty-six, and till then unacquainted with each other. That celebrated "great coquette" told him her past "secrets," and he offered to absolve them all when they were narrated, "great simpleton," and he became her lover. Since that day there has never been any question as to the relations existing between the princess and d'Arthez; this great writer, whose writings now come very rarely into publication, also appeared but seldom in the winter months in the Chamber of Deputies [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***—Letters of Two Brides, ***v***—The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***—Secrets of the Princess of Cadignan, ***≈***].

Asia (Asie), one of the pseudonyms of Jacqueline Collin. See that name [The Harlot's Progress, ***Y***].

Astaroth. This was the name of a toad which was used by Madame Fontaine in her divinations, picking out cards, on the Rue-du-Temple, Paris, under Louis-Philippe. This batrachian was of enormous size, with eyes of topaz as large as fifty-centime pieces; Sylvestre-Palafox Gazonal was profoundly impressed by them when conducted to the den of

the sorceress by his cousin, Léon de Lora, flanked by Jean-Jacques Bixiou. Madame Cibot, a concierge on the Rue de Normandie, had also remarked Astaroth when, with a design of cupidity, she had at one time demanded the *grand jeu** from Madame Fontaine. Its end came in 1839 when a woman who was *enceinte* was so affected by his hideous appearance that she nearly died and was brought to bed of a dead child [The Unconscious Mummers, ***u***—Cousin Pons, ***x***—The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Athalie, a female cook in Madame Schontz's service in 1836. She possessed, to the delight of her mistress, a special talent for dressing and cooking venison [Muse of the Department, ***CC***].

Aubrion, MARQUIS D', a gentleman-in-ordinary of the bedchamber under Charles X. He was of the House d'Aubrion de Buch, the head of which had died previous to 1789. He was foolish enough to marry a stylish woman when he was already an old man and his income had become reduced to twenty thousand francs, a sum hardly enough for him to live as befitted one of the noblesse in Paris; he sought to marry his portionless daughter to some drunken nobleman. In 1827, according to the statement of Madame d'Aubrion, this ancient wreck passionately adored the Duchesse de Chaulieu [Eugénie Grandet, ***E***].

Aubrion, MARQUISE D', wife of the preceding, born in 1789. The Marquise d'Aubrion was still beautiful at thirty-eight, and with considerable pretensions endeavored, in 1827, to make a captive, by every means in her power, of Charles Grandet, on his return from India, to become a son-in-law and in which she was successful [Eugénie Grandet, ***E***].

Aubrion, MATHILDE D', daughter of the Marquis and Marquise d'Aubrion, born in 1808, married to Charles Grandet. See Grandet, Charles.

Aubrion, COMTE D'. This is the title of Charles Grandet

* High play.

after his marriage with the daughter of the Marquis d'Aubrion [The Firm of Nucingen, ***t***].

Auffray, a grocer at Provins in the times of Louis XV., Louis XVI., and of the Revolution. Married first at eighteen, M. Auffray had contracted a second marriage at sixty-nine years of age. By the first he had issue of a daughter who was exceedingly homely, who was married at sixteen to an innkeeper at Provins, named Rogron; by the second union he again had one daughter, but this one was very charming; she married a Breton, a captain in the Imperial Guard. The old grocer, Auffray, died at the age of eighty-eight, under the Empire, without having had time in which to make his will. The inheritance was well managed by Rogron, the deceased's first son-in-law, who had a residue of next-to-nothing to give to the widow of the good man, then aged only thirty-eight years [Pierrette, ***i***].

Auffray, MADAME, wife of the preceding. See Néraud, Madame.

Auffray, a notary at Provins in 1827. Married to the third daughter of Madame Guénée; great-grand-nephew of the old grocer Auffray; the appointed guardian of Pierrette Lorrain. Following on the ill-treatment to which this young woman became subject while with Denis Rogron, her relative, she was removed while ill to the notary Auffray's, who was her guardian, and she there died surrounded with better attentions [Pierrette, ***i***].

Auffray, MADAME, *née* GUÉNÉE, wife of the preceding. Third daughter of Madame Guénée, *née* Tiphaine. She was filled with kindness for Pierrette Lorrain and took great care of the sick one until she was taken away [Pierrette, ***i***].

Auguste, name of Boislaurier, like a chief of "brigands" in the rebellions of l'Ouest under the Republic and under the Empire [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

Auguste, valet de chambre to the General, Marquis Armand de Montriveau, under the Restoration, at the time living

at the residence on the Rue de Seine, by the Chamber of Peers, when he was intimate with the Duchesse Antoinette de Langeais [The Thirteen, ***BB***].

Auguste, a noted assassin who was executed in the first years of the Restoration. He kept a mistress, surnamed la Rousse, to whom Jacques Collin had faithfully remitted, in 1819, some twenty thousand francs, on the part of her lover, after his execution. This woman was married, in 1821, by the sister of Jacques Collin, to the first clerk of a wealthy wholesale hardware dealer; although she had reëntered a regular life she remained attached, by a secret arrangement, to the terrible Vautrin and his sister. See Madame Prélard [Vautrin's Last Avatar, ***z***].

August, MADAME, dressmaker of Esther Gobseck's and her creditor in the time of Louis XVIII. [The Harlot's Progress, ***Z***].

Augustin, valet of Monsieur de Serizy, in 1822 [A Start in Life, ***s***].

Aurélie, a courtesan in Paris, under Louis-Philippe, at the time when Madame Fabien du Ronceret commenced her career of gallantry [Béatrix, ***P***].

Aurélie, LA PETITE (the little), the name given to one of the gallants of Joséphine Schiltz, who was also Schontz, who became afterward Madame Fabien du Ronceret [Béatrix, ***P***].

Auvergnat, L'. One of the aliases of the malefactor Sélérier, also known as Father Ralleau, le Rouleur, Fil-de-Soie [Vautrin's Last Avatar, ***z***]. See Sélérier.

B

Babylas, a groom or "tiger" of Amédée de Soulas', in 1834, at Besançon; at that time was fourteen years old; the son of one of his master's tenants. He earned thirty-six

francs a month to the day of his death, but he was smart and clever [Albert Savaron, *f*].

Baptiste, valet de chambre to the Duchesse de Lenoncourt-Chaulieu, in 1830 [The Harlot's Progress, *Z*].

Barbanchu, a Bohemian, with a peaked cap, called in to Véfour's, by the journalists who ate there at the cost of Jérôme Thuillier, in 1840, and invited by them to come there for the benefit of that urbane man; this he did [The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Barbanti, Les, a Corsican family who had reconciled the Piombos and the Portas, in 1800 [The Vendetta, *i*].

Barbet. A dynasty of publishers—old book dealers—discount brokers, at Paris, under the Restoration and Louis-Philippe. They were Normans. In 1821 and following years they had a little store on the quay Grands-Augustins and bought books of Lousteau. In 1836, one Barbet had a publisher's office in partnership with Métivier and Morand; he was the owner of a mean house situated on the Rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs and the Boulevard du Mont-Parnesse, where Baron Bourlac dwelt with his daughter and his grandson. In 1840, the Barbets were regular usurers transacting business under the credentials of the firm of Cérizet & Co. That same year a Barbet occupied, in a house which Jérôme Thuillier's sister owned, an apartment on the second floor and a store on the first floor, in the Rue Saint-Dominique-d'Enfer;* he was then "the publisher-shark." Barbet junior, nephew of these and a publisher in the alley of the Panoramas, put on sale at this time a brochure written by Th. de la Peyrade, but signed by Thuillier, and which was entitled "On Rent and Taxes" [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*—The Seamy Side of History, *T*—The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Barbette, wife of the great Cibot, called Galope-Chopine [The Chouans, *B*]. See Cibot, Barbette.

Barchon de Penhoen, Auguste-Théodore-Hilaire,

* Now named the Rue Royer-Collard.

born at Morlaix (Finistère), April 28, 1821, died at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, July 29, 1855. A schoolfellow of de Balzac, Jules Dufaure, and Louis Lambert, and his neighbor in the college dormitory at Vendôme in 1811. Later an officer and then a writer on the higher range of philosophy, translator of Fichte, a friend of Ballanche and an expounder of his theories. In 1849 he was the envoy of his compatriots of the Finistère to the Legislative Assembly, where he represented the principles of the Legitimists and Catholics. He protested against the *Coup d'Etat* of December 2, 1851.* See "The History of a Crime," by Victor Hugo. When a child he was imbued with skepticism. He never possessed the abilities of Louis Lambert, whom he had also for a schoolfellow at Vendôme [Louis Lambert, *u*].

Bargeton, De, born between 1761 and 1763. Great-grandson of a sheriff of Bordeaux named Mirault, ennobled under Louis XIII., and whose son under Louis XIV. became Mirault de Bargeton, and was an officer in the Guards de la Porte. He was the owner of a mansion at Angoulême, on the Rue du Minage,† where he lived with his wife, Marie-Louise-Anaïs de Nègrepelisse, to whom he gave entire submission; for she instigated him to challenge a visitor of her salon, Stanislas de Chandour, to a duel for circulating calumnious reports about Mme. Bargeton around the town. He landed a bullet in the neck of his adversary. His father-in-law, M. de Nègrepelisse, was one of his witnesses in this affair. M. de Bargeton after this retired to his Escarbas estate, near Barbezieux, while his wife, as a consequence of this duel, left Angoulême for Paris. M. de Bargeton had been a strong man "damaged by the dissipations of youthful lusts." He was an insignificant man, but a great glutton.

* Made by Louis-Napoleon, afterward Napoleon III.

† It is to-day still known by this name. (This note is made by M. Albéric Second, a resident of Angoulême and a most competent Balzacian.)

He died of indigestion toward the end of 1821 [Lost Illusions, ***N***].

Bargeton, MADAME DE, *née* MARIE-LOUISE-ANAÏS NÈGREPELISSE, wife of the preceding, who, after becoming a widow, was married to the Baron Sixte du Châtelet. See Châtelet, Baroness Sixte du.

Barillaud, known by Frédéric Alain, and in whom he excited mistrust at one time in Mongenod [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

Barimore, LORD (an Englishman), son-in-law of old Lord Dudley. He was in 1839 the same age as he, but he had a passion for Lugia, then a singer at the Italian opera in London [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Barimore, LADY, daughter of Lord Dudley; it was a great question whether or not she was the wife of Lord Barimore, all signs going to prove that she was. Soon after the close of 1830 she assisted at a party at the home of Mademoiselle des Touches, Rue de la Chaussée-d'Antin, where de Marsay recounted the story of his first love [Another Study of Woman, ***I***].

Barker, WILLIAM, one of the "incarnations" of Vautrin. Under this pseudonym, in 1824 or 1825, he figured as a creditor of M. d'Estourny and induced Cérizet to endorse his notes as a partner of M. d'Estourny [The Harlot's Progress, ***Z***].

Barnheim, a respectable family in Bade; the family of Madame du Ronceret, on the maternal side, by name of Schiltz, known as Schontz [Béatrix, ***P***].

Barniol, son-in-law of Phellion. The principal of an academy, Rue Saint-Hyacinthe-Saint-Michel,* in 1840. He was a man of importance in the Faubourg Saint-Jacques; he frequented the Thuilliers' salon [The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Barniol, MADAME, formerly Phellion, wife of the foregoing. She had been assistant-governess in the boarding-school

* Now the Rue Le Goff and Rue Malebranche.

of the Demoiselles Lagrave, Rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs [The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Barry, JOHN, an English huntsman, one of the most famous in the country from which the Prince of Loudon brought him to employ him at his own home. He was with this great lord in 1829–30 [Modeste Mignon, *K*].

Bartas, ADRIEN DE, of Angoulême. In 1821, with his wife, he was a regular attendant at the Bargetons' salon. M. de Bartas filled his time up with music to the exclusion of every other study; he talked about music and about nothing else, and always looked to be begged to sing in his deep bass voice. He passed for being the lover of Brébian, the wife of his best friend; it is true that after this chronic scandal M. de Brébian had become the lover of Madame de Bartas [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Bartas, MADAME JOSÉPHINE DE, wife of the preceding, always called Fifine, on account of her Christian name [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Bastienne, a milliner of Paris, in 1821. Finot's newspaper cracked up her hats, for cold cash, and ran down those of Virginie, which it had at one time praised [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*].

Batailles, THE, Parisians of the middle-class, merchants in the Marais, neighbors and friends of the Baudoyers and Saillards, in 1824. M. Bataille was a captain in the National Guard and did not allow any person to remain in ignorance of that fact [Les Employés, *cc*].

Baudoyer, MONSIEUR AND MADAME, tanners in Paris, Rue Censier. They owned the house in which they lived and also another in the country at l'Isle-Adam. They were the father and mother of an only son, Isidore; whose biography follows. Mme. Baudoyer, *née* Mitral, was the sister of the constable by that name [Les Employés, *cc*].

Baudoyer, ISIDORE, born in 1788, only son of M. and Mme. Baudoyer, tanners, Rue Censier, Paris. After the

completion of his studies he entered the Bureau of Finance, and, in spite of his notorious incapacity and assisted by intrigues, this upstart became the head of his office. In 1824, a head of division, M. de La Billardière, happened to die; the intelligent worker Xavier Rabourdin aspired to the succession; he had to withdraw for Isidore Baudoyer, who had at his back the power of money and the influence of the church. He did not long hold this position; six months after being made a tax-collector in Paris. Isidore Baudoyer lived with his wife and her parents at a hôtel on the Place Royale,* of which they were joint owners [Les Employés, ***cc***]. In 1840 he frequently dined with Thuillier, an old employé in the Bureau of Finance, then living in the Rue Saint-Dominique-d'Enfer, who was glad to renew their old acquaintanceship [The Middle Classes, ***ee***]. In 1845, this man, who had always been a model husband and who professed religious sentiments, kept Héloïse Brisetout as his mistress; he was at that time the mayor of the arrondissement of the Place Royale [Cousin Pons, ***xx***].

Baudoyer, MADAME, wife of the above and daughter of a cashier in the ministry of finance; *née* Elisabeth Saillard, in 1795. Her mother, an Auvergnate, had an uncle, Bidault, called Gigonnet, a money lender by the "little week" in the Halles quarter; on the other side the mother of her husband was the sister of Mitral, the tanner. By the aid of these two moneyed men, who exercised a truly enormous power in secret, and, thanks to his devotion in his relations with the clergy, they were enabled to purchase with their money, out of which they also made a profit for themselves, the assistance of Clément Chardin des Lupeaulx, general secretary of the Finance Department [Les Employés, ***cc***].

Baudoyer, MADEMOISELLE, daughter of Isidore Baudoyer and Elisabeth Saillard, born in 1812; educated by her parents to become the wife of that skillful and active specu-

* Now the Place des Vosges.

lator, Martin Falleix, brother of James Falleix, the stock-broker [Les Employés, *cc*].

Baurand, cashier of a theatre on the boulevard, of which Gaudissart became the manager about 1834. He was replaced by the roustabout Topinard [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Baudry, PLANAT DE, receiver-general under the Restoration. He was married to one of the daughters of the Comte de Fontaine; he generally passed the summer at Sceaux, with most of his family and his wife [The Sceaux Ball, *u*].

Bauvan, COMTE DE, one of the organizers of the Chouan insurrection in the department d'Ille-et-Vilaine, 1799. By a secret communicated by him to the Marquis de Montauran, his friend, on the part of Mademoiselle de Verneuil, the Comte de Bauvan indirectly brought about the massacre of Bleus at Vivetière. Afterward, surprised by an ambuscade of Republican soldiers, he was made prisoner by Mlle. de Verneuil, who changed her life; he afterward became very pious and assisted as a witness at the wedding of Mlle. Verneuil and Montauran [The Chouans, *B*].

Bauvan, COMTESSE DE, probably the wife of the foregoing, whom she survived. In 1822 she is found as the manager of a lottery office, and about that time she employed Mme. Agathe Bridau [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Bauvan, COMTE AND COMTESSE DE, father and mother of Octave de Bauvan. Old folk of the old Court, living in an antiquated mansion on the Rue Payenne, Paris, where they died about 1815, within a few months of each other, and prior to the unfortunate conjugal troubles of their son. See Octave de Bauvan. Probably related to the two preceding [Honorine, *k*].

Bauvan, COMTE OCTAVE DE, statesman and French magistrate, born in 1787. At twenty-six he married Honorine, a young, beautiful, and wealthy girl, who had been raised under the eyes of Monsieur and Madame de Bauvan, his father and mother, and of whom she was the ward. Two or

three years after she left the conjugal roof, to the great despair of the count, who knew no other care than how to regain her; he was successful after many years in bringing her back home by pity for him, but she died soon after the reconciliation, leaving a son the result of their living together. Comte de Bauvan left, in despair, for Italy, in 1836. He had two residences in Paris, two hôtels, one on the Rue Payenne (his paternal heritage); the other in the faubourg Saint-Honoré, which received this reconciled household [Honorine, *k*]. In 1830 Comte de Bauvan, then president of the court of cassation, together with MM. de Granville and de Sérizy, tried to shield Lucien de Rubempré from a criminal judgment, and, after the suicide of that unfortunate, they followed his funeral [The Harlot's Progress, *Z*].

Bauvan, Comtesse Honorine de, wife of the preceding. Born in 1794. Married at nineteen to Comte Octave de Bauvan; after deserting her husband she was in turn, and while *enceinte*, deserted by her lover, some eighteen months afterward. She then lived a most retired life on the Rue Saint-Maur, under the occult supervision of the Comte de Bauvan, who bought from her the flowers that she made; she thought it a small task to work for her own livelihood. Honorine de Bauvan lost and wept over all her adulterous born children. During the years of her laborious exile in a suburb of Paris, she came successively in contact with Marie Gobain, Jean-Jules Popinot, Félix Gaudissart, Maurice de l'Hostal, and the Abbé Loraux [Honorine, *k*].

Beaudenord, Godefroid de, born in 1800. He was in 1821, with Marsay, Vandenesse, Ajuda-Pinto, Maxime de Trailles, Rastignac, the Duc de Maufrigneuse, and Manerville, one of the kings of fashion [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*]. His nobility and particules were not perhaps very authentic, following Mademoiselle Émile de Fontaine, he was ill-made and stout, the only advantage he had being his dark hair [The Sceaux Ball, *u*]. A cousin by marriage

to his guardian, the Marquis d'Aiglemont, he was, like him, ruined by the Baron de Nucingen, in the business of the Wortschin mines. At one time Godefroid de Beaudenord dreamed of pleasing the Marquise d'Aiglemont, his handsome cousin. In 1827 he married Isaure d'Aldrigger, and, after having lived with her in a comfortable little mansion on the Rue de la Planche, he was reduced to solicit a situation under the minister of finance, which employment he lost in the Revolution of 1830; he was afterward reappointed by the good offices of Nucingen in 1836; he lived modestly with his mother-in-law, his unmarried sister-in-law, Malvina, his wife, and four children she had given him, on the third floor over the entresol, Rue du Mont-Thabor [The Firm of Nucingen, *t*].

Beaudenord, MADAME DE, wife of the foregoing, was Isaure d'Aldrigger, born at Strasbourg in 1807. A languorous blonde, formerly fond of dancing, absolutely useless from a moral or intellectual point of view [The Firm of Nucingen, *t*].

Beaumesnil, MADEMOISELLE, a celebrated actress of the Théâtre-Français, Paris, already at maturity under the Restoration. She was the mistress of Peyrade, the police spy, by whom she had one daughter, Lydie, whom he acknowledged. The last residence of Mlle. Beaumesnil was on the Rue de Tournon; it was while there that she had her diamonds of immense value stolen by Charles Crochard, her real lover, at the commencement of the reign of Louis-Philippe [The Middle Classes, *ee*—The Harlot's Progress, *Y*, *Z*—A Second Home, *z*].

Beaupied, or Beau-Pied, the nickname of Jean Falcon—which see.

Beaupré, FANNY, an actress of the theatre of Porte-Saint-Martin, Paris, under Charles X. In 1825, then young and pretty, she made a reputation in the part of a marquise in a melodrama entitled "The Anglade Family." At this time she replaced Coralie, then dead, in the affections of Camusot, the silk merchant. It was at the home of Fanny Beaupré

that Oscar Husson, one of the young clerks of Desroches', the barrister, lost at play the sum of five hundred francs belonging to his employer, and who was surprised there by his Uncle Cardot, lying dead-drunk on a couch [A Start in Life, *s*]. In 1829 Fanny Beaupré passed for being, at the price of gold, the best friend of the Duc d'Herouville [Modeste Mignon, *K*]. In 1842, after his *liaison* with Mme. de Baudraye, Lousteau lived in marital relations with her [Muse of the Department, *CC*]. Accustomed to a splendid hôtel she was at the one in which Esther Gobseck was installed by the Baron de Nucingen; she knew all the world of gallantry living in the years 1829 and 1830 [The Harlot's Progress, *Z*].

Beauséant, Marquis and Comte de, father and eldest brother of the Vicomte de Beauséant, the husband of Claire de Bourgogne [A Forsaken Woman, *h*]. In 1819 the Marquis and Comte de Beauséant lived together in their hôtel, Rue Saint-Dominique, Paris [Father Goriot, *G*]. Under the Revolution the marquis was an émigré; the Abbé de Marolles corresponded with him [An Episode of the Reign of Terror, *t*].

Beauséant, Marquise de. In 1824 a Marquise de Beauséant, then very old, is found in relations with Chaulieu. This was probably the widow of the marquis of that name, and the mother of the Comte and Vicomte de Beauséant [Letters of Two Brides, *v*]. The Marquise de Beauséant was a Champignelles, of the almost royal eldest branch [A Forsaken Woman, *h*].

Beauséant, Vicomte de, husband of Claire de Bourgogne. He knew of the intimacy of his wife with Miguel d'Ajuda-Pinto, and, willy-nilly, respected this species of morganatic union, recognized by society. The Vicomte de Beauséant had his mansion in Paris, Rue de Grenelle, in 1819; he became marquis on the death of his father and elder brother. He was a brave man, a courtier, methodical and ceremonious; also obstinate and egotistical. His death allowed Mme. de

Beauséant to marry Gaston de Nueil [Father Goriot, *G*—A Forsaken Woman, *h*].

Beauséant, Vicomtesse de, born Claire de Bourgogne, in 1792; wife of the preceding, a cousin of Eugène de Rastignac; of a family nearly royal. Deceived by her lover, Miguel d'Ajuda-Pinto, who, the while he continued his intimacy with her, had asked for and obtained the hand of Berthe de Rochefide, the marquise, before this marriage, secretly left Paris, on the morning following a great ball given at her home and at which she had appeared in all her pride and glory. In 1820, this "Forsaken Woman" lived, for three years, in the strictest privacy, at Courcelles, near Bayeux. Gaston de Nueil, a young man of twenty-three, sent to Normandy to recover his health, called upon her at her home; he followed this up, and, after a long siege, he became her lover at Geneva, whither she had flown; this intimacy continued for nine years, being broken by the marriage of the young man. In 1819, at Paris, the Vicomtesse de Beauséant received the most famous "impertinents" of the day—the Maulincours, Ronquerolles, Maxime de Trailles, Marsays, Vandenesses; together with the most fashionable women, including Lady Brandon, the Duchesse de Langeais, Countess de Kergarouët, Madame de Sérizy, Duchesse Carigliano, Comtesse Ferraud, Madame de Lanty, Marquise d'Aiglemont, Madame Firmiani, Marquise de Listomère, Marquise d'Espard, and the Duchesse de Maufrigneuse. She was equally as intimate with the Grandlieus and General de Montriveau. Rastignac, then a poor man, was also an attendant at her "At homes" [Father Goriot, *G*—A Forsaken Woman, *h*—Albert Savaron, *f*].

Beaussier, a man of the middle-class at Issoudon under the Restoration. Having seen Joseph Bridau in the diligence, during the journey of that artist and his mother, in 1822, he said that he would not have liked to encounter him at night in some corner of a forest, for he had the appearance of a brigand. The same evening Beaussier, with his wife, paid a

visit to the Hochons, to get a fuller view of the painter at close quarters [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Beaussier junior, called the "great Beaussier," son of the preceding, was one of the Knights of Idlesse, commanded by Maxence Gilet, at Issoudon, under the Restoration [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Beauvisage, the doctor at a Carmellite convent at Blois, under Louis XVIII. He was known by Louise de Chaulieu and Renée de Maucombe, who were brought up in the convent. After the passing of Louise de Chaulieu there is no certain mention of the man by this name [Letters of Two Brides, ***v***].

Beauvisage had been the tenant of the magnificent farm of Bellache, a portion of the Gondreville estate at Arcis-sur-Aube; the father of Philéas Beauvisage. Died about the beginning of the nineteenth century [A Historical Mystery, ***ff***—The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Beauvisage, Madame, wife of the foregoing. She survived him a long time and was able to aid in the triumph of her son Philéas [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Beauvisage, Philéas, son of the farmer Beauvisage; born in 1792; a hosier at Arcis-sur-Aube, under the Restoration; the mayor of that town in 1839. After a first check he was elected deputy, after being defeated by Sallenauve. A friend and admirer of Crevel, whom he followed as an example in good style. A millionaire and vain, he would have furnished, according to Crevel, Madame Hulot, as the price of her favors, with the two hundred thousand francs which that unhappy woman had needed about 1842 [Cousin Betty, ***w***—The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Beauvisage, Madame, *née,* Séverine Grévin, 1795, wife of Philéas Beauvisage, whom she dominated. A daughter of Grévin, notary of Arcis-sur-Aube, the intimate friend of Senator Malin of Gondreville. She had her father's remarkable cleverness, and, although of small stature, much resembled

Mlle. Mars in her countenance and manner [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Beauvisage, Cécile-Renée, only daughter of Philéas Beauvisage and Séverine Grévin, born in 1820. Her real father was Vicomte Melchior de Chargebœuf, who was sub-prefect of Arcis-sur-Aube at the beginning of the Restoration; she was a living picture of him in her aristocratic manner. The Comte de Gondreville was her godfather; Madame Keller, the daughter of the count, her godmother. She married in May, 1847, at Paris, Maxime de Trailles [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Beauvoir, Charles-Félix-Théodore, Chevalier de, cousin of Mme. la Duchesse de Maillé. A Chouan, a prisoner of the Republic in 1799, at the castle of l'Escarpe; the heroine in a chronicle of marital revenge, told in 1836 by Lousteau, before Mme. de la Baudraye, and which he narrated in a style equal to that of Charles Nodier [Muse of the Department, *CC*].

Bécanière, La, the cognomen of Barbette Cibot. See the latter name.

Becker, Edme, a medical student, living, in 1828, on the Rue de la Montagne-Sainte-Geneviève, No. 22, in the house occupied by the Marquis d'Espard [The Commission in Lunacy, *c*].

Bedeau, office-boy to Maître Bordin, barrister, in 1787 [A Start in Life, *s*].

Bega, a surgeon in a French regiment of the army in Spain, 1808. After having secretly accouched a Spanish lady, under the surveillance of her lover, he was assassinated by her husband, who surprised him at the moment when he had finished telling of this clandestine delivery. The adventure was narrated, in 1836, before Mme. de la Baudraye, by the receiver of taxes, Gravier, an old army pay-clerk [Muse of the Department, *CC*].

Begrand, La, dancer, in 1820, at the Porte-Saint-Martin

theatre, Paris;* Mariette, who made her *début* at this time, formed a remarkable contrast to her when by her side [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Bellefeuille, MADEMOISELLE DE, a name borrowed by Caroline Crochard—which see.

Bellejambe, servant of Lieutenant-Colonel Husson in 1837 [A Start in Life, ***s***].

Belor, MADEMOISELLE DE, a young girl of Bordeaux, living there in 1822. She was always searching for a husband, which, from one cause or another, she was never able to find. Was probably intimate with Évangelista [A Marriage Settlement, ***aa***].

Bemboni, MONSIGNOR, attaché of the secretary of State, at Rome, commanded to give free passage to the Duc de Sorid's letters to Madrid from the Baron de Macumer, his brother, a Spanish refugee in Paris, 1823–24 [Letters of Two Brides, ***v***].

Bénard, PIERI, after two years of correspondence with a German, he found a "Virgin of Dresden," engraved by Muller, on China paper and proof before letters, which cost César Birotteau five hundred francs. The perfumer destined this engraving for Vauquelin the chemist, to whom he lay under obligations [César Birotteau, ***O***].

Benassis, DOCTOR, born about 1779 in a little town of the Languedoc. He was brought up at the Sorèze College, Tarn, under direction of the Oratorians, and afterward became a student of medicine at Paris, where he resided in the Latin quarter. At the age of twenty-two he lost his father, who left him a great fortune; then he deserted a young girl, of whom he had had a son born, for the sake of indulging in dissipation and folly. This young girl, both good and devout, died two years after her desertion, in spite of the assiduous care of her repentant lover. Later Benassis sought

* It remained brilliant for more than sixty years, as renowned artists depicted it from the boulevards.

another young maiden in marriage who belonged to a strict Jansenist family; once agreed to, he was afterward rejected most definitely; following this he devoted his whole life to his son, but this boy died in his youth. After hesitating for some time between suicide and the monastery of the Grande-Chartreuse, Doctor Benassis stopped over by chance in the poor village of l'Isère, five leagues from Grenoble. He quit there no more until he had transformed the wretched hamlet, inhabited by pining cretins, into the chief place in the canton, with a prosperous and active people. Benassis died in 1829, being mayor of that commune; all the inhabitants wept over their benefactor, who was their good genius [The Country Doctor, ***C***].

Benedetto, an Italian living in Rome in the early part of the nineteenth century. He was at once a passable musician and a police spy; ugly, little, and given to drink, he was yet the lucky husband of Luigia, whose exquisite beauty he was wont to exploit. His disgusted wife, one evening when he was filled with wine, lighted a brasier of charcoal, after having carefully stopped up all chinks of the conjugal chamber; the neighbors rushed in and saved one—Benedetto was dead [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Bérénice, chambermaid and cousin of Coralie, an actress at the Panorama and Gymnase Dramatiques. A burly Norman, as ugly as her mistress was pretty, but of a fine and delicate mind, in exact proportion to her corpulence. She had been Coralie's companion in her childhood and was absolutely devoted to her. In October, 1822, she gave to Lucien de Rubempré, then without any other resource, four five-franc pieces, which she had doubtless earned by the generosity of her "lovers for a short time," met on the Bonne-Nouvelle boulevard. This amount allowed that unfortunate poet to return to Angoulême [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***].

Bergerin was the leading physician at Saumur under the

Restoration. He carefully attended the Félix Grandets in their last illnesses [Eugénie Grandet, ***E***].

Bergmann, M. AND MME., Swiss. Former gardeners of a Comte Borromeo, who maintained parks on the two most famous islands in the Majeur Lake. In 1823 they were the owners, at Gersau, in the canton of Lucerne, near by the Lake of the Four Cantons, of a house of which they had rented off, since the preceding year, a floor to the Prince and Princess Gandolphini. They were personages in a novel, "Love's Ambitions," published by Albert Savarus, in the "Revue de l'Est," in 1834 [Albert Savaron, ***f***].

Bernard. See Baron de Bourlac.

Bernus, a carrier, who traveled with the merchandise and possibly the letters of Saint-Nazaire to Guérande, under Charles X. and Louis-Philippe [Béatrix, ***P***].

Berquet, a workman of Besançon, who built in 1834, in the garden of the Wattevilles, an elevated summer-house, from which Rosalie, their daughter, could plainly see every gesture and motion made by Albert Savarus, who lived near by [Albert Savaron, ***f***].

Berthier, ALEXANDRE, marshal of the Empire, born at Versailles in 1753, died 1815. As minister of War at the end of 1799, he wrote Hulot, who then commanded the 72d half-brigade, refusing his resignation and giving him certain instructions [The Chouans, ***B***]. On the eve of the battle of Jena, October 13, 1806, he accompanied the Emperor and with him met the Marquis de Chargebœuf and Laurence de Cinq-Cygne, who had come express from France to implore pardon for the des Simeuses, Hauteserres, and Michu, convicted as the abductors of Senator Malin of Gondreville [A Historical Mystery, ***ff***].

Berthier, a notary in Paris, successor to Cardot, in whose office he had been second head clerk, marrying his daughter Félicité (or Félicie). In 1843 he was Madame Marneffe's notary; at the same period he had charge of the business of

Camusot de Marville, and Sylvain Pons often dined there with him. Maître Berthier drew up the marriage settlement of Wilhelm Schwab and Émilie Graff and the deed of copartnership between Fritz Brunner and Wilhelm Schwab [Cousin Betty, *w*—Cousin Pons, *x*].

Berthier, Madame, *née* Félicie Cardot, wife of the above. She had been seduced by the chief clerk in her father's office. The young man suddenly died, leaving her *enceinte*. She then married, in 1837, the second clerk, Berthier, after being on the point of marrying Lousteau. Berthier knew the secret of the chief clerk and that of Lousteau's. The marriage was comparatively a happy one. Mme. Berthier, out of gratitude to her husband, was a perfect slave to him. So, toward the end of 1844, she treated Sylvain Pons, then at outs with the rest of his relatives, more than coldly [Muse of the Department, *CC*—Cousin Pons, *x*].

Berton, tax-collector at Arcis-sur-Aube in 1839 [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Berton, Mademoiselle, daughter of the tax-collector at Arcis-sur-Aube. A young and insignificant girl who played the satellite to Cécile Beauvisage and Ernestine Mollot [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Berton, Doctor, a physician of Paris. In 1836 he lived on the Rue d'Enfer.* He was affiliated with Mme. de la Chanterie in her benevolent work; he visited the sick poor of whom she told him; he cared for, among others, Vauda de Mergi, the daughter of Baron du Bourlac (M. Bernard). Doctor Berton was a cold, stern man [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Bethune, Prince de, the only man of the aristocracy who "understood a hat," to follow the words of Vital the hatter, in 1845 [The Unconscious Mummers, *u*].

Beunier & Co., a house of whom Mme. Nourrisson spoke to Bixiou in 1845 [The Unconscious Mummers, *u*].

* Now the Rue Denfert-Rochereau.

Bianchi, an Italian, a captain under the first Empire, in the sixth regiment of the French line, almost wholly composed of men of his nationality. Famous among his associates for having bet that he would eat the heart of a Spanish sentinel and for having won the bet. Captain Bianchi planted the first French flag on the walls of Tarragona, Spain, in the attack of 1808; but he was killed by a monk [The Maranas, ***e***].

Bianchon, DOCTOR, a physician of Sancerre, father of Horace Bianchon, brother of Mme. Popinot, the wife of Judge Popinot [The Commission in Lunacy, ***c***].

Bianchon, HORACE, a physician of Paris, famous in the reigns of Charles X. and Louis-Philippe, officer of the Legion of Honor, member of the Institute, professor in the Faculté de Médecine, physician-in-chief, at the same time, of a hospital and l'École Polytechnique; born at Sancerre, Cher, in the latter part of the nineteenth century. In 1819, while house-surgeon of the Cochin Hospital, he took his meals at Vauquer's boarding-house, where he was friendly with Eugène de Rastignac, then a worthy student, and knew Goriot and Vautrin [Father Goriot, ***G***]. Shortly afterward he became the favorite pupil, at the Hôtel-Dieu, of Desplein, the surgeon, whom he attended at his last moment [The Atheist's Mass, ***c***]. A nephew of Judge Jean-Jules Popinot and a relation of Anselme Popinot, he was acquainted with César Birotteau, the perfumer, and to whom he gave the recipe for the famous oil of hazelnuts. He was given an invitation to the great ball from which César's ruin dated [César Birotteau, ***O***—The Commission in Lunacy, ***c***]. A member of the *Cénacle* of the Rue Quatre-Vents and intimately united with all the young men who formed that society, he was as a consequence able to place Daniel d'Arthez in communication with Rastignac, who was now become the secretary of State. He attended Lucien de Rubempré, who was wounded in 1822 in a duel with Michel Christien; and also Coralie,

Lucien's mistress, and Mme. Bridau on their death-beds [A Distinguished Provincial, *M*—A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*—The Secrets of the Princess of Cadignan, *z*]. In 1824 the young Doctor Bianchon accompanied Desplein, being called in by Flamet, to the death-bed of Billardière [Les Employés, *cc*]. With the same Desplein and Dr. Martener, of Provins, in 1828, he gave more care to Pierrette Lorrain than he would have given an empress [Pierrette, *i*]. The same year, 1828, he wished once to become one of the expedition to Morea. He was then Mme. de Listomère's physician, of whom he afterward told of a blunder to Rastignac [A Study of Woman, *a*]. In 1829, again with Desplein, he was called in by Mme. de Nucingen, and in her boudoir was primed as to her husband, Baron de Nucingen, being sick of love for Esther Gobseck. In 1830, always as ever with his famous master, he was sent for by Corentin to give an opinion on the death of Peyrade and the case of the crazed Lydie, his daughter; then, once more with Desplein and with Dr. Sinard, he attended Mme. de Sérizy, whom it was thought would lose her mind after the suicide of Lucien de Rubempré [The Harlot's Progress, *Y, Z*]. Again with Desplein and about the same time, he was in attendance to the last moments of Honorine, Comte de Bauvan's wife [Honorine, *k*], and saw the daughter of Baron de Bourlac (M. Bernard), who had taken a strange Polish complaint—the plique [The Seamy Side of History, *T*]. Horace Bianchon was, in 1831, the friend and doctor of Raphaël de Valentin [The Wild Ass' Skin, *A*]. Familiar with the Comte de Granville, in 1833, he attended his mistress, Caroline Crochard [A Second Home, *z*]. He also attended Mme. du Bruel, at that time Palférine's mistress, who had wounded herself by falling, her head striking against an angle of the fireplace [A Prince of Bohemia, *FF*]; then, in 1835, attended Mme. Marie Gaston (Louise de Chaulieu) after all hope had fled [Letters of Two Brides, *v*]. In 1837 he was *accoucheur*, at Paris, of Mme.

de la Baudraye, in the family-way by the work of Lousteau; he was assisted by the celebrated *accoucheur* Duriau [Muse of the Department, ***CC***]. In 1838 he was the doctor of Comte Laginski [The Imaginary Mistress, ***h***]. In 1840 Horace Bianchon lived on the Rue de la Montagne-Sainte-Geneviève, in the house in which his uncle, Judge Popinot, had died. He was asked to consent to be nominated to the municipal council, to fill the place of that magistrate of integrity; but he refused, and declared himself in favor of the candidature of Thuillier [The Middle Classes, ***ee***]. Doctor of the Baron Hulot, of Crevel and Mme. Marneffe, with seven of his colleagues, he noted the terrible sickness which carried off Valérie and her second husband in 1842, and 1843 he also attended Lisbeth Fischer in her last illness [Cousin Betty, ***w***]. Then, in 1844, Doctor Bianchon was called in consultation by the physician Roubaub in reference to Madame Graslin at Montégnac [The Country Parson, ***F***]. Horace Bianchon was a brilliant and witty story-teller. He told to the world the adventures which have for title: A Study of Woman, ***a***—Another Study of Woman, ***l***—The Great Bretêche, ***l***.

Bibi-Lupin, chief of the police of safety from 1819 to 1830; an old convict. In 1819 he himself arrested, at the Vauquer boarding-house, Jacques Collin, called Vautrin, his former companion at the hulks and his personal enemy. Under the name of Gondureau, Bibi-Lupin entered into relations with Mademoiselle Michonneau, a boarder at Mme. Vauquer's, and by her aid he obtained the proofs that he whom he wanted was the veritable one under the identity of Vautrin, then an escaped prisoner; soon after, May, 1830, he succeeded to the head of the police of safety [Father Goriot, ***G***—Vautrin's Last Avatar, ***z***].

Bidault, M. AND MME., brother and sister-in-law of Bidault, called Gigonnet, father and mother of Monsieur and Madame Saillard, furniture dealers under the pillars of the Central Market, toward the end of the eighteenth cen-

tury and also most likely at the commencement of the nineteenth [Les Employés, *cc*].

Bidault, called **Gigonnet**, born in 1755, originally of l'Auvergne, uncle of Mme. Saillard on the paternal side. Formerly a paper merchant, retiring in the year II. of the Republic, he had at that time opened an account with a Dutchman, the Sieur Werbrust, a friend of Gobseck's. In reference to business with the last named he had, like him, the name of being one of the most formidable usurers in Paris under the Empire, during the Restoration, and the first years of the government of July. He lived on the Rue Greneta [Les Employés, *cc*—Gobseck, *g*]. Luigi Porta, a superior officer, reduced under Louis XVIII., sold to Gigonnet all the arrears of his back pay [The Vendetta, *i*]. Bidault was one of the syndicate that brought about Birotteau's failure in 1819. At this time he persecuted Mme. Madou, a "dry fruit" dealer, his debtor [César Birotteau, *O*]. In 1824 he was able to have his grand-nephew, Isidore Baudoyer, made chief of a division in the Bureau of Finance, and was able, with the concurrence of Gobseck and Mitral, in playing upon the secretary-general, Chardin des Lupeaulx, overwhelmed with debts and a candidate for deputy [Les Employés, *cc*]. Bidault was a very cunning man: he divined the dissimulation under the third liquidation, operated by Nucingen in 1826, and much to his profit [The Firm of Nucingen, *t*]. In 1833 M. du Tillet induced Nathan, who needed money very badly, to apply to Gigonnet; this advice had for its end the embarrassment of Nathan [A Daughter of Eve, *V*]. The nickname of Gigonnet was given to Bidault from the feverish and convulsive motions which he had in one leg [Les Employés, *cc*].

Biddin, a goldsmith on the Rue de l'Arbre-Sec, Paris, in 1829; one of Esther Gobseck's creditors [The Harlot's Progress, *Y*].

Biffe, La, the concubine of the malefactor Riganson,

called le Biffon. This woman, a sort of Jacques Collin in petticoats, dodged the police by the aid of her disguises; she knew most admirably how to act the marquise, baroness, or countess; she had a carriage and servants [The Harlot's Progress—Vautrin's Last Avatar, ***z***].

Biffon, Le, real name Riganson.

Bigorneau, a romantic-looking assistant, employed by Fritot, a dry goods dealer, in Paris, in the quarter of the Bourse, under Louis-Philippe [Gaudissart II., ***n***].

Bijou, Olympe. See Grenouville, Madame.

Binet, a tavern-keeper in the department of the Orne in 1809. He was implicated in the trial which had then a certain interest for and clouded the life of Madame de la Chanterie, striking at her daughter, Madame des Tour-Minières. Binet harbored the brigands called "Chauffeurs"; brought before the tribunal, he was condemned to five years' imprisonment [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

Birotteau, Jacques, a cotter; living near Chinon. He married the chambermaid of a lady for whom he trimmed the vines; he had three boys, François, Jean, and César; he lost his wife when brought to bed of her last child (1779), and died himself shortly thereafter [César Birotteau, ***O***].

Birotteau, Abbé François, the eldest son of Jacques Birotteau; born about 1766; vicar of the church of Saint-Gatien, Tours, afterward becoming curé of Saint-Symphorium in the same town. In 1817, after the death of the Abbé de la Berge, he became Mme. de Mortsauf's confessor, and was present at her last hour [The Lily of the Valley, ***L***]. In 1819, his brother César, the perfumer, wrote him after his ruin and asked him for assistance; Abbé Birotteau sent, in a letter full of tenderness, the sum of one thousand francs, which represented the whole of his savings, beside a further amount given him by Mme. de Listomère [César Birotteau, ***O***]. Accused of having unduly influenced the same Mme. de Listomère to leave him an income of fifteen hundred francs

at her death, he was placed by his archbishop under an interdiction in 1826, the terrible victim of the hate of the Abbé Froubert [The Celibates, *I*].

Birotteau, JEAN, the second son of Jacques Birotteau; he was killed, while captain, at the famous battle of Trebia, which lasted for three days, from June 17th to 19th, 1799 [César Birotteau, *O*].

Birotteau, CÉSAR, the third son of Jacques Birotteau, born 1779; a perfumer in Paris, No. 397 Rue Saint-Honoré, near the Place Vendôme, in the store once occupied by Descoings the grocer, who was executed with André Chénier in 1794. César Birotteau was the successor of Sieur Ragon, after the 18th Brumaire, and transposed the front of the "Queen of Roses" at the address given. He had among his patrons the Georges, the La Billardières, the Montaurans, the Bauvans, the Longuys, Mandas, Berniers, the Guénics, and the Fontaines. This relationship with the militant Royalists led to the conspiracy of the 13th Vendémaire, 1795, against the Convention, in which he was wounded; he often repeated this story, "by Bonaparte, on the steps of Saint-Roch." The perfumer Birotteau married, in the month of May, 1800, Constance-Barbe-Joséphine Pillerault, who bore him only one daughter, Césarine, married in 1822 to Anselme Popinot. By turns he was captain, then major of battalion in the National Guard and deputy mayor of the eleventh arrondissement; he was nominated a chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1818. To celebrate his nomination to the order he gave a grand ball* which necessitated important changes in his apartments; this, together with bad speculations, caused his total ruin and he had to file his petition in bankruptcy, the year following. By stubborn work and very scrupulous economy Birotteau entirely settled with his creditors in less than three years, in 1822; but he died soon

* December 17th was really a Thursday, not Sunday, as erroneously given.

after his solemn rehabilitation by the court. He had, in 1818, amongst the number of his customers: the Duc and Duchesse de Lenoncourt, Princesse de Blamont-Chauvry, the Marquise d'Espard, the two Vandenesses, Marsay, Ronquerolles, and the Marquis d'Aiglemont [César Birotteau, *O*—A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*]. César Birotteau was on a friendly footing with the Guillaumes, dry goods dealers on the Rue Saint-Denis [At the Sign of the Cat and Racket, *t*].

Birotteau, MADAME; maiden name Constance-Barbe-Joséphine Pillerault; born in 1782; wife of César Birotteau, whom she married in May, 1800. She was "forelady" at the "Little Sailor,"* a store for the sale of novelties and outfittings, at the corner of the Quai d'Anjou and the Rue des Deux-Ponts, Paris, until her marriage. Her only relative and protector was Claude-Joseph Pillerault, her uncle [César Birotteau, *O*].

Birotteau, CÉSARINE. See Popinot, Madame Anselme.

Bixiou,† a grocer on the Rue Saint-Honoré, Paris, in the eighteenth century, before the Revolution. He had a clerk, named Descoings, who married his widow. Bixiou the grocer was grandfather to the noted caricaturist Jean-Jacques Bixiou [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Bixiou, son of the preceding and father of Jean-Jacques Bixiou. He was killed, a colonel of the 21st regiment of the line, at the battle of Dresden, August 26 or 27, 1813 [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Bixiou, JEAN-JACQUES, a celebrated designer, son of Colonel Bixiou, killed at Dresden, step-son of Madame Descoings, once the widow of Bixiou the grocer. Born in 1797, he completed his studies at the Lyceum, to which he had obtained a scholarship; here he had for companions Philippe and Joseph Bridau, also Maître Desroches. He afterward

* This store still exists at the same place, No. 43 Quai d'Anjou and No. 40 Rue des Deux-Ponts, under the management of M. L. Bellevant.

† The name is pronounced "Bissiou."

entered the studio of Gros the painter; then, in 1819, by the favor of the Ducs de Maufrigneuse and de Rhétoré, who knew him from meeting him with dancers, he was given a position in the Bureau of Finance; he stayed there until December, 1824, at which time he was discharged. In the same year he was one of the witnesses to the marriage of Philippe Bridau to Flore Brazier, called la Rabouilleuse, then the widow of J. J. Rouget. After the death of that woman, disguised as a priest, he was taken to the Hôtel de Soulanges, where he related the scandal of that death, to which she had been brought by her husband, and the wicked doings and indelicacy of Philippe Bridau, and thus broke off his marriage with Mlle. Amélie de Soulanges. A talented caricaturist, a past-master in practical jokes, he was also the king of jesters, and lived an unbridled life. He was friendly with all the artists and lorettes of his time; among others he knew the painter Hippolyte Schinner. During the trial of Fuladès and de Castaing he made a good thing out of his fantastic caricatures which he supplied for publication [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***—Les Employés, ***cc***—The Purse, ***p***]. He designed the vignettes for Canalis' works [Modeste Mignon, ***K***]. With Blondet, Lousteau, and Nathan, he was one of the frequenters of Esther Gobseck's apartments, Rue Saint-Georges, 1829–30 [The Harlot's Progress, ***Y***]. In 1836, in the private dining-room of a celebrated restaurant, he told with much spirit the origin of Nucingen's fortune to Finot, Blondet, and Couture [The Firm of Nucingen, ***t***]. In January, 1837, he was desired by his friend Lousteau to come and upbraid him on his unbecoming relations with Mme. de la Baudraye, while she was concealed in a neighboring room and could hear all. This scene was without effect; she more than ever declared her attachment to Lousteau and begged him to take her as his mistress [Muse of the Department, ***CC***]. In 1838 his home was with Héloïse Brisetout when she "hung out" on the Rue Chauchat; in the same year he

was present at the marriage of Steinbock to Hortense Hulot, and at that of Crevel with the widow Mme. Marneffe [Cousin Betty, *w*]. The sculptor Dorlange-Sallenauve knew of Bixiou and complained of his slanders [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*]. Very warmly welcomed by Madame Schontz, about 1838, he passed for being her preference, although in reality their relations did not pass the bounds of friendship [Béatrix, *P*]. In 1840, at the home of Marguerite Turquet, whither he was taken by Cardot, the notary, he heard a story told by Desroches before Lousteau, Nathan, and La Palférine [A Man of Business, *l*]. Bixiou assisted, about 1844, in the scene of high comedy in reference to the Sélim shawl sold by Fritot to Mrs. Noswell; Bixiou was in the store with M. du Ronceret, buying a shawl for Mme. Schontz [Gaudissart II., *n*]. In 1845 Bixiou showed Paris and "The Unconscious Mummers" to the Pyrenean Gazonal, in company with Léon de Lora, a cousin of the provincial. At this time Bixiou, who was a habitue of the Rue de Ponthieu, at the time when he was a government clerk, lived at No. 112 Rue Richelieu, on the sixth floor [The Unconscious Mummers, *u*], and he was the real lover of Héloïse Brisetout [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Blamont-Chauvry, PRINCESSE DE, mother of Mme. d'Espard, aunt of the Duchesse de Langeais, great-aunt of Mme. de Mortsauf, a veritable d'Hozier in petticoats. Her salon was the authority in the faubourg Saint-Germain, and the words of this feminine Talleyrand were listened to as those of an oracle. Very old at the beginning of the reign of Louis XVIII., she was the most poetic reminder of the reign of Louis XV., called the "Good Friend," to the nickname of which she had, following the history, contributed her due share [The Thirteen—The Duchess of Langeais, *bb*]. Mme. Firmiani was received at her home in memory of the Cadignans to whom she belonged on her mother's side [Madame Firmiani, *h*], and Félix de Vandenesse was admitted on the recommendation of Mme. de Mortsauf; he found peace in

this old woman, a friend whose sentiments were to some extent maternal. The princess was at the family council which met to judge the amorous escapade of the Duchesse Antoinette de Langeais [The Lily of the Valley, ***L***—The Thirteen—The Duchess of Langeais, ***bb***].

Blandureaus, very wealthy linen merchants at Alençon, under the Restoration. They had an only daughter to whom President du Ronceret wished to marry his son, but who married Joseph Blondet, eldest son of Judge Blondet; this marriage caused secret hostilities between the two fathers, of whom one was the chief of the other [The Collection of Antiquities, ***aa***].

Blondet, a judge at Alençon in 1824, born in 1758, father of Joseph and Émile Blondet. An old public prosecutor under the Revolution. A pastmaster in botany, he had a wonderful greenhouse where above all else he cultivated pelargoniums. This greenhouse was visited by the Empress Marie-Louise, who spoke to the Emperor and obtained for the judge the decoration of the Legion of Honor. After the matter of Victurnien d'Escrignon, about 1825, Judge Blondet was promoted to be an officer in the order and was appointed councilor in the Royal Court: he could not rest longer in that function than the time necessary and returned to live in his dear house at Alençon. He was married in 1798, at the age of forty, to a young girl of eighteen, who fell as a consequence. He knew that Émile, his second son, was not gotten by him; so he did not have the same affection for him that he had for the eldest, and quickly sent him away [The Collection of Antiquities, ***aa***]. About 1838, Fabien du Ronceret was remarkable at an agricultural assembly for a flower which had been given him by old Blondet, and which he claimed to have gotten from his own greenhouse [Béatrix, ***P***].

Blondet, Madame, wife of the foregoing, born in 1780, married in 1798. She became the mistress of a prefect of the Orne, who was the natural father in adultery of Émile Blondet. When the tie was broken she attached herself to the Troisville

family; she there introduced her favorite son Émile, and died there in 1818; she had recommended him to her old lover and at the same time to the future General de Montcornet, with whom he had been raised [The Collection of Antiquities, *aa*].

Blondet, Joseph, oldest son of Judge Blondet of Alençon; born in that town about 1799. He practiced in 1824 the profession of a barrister, and aspired to become a substitute judge. Pending this he succeeded his father; he occupied that post until his death. He was of a remarkable and general mediocrity [The Collection of Antiquities, *aa*].

Blondet, Madame Joseph, formerly Claire Blandureau, wife of Joseph Blondet, whom she married when he was appointed judge at Alençon. She was a daughter of the richest linen merchant in the town [The Collection of Antiquities, *aa*].

Blondet, Émile, born at Alençon about the year 1800, was, legally, the youngest son of Judge Blondet, but in reality the son of a prefect of the Orne. Tenderly loved by his mother, he was, on the contrary, odious to the judge, who sent him, in 1818, to make his own way in Paris. When in Alençon Émile Blondet knew the noble family d'Escrignon, and had an esteem that was nearly akin to admiration for the last daughter of that illustrious house [Jealousies of a Country Town, *AA*]. Émile Blondet was, in 1821, a very beautiful young man. He made his appearance in the "Débats" by a series of articles of much weight, and Lousteau allowed him to be "one of the princes of critics" [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*]. In 1824 he wrote for a review run by Finot, where he collaborated with Lucien de Rubempré, and he was allowed to exploit himself as he wished by his editor. His manner was abrupt; he would frequently greet without shame, with the greatest intimacy, those whom he would throw over the next day. He was in continual need of money. In 1829–30 he was, with Bixiou, Lousteau,

and Nathan, one of the frequenters of Esther Gobseck's house, Rue Saint-Georges [The Harlot's Progress, *Y*]. Blondet, a great banterer, had no respect for consecrated fame. He made a wager, with success, that he would worry the poet Canalis. Full of assurance, he bent a frigid look on his curled hair, his boots, or the tails of his coat, while he recited poetry or delivered a speech with emphasis, standing in a studied pose [Modeste Mignon, *K*]. Friendly with Mlle. des Touches, he is found at her home some part of the time after 1830 at a *rout*, where Henri de Marsay told the story of his first love. He took part in the discussion, and described the "true woman" to the Comte Adam Laginski [Another Study of Woman, *l*]. In 1832 he was received by the Marquise d'Espard, and there met with Madame Montcornet, the love of his childhood; with the Princess de Cadignan, Lady Dudley, MM. d'Arthez, Nathan, Rastignac, the Marquis d'Ajuda-Pinto, Maxime de Trailles, the Marquis d'Escrignon, the two Vandenesses, M. du Tillet, Baron de Nucingen, and Chevalier d'Espard, brother-in-law to the marquise [The Secrets of the Princess of Cadignan, *z*]. Blondet presented Nathan at one of Mme. de Montcornet's "at homes," where the young Countess Félix de Vandenesse knew of the poet and his intelligence for some time [A Daughter of Eve, *V*]. In 1836 he assisted, with Finot and Couture, at the narration of the Nucingens' beginnings, told with much spirit by Bixiou in a private dining-room of a celebrated restaurant [The Firm of Nucingen, *t*]. Eight or ten years before February, 1848, Émile Blondet all but committed suicide, when he saw a total change in his surroundings. He was appointed prefect and married the rich widow of the Comte de Montcornet, who made him the offer of her hand when she became free. He had known and loved her in his childhood [The Peasantry, *R*].

Blondet, VIRGINIE, the wife on her second marriage of Émile Blondet, born about 1797, daughter of the Vicomte de Trois-

ville; granddaughter of the Russian Princesse Scherbelloff. She had been raised at Alençon with her future husband. In 1819 she married General de Montcornet, and, a widow some twenty years after, she married the love of her childhood, who had for a long time been her lover [The Collection of Antiquities, ***aa***—The Secrets of the Princess of Cadignan, ***zz***—The Peasantry, ***R***]. In 1821, in concert with Mme. d'Espard, she worked to convert Rubempré to the monarchical idea [A Distinguished Provincial, ***M***]. Soon after 1830 she was present at an assembly at Mlle. des Touches, when Marsay told the story of his first love, and she joined in the conversation [Another Study of Woman, ***U***]. She received a society which, from an aristocratic point of view, was a little mixed; where were to be found the celebrities in finance, art, and literature [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***]. Madame Félix de Vandenesse saw, for the first time and remarked him, the poet Nathan at the home of Mme. de Montcornet [A Daughter of Eve, ***V***]. Mme. Émile Blondet, then Générale de Montcornet, passed the summer and autumn of 1823 in Bourgogne, on her beautiful estate of Aigues, where she lived a worried and agitated life in the midst of the multiple types of the peasants. Remarried, become a préfète, she returned, under Louis-Philippe, to her early propriety [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Bluteau, Pierre, the name borrowed by Genestas [The Country Doctor, ***C***].

Bocquillon, a person known by Madame Étienne Gruget; in 1820, Rue des Enfants-Rouges, Paris, she took for her fiduciary agent Jules Desmarets into her home [The Thirteen, ***BB***—Ferragus, ***bb***].

Bogseck, Madame van, the name given by Jacques Collin to Esther van Gobseck; some time in 1825, he gave her, transformed intellectually and morally, to Lucien de Rubempré, in an elegant suite of rooms on the Rue Taibout [The Harlot's Progress, ***Y***].

Boirouge, president of the court at Sancerre, at the time

when the Baronne de la Baudraye reigned in that town. Related by his wife to the Popinot-Chandiers, Judge Popinot of Paris, and to Anselme Popinot. Owner by inheritance of a house for which he had no use, he rented it with impressment to the baroness, to establish therein a literary society, which speedily dissolved in that vulgar circle. President Boirouge out of jealousy was one of the authors of the election of the procureur Clagny as a deputy. He passed for being quick in repartee [Muse of the Department, ***CC***].

Boirouge, MADAME, formerly Popinot-Chandier, wife of the preceding; an important member of the middle-classes. After having been for nine years at the head of an opposition to Mme. de la Baudraye she was persuaded by her son Gatien to attend her receptions, where she was so flattered that her good graces were completely won. Profiting by the sojourn of Bianchon at Sancerre, a relative of hers, she obtained a free consultation with that famous physician, explaining to him all about her melancholy nerves in the stomach, and in which he recognized a periodical indigestion [Muse of the Department, ***CC***].

Boirouge, GATIEN, son of President Boirouge; born in 1814, the youngest "*patito*" of Madame de la Baudraye, who employed him in all kinds of little offices. Gatien Boirouge was played by Lousteau, to whom he had confided his love for that superior woman [Muse of the Department, ***CC***].

Boisfranc, DE, attorney-general, then first president of a Royal Court under the Restoration. See Dubut.

Boisfranc, DUBUT DE, president of the Cour des Aides, under the old *régime*, brother of Dubut de Boisfrelon and of Dubut de Boislaurier [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

Boisfrelon, DUBUT DE, brother of Dubut de Boisfranc and of Dubut de Boislaurier; once a councilor in the parlement, born in 1736, died 1832, in the house of his niece, the Baroness de la Chanterie. His successor was Godefroid.

M. de Boisfrelon had been one of the "Brothers of Consolation." He was married, but his wife probably died before him [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Boislaurier, DUBUT DE, youngest brother of Dubut de Boisfranc and of Dubut de Boisfrelon. Supreme chief of the rebels of the West in 1808–9 and designated at that time by the name of Auguste. He organized, with Rifoël, Chevalier du Vissard, the affair of the Chauffeurs of Mortagne. At the time of the trial of the "Brigands," he was contumaciously sentenced to death [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Bois-Levant, the chief of a division in the Bureau of Finance, 1824, at the time when Xavier Rabourdin and Isidore Baudoyer were in disputation in reference to the succession of another division, that of F. de la Billardière [Les Employés, *cc*].

Boleslas, a Pole in the service of the Comte and the Comtesse Laginski, Rue de la Pépinière, Paris, between 1835 and 1842 [The Imaginary Mistress, *h*].

Bonamy, IDA, aunt of Mlle. Antonia Chocardelle. Under Louis-Philippe she managed, on the Rue Coquenard,* "a few steps from the Rue Pigalle," a reading-room given to her niece by Maxime de Trailles [A Man of Business, *l*].

Bonaparte, NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French; born at Ajaccio, August 15, 1769 or 1768, there being two accounts of the year; died at St. Helena, May 5, 1821. In October, 1800, being then First Consul, he received the Corsican, Bartholomeo di Piombo, and rallied his compatriot about being compromised in a vendetta [The Vendetta, *i*]. On October 13, 1806, the day before the battle of Jena, he was joined on the field by Laurence de Cinq-Cygne, who came thither express from France; he pardoned the Simeuses and Hauteserres, compromised in the abduction of Senator Malin de Gondreville [A Historical Mystery, *ff*]. We see Napoleon Bonaparte strongly interested in his lieutenant Hyacinthe-Chabert

* Since February, 1848, Rue Lamartine.

during the battle at Eylau [Colonel Chabert, *i*]. In November, 1809, he was expected at the great ball given by Senator Malin de Gondreville, but he was detained by a scene, which became noised about that same evening, between himself and Joséphine at the Tuileries; this led to their divorce [The Peace of the House, *j*]. He excused the infamous doings of the detective Contenson [The Seamy Side of History, *T*]. In April, 1813, during a review in the Place du Carrousel, Paris, Napoleon noticed Mlle. de Chatillonest, who had gone there with her father to see the handsome Colonel d'Aiglemont, and turning toward Duroc he made a courteous remark which made the grand marshal smile [A Woman of Thirty, *S*].

Bonaparte, Lucien, born in 1775, died 1840, brother of Napoleon Bonaparte. In June, 1800, he went to Talleyrand's house and announced to the minister of foreign affairs, in the presence of Fouché, Sieyès, and Carnot, his brother's victory at Montebello [A Historical Mystery, *ff*]. In October the same year he was met by his compatriot Bartholomeo di Piombo, whom he introduced to the First Consul, giving his purse to the Corsican and afterward contributed funds to him to bring him out of his difficulties [The Vendetta, *i*].

Bonfalot or **Bonvalot**, Madame, an old woman, the relative of F. du Bruel, Paris. In 1834 La Palférine, who for the first time met Mme. du Bruel on the boulevard, audaciously followed her to the house of Mme. de Bonfalot, whither she went to make a call [A Prince of Bohemia, *FF*].

Bonfons, Cruchot de, born in 1786, a nephew of the notary Cruchot and Abbé Cruchot; president of the court of First Instance at Saumur, 1819. The three Cruchots, supported by a number of cousins, in conjunction with about twenty families of the town, formed a party like that formerly made in Florence by the Medicis, and, like the Medicis, the Cruchots had their Pazzi, which were the Grassins. The prize in the struggle between the Cruchots and the Grassins was

the hand of the wealthy heiress Eugénie Grandet. In 1827, after nine years of waiting, President Cruchot de Bonfons married the young girl, who was an orphan. Before this he had been instructed by her to settle in full, capital and interest, with the creditors of Charles Grandet's father. Six months after his marriage, Bonfons was appointed councilor to the Royal Court at Angers; by his signal devotion he became first president. Elected deputy for Saumur in 1832, he died eight days after, leaving his widow in possession of an immense fortune, further augmented by the inheritances of the abbé and notary Cruchots. Bonfons was the name of an estate belonging to this magistrate; he did not marry Eugénie out of cupidity; he had the appearance of "a big rusty nail" [Eugénie Grandet, ***E***].

Bonfons, Eugénie Cruchot de, only daughter of M. and Mme. Félix Grandet, born at Saumur, 1796. Strictly raised by a gentle and pious mother and by a miserly father, her life had no other love than an absolutely platonic one for her cousin, Charles Grandet; but this young man, when once apart from her, forgot her, and returning very wealthy from the Indies, 1827, he married a young girl belonging to the nobility. It was at this time that Eugénie Grandet became an orphan; after seeing the settlement made with the creditors of Charles' father, she gave her hand to President Cruchot de Bonfons, who had sought her for nine years. At thirty-six, she remained a widow without ceasing to be a virgin; following her often-expressed wish, she sadly retired to her sombre paternal house at Saumur and devoted the remainder of her life to works of benevolence and charity. After the death of her father, Eugénie Grandet was often designated by the Cruchots and their partisans by the name of "Mademoiselle Froidfond," the name of one of her estates. They tried to get her to marry the Marquis de Froidfond, a ruined man, a widower with many children and more than fifty years old, in 1832 [Eugénie Grandet, ***E***].

Bongrand, born in 1769, at one time a barrister at Melun, then a justice of the peace at Nemours, from 1814 to 1837. A friend of Dr. Minoret's, he looked after the education of Ursule Mirouët, the protege of his best friend, after the death of the old physician, and helped in the restitution of her fortune, which Minoret-Levrault had impaired by the theft of the doctor's will. M. Bongrand wished Ursule Mirouët to marry his son, but she loved Savinien de Portenduère; the justice of the peace became president of the court at Melun after the marriage of the young girl to Savinien [Ursule Mirouët, ***H***].

Bongrand, Eugène, son of Judge Bongrand. He studied law in Paris, in the office of the barrister Derville; became public prosecutor at Melun, after the revolution of 1830, and attorney-general in 1837; not being able to marry Ursule Mirouët, he probably married the daughter of M. Leverault, at one time mayor of Nemours [Ursule Mirouët, ***H***].

Bonnac, a very handsome young man, head clerk of the notary Lupin, at Soulanges, 1823. He had no other means than those from his appointment; he was platonically loved by his patroness, Mme. Lupin, called Bébelle, a ridiculous, fat woman of no education [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Bonnébault, a former cavalry soldier, the Lovelace of the village of Blangy (Bourgogne) and vicinity, 1823. Bonnébault, the lover of Marie Tonsard, who was crazy after him, had "other good lovers," and he lived at their expense; their liberality was not sufficient for his dissipations, his expenditures at the café, and his immoderate liking for billiards. He dreamed of marrying Aglaé Socquard, the only daughter of Father Socquard, owner of the Café of the Peace, at Soulanges. Bonnébault was given three thousand francs by General de Montcornet, and he acknowledged to him, spontaneously, that he had been instructed to kill him for that same amount. This confession caused the general to abandon his struggle with the savage peasantry; he put his property up

for sale, and it became the prey of Gaubertin, Rigou, and Soudry. Bonnébault was "cock-eyed," and his physical appearance attested to his dissipations [The Peasantry, *R*].

Bonnébault, MOTHER, grandmother of the cavalryman Bonnébault. She had, 1823, at Conches, Bourgogne, where she resided, a cow which she fed in the pasture fields of General Montcornet; the numerous depredations of this old woman, covered apparently with convictions for her crimes, decided the general to seize her cow [The Peasantry, *R*].

Bonnet, ABBÉ, curé of Montégnac, near Limoges, since 1814. He there assisted in this quality at the public confession of Mme. Graslin, his penitent, in the summer of 1844. Called to the seminary of Saint-Sulpice, in Paris, he did not wish to leave the village where he had been sent and where, with the assistance of Mme. Graslin, he had materially ameliorated the welfare and morals which had formerly been so wretched in that country. This was he who brought the revolutionist Tascheron back into the bosom of the church, and whom he accompanied to the foot of the scaffold with a true devotion, as his very delicate sensibility suffered much therefrom. Born in 1788, he had embraced an ecclesiastical career by a true vocation, and all his studies had tended to that end. He belonged to a family that was in more than easy circumstances; his father, the architect of his own fortune, was an obdurate and inflexible man. The Abbé Bonnet had an elder brother and one sister, whom he advised his mother to get married as soon as possible, so as to free the young girl from the terrible paternal yoke [The Country Parson, *F*].

Bonnet, eldest brother of Abbé Bonnet, voluntarily enlisted as a common soldier, about the commencement of the Empire; a general in 1813, he was killed at Leipsic [The Country Parson, *F*].

Bonnet, GERMAIN, valet to Canalis, 1829, at the time when the poet went to Havre as one of the claimants to the

hand of Modeste Mignon. A servant filled to the brim with smartness, of irreproachable dress and manner, he was of great value to his master. He courted Philoxène Jacmin, Mme. de Chaulieu's maid. The pantry imitated the drawing-room, the academician having the great lady for his mistress [Modeste Mignon, *K*].

Bontems, a rural owner in the neighborhood of Bayeux, where he became very rich under the Revolution, by buying at his own price the national lands. This was a dark-red *bonnet;* he was president of his district. The father of Angélique Bontems, who married, under the Empire, Granville. Bontems was dead at the time of this marriage [A Second Home, *z*].

Bontems, Madame, wife of the foregoing, of great outward piety and considerable vanity; mother of Angélique Bontems, whom she had raised in her opinions and whose marriage with a Granville was thus so unhappy [A Second Home, *z*].

Bontems, Angélique. See Granville, Madame de.

Borain, Mademoiselle, the most skillful dressmaker in Provins, in the time of Charles X., was commissioned by the Rogrons to make a complete trousseau for Pierrette Lorrain, when that young girl was sent from Bretagne [Pierrette, *i*].

Bordevin, Madame, a butcher on the Rue Charlot, Paris, at the time when Sylvain Pons lived on the Rue de Normandie, near there. Mme. Bordevin was a relative of Mme. Sabatier [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Bordin, procureur at the Châtelet before the Revolution; then a barrister in the court of First Instance of the Seine, under the Empire. In 1798 he taught and advised M. Alain, a creditor of Mongenod's; both had been clerks in his office. In 1806 the Marquis de Chargebœuf went to Paris to find Maître Bordin, who defended the Simeuses before the Criminal Court at Troyes, in the affair of the sequestration and abduction of Senator Malin. In 1809 he also defended Hen-

riette Bryond of Tours-Minères, *née* La Chanterie, in the matter called the Chauffeurs of Montagne [A Historical Mystery, ***ff***—The Seamy Side of History, ***T***]. In 1816 Bordin was consulted by Madame d'Espard on the subject of her husband [The Commission in Lunacy, ***c***]. Under the Restoration, a banker of Alençon counted out, every three months, to the Chevalier de Valois, one hundred and fifty livres sent from Paris by Bordin [The Old Maid, ***aa***]. Bordin was for ten years the barrister of the nobility; he had as a successor Derville [A Historical Mystery, ***ff***].

A *M. Bordin*, Jérôme-Sébastien, also a procureur at the Châtelet, in 1806, a barrister in the court of the Seine, succeeded Maître Guerbet and sold his practice to Sauvagnest, who disposed of it to Desroches [A Start in Life, ***s***].

Born, Comte de, brother of the Vicomtesse de Grandlieu. He is found at the home of his sister, in the winter of 1829–30, taking part in a conversation in which the advocate Derville tells of the unhappy marital relations of M. de Restaud; also the history of his will and his death. The Comte de Born took the word and explained the character of Maxime de Trailles, the lover of Madame de Restaud [Gobseck, ***g***].

Borniche, son-in-law of M. Hochon, the old miser at Issoudon. He died of chagrin at having bad luck in his business and at not receiving any assistance from his father and mother; his wife preceded, though he soon followed her to the tomb; he left a son and one daughter, Baruch and Adolphine, who were raised, by their grandfather on the maternal side, with François Hochon, another grandchild of the goodman. Borniche had become a Calvinist [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Borniche, M. and Madame, father and mother of the preceding. They were still living in 1823, although their son and daughter-in-law had been dead for a long time; in the month of April in that year, old Madame Borniche and her friend Madame Hochon, who were persons of authority in

Issoudon, assisted at the marriage of la Rabouilleuse to Jean-Jacques Rouget [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Borniche, BARUCH, grandson of the foregoing and of M. and Mme. Hochon. Born in 1800, he early became an orphan, but was raised along with his sister by his maternal grandfather. He was one of those misled by Maxence Gilet and was a participant in all the nocturnal expeditions of the "Knights of Idlesse." When his grandfather learned of his misconduct, 1822, he hurriedly sent him from Issoudun to learn banking in Paris under Mongenod [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Borniche, ADOLPHINE, sister of Baruch Borniche; born in 1804. Brought up mostly in seclusion in the cold and monotonous household of her grandfather Hochon, she was always looking out the windows, in the hope of penetrating something of the enormities which, according to repute, went on in the house of Jean-Jacques Rouget, a neighbor of her grandfather's. She awaited with impatience the arrival of Joseph Bridau at Issoudun, trusting to inspire him with some sentiment, and took the greatest interest in life in the painter, both for his ugly appearance and in his quality as an artist [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Borniche-Hérau, or **Héreau**, the name of one of the best families in Issoudun under the Restoration; Carpentier, a cavalry officer who retired to this town, was married to a Borniche-Hérau [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Borromeo, COMTE, owner of two islands in the Great Lake, at the commencement of the nineteenth century. A character in "Ambitious Through Love," a novel written by Albert Savarus for his journal, the "Revue de l'Est," in 1834 [Albert Savaron, *f*].

Boucard, head clerk to Derville the attorney, 1818, at the time when Colonel Chabert sought to recover his rights in connection with his wife, who was remarried to Comte Ferraud [Colonel Chabert, *i*].

Bouchardon, a sculptor to the royal family, the tutor and protector of Sarrasine [Sarrasine, ***ds***].

Boucher, a merchant of Besançon, 1834, was Albert Savarus' first client in that town and was the financial director of the "Revue de l'Est," founded by that barrister. M. Boucher was allied to the greatest publisher of the leading ecclesiastical works [Albert Savaron, ***f***].

Boucher, ALFRED, the eldest son of the preceding, a young man hungry for literary fame, placed by Albert Savarus on the editorial staff of his "Revue de l'Est," who furnished him with ideas and gave him the subjects for his articles. Alfred Boucher had great admiration for his editor-in-chief, who had gained his esteem. The first number of the "Review" contained a "meditation" by Alfred. This Alfred Boucher believed that he was exploiting Savarus, whereas the contrary was the case [Albert Savaron, ***f***].

Boudet, a celebrated pharmacist of Paris, who embalmed the body of M. de l'Estorade, who died 1841.

Bouffé, MARIE, *alias* **Vignol**, an actor, born in Paris, September 4, 1800; he played, about 1822, in the Panorama-Dramatique theatre, on the Boulevard du Temple, Paris, the part of the alcade in a piece by Raoul Nathan and du Bruel, entitled "l'Alcade dans l'embarras" or "The Alcade in a Fix," an *imbroglio* in three acts; on the evening of its first presentation, he announced the authors under the names of Raoul and de Cursy. This artist, then quite young, on his first appearance in this rôle, in which he made a great success, revealed his talent as a portrayer of an infirm old man. Lucien de Rubempré's skit is the authority for this. It is known that the Panorama-Dramatique offered the peculiarity of a certain class. This theatre faced the Rue Charlot. It was the house in which Fieschi shot at Louis-Philippe; afterward it was under the proprietorship of Mourier, of the Folies-Dramatiques* [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***].

* These details were furnished by Madame Bouffé.

Bougival, La. See Cabirolle, Madame.

Bougniol, Mesdemoiselles, owners at Guérande, Loire-Inférieure, under the reign of Louis-Philippe, of an inn where the artist friends of Félicité des Touches (Camille Maupin) lodged, when they came from Paris to see her [Béatrix, ***P***].

Bourbonne, De, a wealthy property owner of Tours, in the time of Louis XVIII. and Charles X. The uncle of Octave de Camps; he went to Paris in 1824 to learn the cause of his nephew's ruin, which was generally thought to have been caused by Mme. Firmiani. M. de Bourbonne, an old musketeer, was of high connections; he had relatives in the faubourg Saint-Germain—the Listomères, the Lenoncourts, and the Vandenesses. He was presented to Mme. Firmiani under the name of M. de Rouxellay, the title of his estate. Bourbonne's intelligent advice was not to drag François Birotteau out of the claws of Troubert, for the uncle of M. de Camps guessed the dark scheme of the future bishop of Troyes. Bourbonne saw further than the Listomères of Tours [Madame Firmiani, ***h***—The Celibates, ***I***].

Bourdet, Benjamin, an old soldier of the Empire, at another time under the orders of Philippe Bridau. He retired to the vicinity of Vatan and with Fario, holding himself at the absolute disposition of the Spaniard, 1822, together with an officer whom he had formerly been of use to, who secretly served in the projects against Maxence Gilet [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Bourgeat, a male child found at Saint-Flour. A water-carrier in Paris toward the end of the eighteenth century, a friend of the young and the benefactor of the famous surgeon Desplein. He lived in a poor house on the Rue Quatre-Vents, doubly celebrated for being the place of sojourn of Desplein and that of Daniel d'Arthez. A fervent Catholic of strong faith. His eyes were closed by the future savant, who sat by his bedside [The Atheist's Mass, ***c***].

Bourget, uncle of the Chaussard brothers; an old man

implicated in the matter of the Chauffeurs of Mortagne in 1809. He died during the preliminary inquiry, having confessed. His wife, also prosecuted, was brought before the court, condemned, and sentenced to twenty-two years' imprisonment [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

Bourgneufs, THE, a family ruined by the Messrs. Camps, who lived retired and poor in Laye at Saint-Germain, in the opening years of the nineteenth century. The family comprised the old father, who managed a lottery office; the mother, nearly always ill; and two charming daughters, who conducted the household and assisted in the writing. The Bourgneufs got a mitigation of their poverty from Octave de Camps, who, at Mme. Firmiani's prompting, made restitution of their fortune despoiled by his father [Madame Firmiani, ***h***].

Bourguier, DU. See Bousquier, Du.

Bourignard, GRATIEN-HENRI-VICTOR-JEAN-JOSEPH, father of Mme. Jules Desmarets; one of the "Thirteen" and the former head of the order of "Devorants" under the name of Ferragus XXIII. He had been a workingman, but became a speculative builder; his daughter was a society woman. Condemned, about 1807, to twenty years at hard labor, he managed to escape during the transportation of the chain-gang from Paris to Toulon and returned to Paris. He lived there in 1820, under divers names and disguises, residing by turns on the Vieux-Augustins,* at the corner of the Rue Soly,† then on the Rue Joquelet, No. 7; and lastly at Mme. E. Gruget's house, No. 12 Rue des Enfants-Rouges,‡ having changed to this place to escape the investigations of Auguste de Maulincour. Stricken by the death of his daughter, whom he adored, and with whom he had kept a secret correspond-

* Now the Rue d'Argout.

† This narrow street disappeared in the rebuilding of the Hôtel des Postes.

‡ This is now a portion of the Rue des Archives running from the Rue Pastourelle to the Rue Portfoin.

ence to prevent her origin being known and thus compromising that young woman; he ended on the Place de l'Observatoire, looking on as an idiot would at the playing of bowls on the vacant lots between the Luxembourg and the Boulevard du Montparnasse, of which game this was then the headquarters. One of the names of Bourignard was Comte de Funcal. In 1815 Bourignard, as Ferragus, served Henri de Marsay, one of the "Thirteen," in an enterprise at the San-Réal mansion, where lived Paquita Valdès [The Thirteen—Ferragus, ***bb***—The Girl with Golden Eyes, ***ds***].

Bourlac, Bernard-Jean-Baptiste-Macloud, Baron de; born in 1771; a former public prosecutor of the Court Royal of Rouen, grand officer of the Legion of Honor. He married for love the daughter of Tarlowski (the Pole, a colonel in the Imperial French Guard), Vanda, who became the Baronne de Mergi. Old and in retirement, he went to Paris, in 1829, to care for Vanda, who was afflicted with a strange and terrible complaint. After being established for some years with his daughter and grandson in the quarter du Roule, he lived, in 1838, and had for a number of years, in straitened circumstances in a wretched house on the Boulevard du Montparnasse, where Godefroid, a new "initiate" of the Brothers of Consolation, extended succor to him on behalf of Mme. de la Chanterie and her associates. It was afterward learned that Baron de Bourlac was the terrible judge who had condemned that noble woman and her daughter, at the trial of the Chauffeurs of Mortagne, in 1809. The assistance was nevertheless continued. Vanda, thanks to the care of a foreign doctor, was cured—this man, Halpersohn, was engaged by Godefroid. M. de Bourlac was the author of a great work on "The Spirit of Modern Law": he obtained through this the chair of Comparative Legislation at the Sorbonne; he was finally pardoned by Madame de la Chanterie, at whose feet he had flung himself [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***]. In 1817 Baron de Bourlac, then attorney-general, to which he

was raised again by Soudry junior, the keeper of the seals, helped by his favor to have Sibilet made the bailiff of General de Montcornet's estates at Aigues [The Peasantry, *R*].

Bournier, a natural son of Gaubertin and Madame Socquard, the wife of the proprietor of the café at Soulanges. Mme. Gaubertin was ignorant of his existence. He went to Paris and learned the trade of printer in Leclercq's office; when a thorough workman, he was called by Gaubertin to Ville-aux-Fayes, where he founded a printing establishment and a newspaper, "le Courrier de l'Avonne," devoted exclusively to the interests of the triumvirate Rigou, Gaubertin, and Soudry [The Peasantry, *R*].

Bousquier, DU, or **Croisier,** DU, or **Bourguier,** DU, born about 1760, of an old family of Alençon. He had been a provender contractor to the armies of 1793 and 1799, had done business with Ouvrard, and was also in league with Barras, Bernadotte, and Fouché. These at that time were the great personages of the exchequer. Dismissed by Bonaparte in 1800, he retired to his native town,* not having more than twelve hundred francs of income, after having sold for the benefit of his creditors the hôtel de Beauséant, of which he was the owner. About 1816 he married Mademoiselle Carmon, an old maid who had also been courted by Chevalier de Valois and Athanase Granson. Becoming again wealthy by this marriage, he was placed at the head of the Opposition; he founded a Liberal newspaper, "Le Courrier de l'Orme," and was nominated, after the Revolution of 1830, as receiver-general. He waged an anarchical war against the white flag of Royalism, and, out of hatred to them, secretly connived at the excesses of Victurnien d'Esgrignon; at the moment when the young man had committed a crime against him, he had

* On the Rue du Cygne, which still exists under the same name. This precise information, with other remarks concerning Alençon, is furnished by one of our friends, M. Charles Nô, who for four years played in "Les Carbonari" in the Theatre des Nations at that place.

him arrested, thinking that he was thus entirely done for. The affair was settled by means of powerful influences; but the young man provoked him to a duel in which he was grievously wounded, and afterward married his niece, Mademoiselle Duval, who had a *dot* of three million francs [The Old Maid, ***aa***—The Collection of Antiquities, ***aa***]. He was probably the father of Flavie Minoret, the daughter of a famous dancer at the opera; but he did not recognize the child, who was dowered by Princesse Galathionne and married Colleville [The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Bousquier, Madame du, Rose-Marie-Victoire Cormon, born in 1773. A very wealthy heiress; she lived with her maternal uncle, Abbé de Sponde, in a old house at Alençon,* in 1816, where she received the aristocracy of the town, to which she belonged by marriage. Sought at once by Athanase Granson, Chevalier de Valois, and M. du Bosquier, she gave her hand to the old commissary contractor, who had an athletic appearance and vaguely passed as an impressionable libertine, but whom she found wanting in being able to fulfill her secret hope; the thought that she would never be able to bear a child almost killed this woman. Madame du Bousquier was very religious. She was a descendant of the stewards of the ancient Dukes of Alençon. In the same year of her marriage she thought she would be able to wed with a Troisville, but he was already married. She looked with pain on the state of hostility declared by M. du Bousquier against the Esgrignons [Jealousies of a Country Town, ***AA***].

Boutin, formerly a quartermaster in the cavalry regiment of which Chabert was the colonel. He lived at Stuttgard in 1814, where he showed a white bear that was well trained by him. In that town he met his old colonel, deprived of all possessions, going to the insane asylum; he was relieved by him and charged to go to Paris to acquaint Mme. Chabert

* The Rue du Val-Noble, really at Avesgó.

that her husband still lived. Boutin, who was killed at Waterloo, no doubt accomplished his mission [Colonel Chabert, *i*].

Bouvard, Doctor, a physician in Paris, born about 1758. A friend of Dr. Minoret, with whom he had lively discussions on Mesmer's doctrine, whose system he had adopted, and of which he afterward proved the truth to Minoret. These arguments finished by causing the friends to avoid each other for a long time. Finally, in 1829, Bouvard wrote Minoret asking him to come to Paris and take part in a conclusive test in animal magnetism. As a result of this experience, Doctor Minoret, who was an atheist and materialist, became a spiritualist* and a Catholic. In 1829, Doctor Bouvard lived on the Rue Férou [Ursule Mirouët, *H*]. He had been of use to the father of Dr. Lebrun, physician at the Conciergerie in 1830, which place soon after became his own ; he often applied the ideas of his master to the nervous forces [Vautrin's Last Avatar, *z*].

Bouyonnet, an attorney at Mantes, under Louis-Philippe ; urged by his companions and stimulated by the keeper of the seals, he stigmatized Fraisier, also an attorney in that town, who had been "retained" by the two parties in one suit. This denunciation compelled Fraisier to sell his practice and leave Mantes [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Brambourg, Comte de, Philippe Bridau's title, to which his brother Joseph succeeded [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J* —The Unconscious Mummers, *u*].

Brandon, Lady Marie-Augusta, the mother of Louis and Marie Gaston, children born in adultery. Together with Vicomtesse de Beauséant, she assisted, accompanied by Colonel Franchessini, most likely her lover, at the famous ball on the morning following which the late mistress of Ajuda-Pinto suddenly left Paris [Father Goriot, *G*]. In 1820 she retired to la Grenadière, near Tours, with her two children ; she saw Félix de Vandenesse at the time of the death of Mme. de Mort-

* Balzac explains this word as meaning opposed to materialism.

saul, and charged him with a message to take to Lady Arabelle Dudley [The Lily of the Valley, *L*]. She died at thirty-six, under the Restoration, in the house of la Grenadière, and was buried in Saint-Cyr cemetery. Her husband, Lord Brandon, who had deserted her, at that time lived in London, at Brandon Square, Hyde Park. He did not know that Lady Brandon was in Touraine, or that the name she probably went under was Madame Willemsens [La Grenadière, *j*].

Braschon, an upholsterer or cabinet-maker in the faubourg Saint-Antoine, celebrated under the Restoration. He did some first-class work for César Birotteau and figured amongst the creditors at his failure [César Birotteau, *O*—The Harlot's Progress, *Y*].

Braulard, born in 1782. Head of the *claque* at the Panorama-Dramatique theatre, about 1822, then at the Gymnase; being at the time Mlle. Millot's lover; at that epoch he lived on the Rue Faubourg du Temple, in a pleasant flat, where he gave dinners to actresses, directors, journalists, and authors; among such being: Adèle Dupuis, Finot, Ducange, and Frédéric du Petit-Méré. He was supposed to make an annual income of twenty thousand francs in discounting authors' acceptances [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*]. About 1843, while still chief claquer, he had in his company Chardin, known as Idamore [Cousin Betty, *w*]. and commanded his "Romans" at the Boulevard theatre—where opera and ballets were produced at popular prices—and of which Félix Gaudissart was manager [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Brazier, Family, The, composed of:

A peasant of Vatan, Indre, paternal uncle and guardian of Mlle. Flore Brazier, called la Rabouilleuse; in 1799 he placed her in Dr. Rouget's house on conditions very favorable to him, Brazier. Made comparatively wealthy by the physician, he died two years after the final settlement, 1805, from a fall as he emerged from a tavern, where he had spent his time since getting his fortune.

His wife, a cruel aunt to Flore.

Lastly, the brother and brother-in-law of the guardians of that girl, the real father of Flore, who died, old and silly, at the Bourges almshouse in 1779 [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Brazier, FLORE. See Bridau, Madame Philippe.

Bréautey, COMTESSE DE, an old woman who, at Provins, 1827–28, in the high town held the only aristocratic salon in the locality [Pierrette, ***i***].

Brebian, ALEXANDRE DE, a member of the aristocracy of Angoulême in 1821. He was a frequenter of the Bargetons' salon. An artist, like his friend Bartas, he had the same as he—the mania of drawing in and spoiling every album in the department with his ridiculous productions. He was generally supposed to be Mme. de Brebian's, his wife, lover [Lost Illusions, ***N***].

Brebian, CHARLOTTE DE, wife of the foregoing. She was currently called Lolotte [Lost Illusions, ***N***].

Breintmayer, a banking firm in Strasbourg, commissioned, about 1803, by Michu to remit funds to the de Simeuses, young officers in Condé's army [A Historical Mystery, ***ff***].

Brézacs, THE, Auvergnats, breeders of trouble and the demolishers of castles in the time of the Revolution, the Empire, and the Restoration. They had identical interests with Pierre Graslin, Jean-Baptiste Sauviat, and Martin Falleix [The Country Parson, ***F***—Les Employés, ***cc***].

Bricheteau, JACQUES, musician; organist at St. Louis Church, Paris, under Louis-Philippe, at the same time being an employé in the health department. Nephew of Sister Marie-des-Agnes, superior of the Ursulines at Arcis-sur-Aube; he was probably a native of that town. During the childhood of Dorlange he was his secret protector and had charge of his education and life; he had known the mother of the sculptor and had a platonic love for her. By his entreaties the Marquis de Sallenauve legally recognized Dorlange. Bricheteau

lived in turns on the Quai de Béthune and No. 5 Rue Castex [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Bridau, father of Philippe and Joseph Bridau, one of Roland's secretaries when minister of the Interior in 1792, and the right arm of all those who succeeded him in the portfolio. He was fanatically attached to Napoleon, who fully appreciated his services; he was appointed chief of a division by him in 1804, and died, 1808, at the time he had been promoted director-general and councilor of State, with the title of count. He knew Agathe Rouget, who became his wife, when she lived at the home of Descoings the grocer, and whom he tried to save from the scaffold [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Bridau, Agathe Rouget, Lady, wife of the preceding; born 1773; the legal daughter of Dr. Rouget of Issoudun, but perhaps the natural daughter of substitute Lousteau; the doctor, who did not love her, sent her at an early age to Paris, where she was brought up by her uncle Descoings, the grocer. She died at the close of the year 1828. Of her two sons, Philippe and Joseph, Mme. Bridau always preferred the eldest, who caused her all her griefs [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Bridau, Philippe, eldest son of Bridau and Agathe Rouget; born in 1796. Entered Saint-Cyr school in 1813, leaving there six months later as sub-lieutenant of cavalry. He was appointed lieutenant following an affair in the vanguard during the campaign in France, then captain after the battle of La Fère-Champenoise, where Napoleon pressed him as an officer of artillery; he was decorated at Montereau. A witness of the farewells at Fontainebleau, he returned to his mother's home in July, 1814, his age at the most being but nineteen, and unwilling to serve under the Bourbons. In March, 1815, Philippe Bridau rejoined the Emperor at Lyons and accompanied him to the Tuileries; he was promoted to be chief of a squad of dragoons of the Guard and made an officer of the Legion of Honor at Waterloo. Reduced to half-pay

under the Restoration, he yet preserved the grade and cross of an officer. He joined General Lallemand in Texas and returned from America in October, 1819, deeply perverted in morals. In 1820–21 he was the manager of a newspaper in Paris; he spent all his time in debauchery, and, as the lover of Mariette Godeschal, attended all the parties at Tullia's, Florentine's, Florine's, Coralie's, Matifat's, and Camusot's. Not content with being continually supplied with money by his brother Joseph, he stole the cash confided to him and despoiled Mme. Descoings of her last savings, which caused her death from grief and vexation. He was compromised in a military conspiracy and sent to Issoudun, in 1822, under police surveillance. There he threw trouble into the "bachelor's establishment" of his uncle Jean-Jacques Rouget; killed in a duel Maxence Gilet, the lover of Flore Brazier, who was afterward married to his uncle, and who married Philippe after she became a widow, in 1824. On the accession of Charles X. he reëntered the army as lieutenant-colonel in the Duc de Maufrigneuse's regiment, passing in 1827, in this grade, to a regiment of cavalry in the Royal Guard, and was made Comte de Brambourg, the name of an estate which he had bought; he was further promoted a commander in the Legion of Honor and also to the order of St. Louis. After bringing about the death of his wife, Flore Brazier, he sought to wed Amélie de Soulanges, belonging to a great family; but his scheme was stopped short by Bixiou. The Revolution of 1830 lost to Philippe Bridau a portion of the fortune which came from his uncle by his marriage. He again entered the service under the government of July, was appointed colonel, and was killed, in 1839, in an engagement with Arabs in Africa [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*—The Harlot's Progress, *Y*].

Bridau, Joseph, painter, youngest brother of Philippe Bridau, born in 1799. A pupil of Gros, he exhibited for the first time at the salon of 1823. Powerfully supported by the

members of the Cénacle of the Rue des Quatre-Vents, to which he belonged; by his master, by Gérard, and by Mademoiselle des Touches, he was an incessant worker and an artist of genius; he was decorated in 1827, and about 1839, by the favor of the Comte de Sérizy, at whose home he had at one time worked, he married the only daughter of an old farmer who had become more than a millionaire. At the death of his brother Philippe, he inherited his mansion on the Rue de Berlin, the estate of Brambourg, and the title of count [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*—A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*—A Start in Life, *s*]. Joseph Bridau made the vignettes for Canalis' works [Modeste Mignon, *K*]. He was intimate with Hippolyte Schinner, whom he had known in Gros' atelier [The Purse, *p*]. Soon after 1830 he was at the home of Mlle. des Touches at an assembly when Henri de Marsay told the story of his first love, and took part in the conversation [Another Study of Woman, *l*]. In 1832 he entered in a rush into the study of Pierre Grassou and borrowed from him five hundred francs, "The duns are at my heels, as they say in literature"; then he let Grassou know that he was a poor painter. At this time Joseph Bridau was painting the dining-room of d'Arthez's castle [Pierre Grassou, *r*]. A friend of Marie Gaston, he was one of the two witnesses at his marriage to Louise de Chaulieu, the widow of Macumer, 1833 [Letters of Two Brides, *v*]. He also assisted at Steinbock's wedding when he was married to Hortense Hulot, and, in 1838, at Stidmann's instigation, paid, with Léon de Lora, four thousand francs to have him released when imprisoned for debt. He painted the portrait of Josépha Mirah [Cousin Betty, *w*]. In 1839, at the house of Mme. de Montcornet, Joseph Bridau praised the talent and character of the sculptor Dorlange [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Bridau, Flore Brazier, Lady Philippe, born in 1787, at Vatan, Indre, known by the name of "La Rabouilleuse," because her uncle gave her this work as her ordinary employ-

ment in her childhood; to thrash, or "rabouiller"—stir up—the streams that he might find the crayfish. She was remarked on account of her great beauty by Doctor Rouget of Issoudon, and received by him in 1799; Jean-Jacques Rouget, the son of the doctor, had a mind for her, but he never got anything except by the power of money; in 1816 she had a fancy for Maxence Gilet, whom she introduced into the house of her old boy, where he stayed as long as he lived. The arrival of Philippe Bridau at Issoudun changed everything; Gilet was killed in a duel, and Rouget married la Rabouilleuse in 1823. She soon became a widow, when she married the soldier, and died at Paris in 1828, deserted by her husband, in the deepest poverty, the prey of numerous secret diseases, produced by the disgraceful life into which Philippe Bridau had thrown her by design; she lived then on the Rue du Houssay* at the corner of the Chantereine,† on the fifth floor, which she left for the house Dubois of the faubourg St. Denis [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Bridau, Madame Joseph, only daughter of Léger, an old farmer, more than a millionaire, at Beaumont-sur-Oise; she married the painter about 1839 [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Brigaut, Les, Major, of Pen-Hoël, Vendée; an old major in the Catholic army, active against the French Republic. A man of iron, of absolutely disinterested devotion; he had served under Charette, Mercier, Baron du Guénic, and the Marquis de Montauran. He died in 1819, six months after Mme. Lorrain, the widow of a major in the Imperial army, and whom he was said to have consoled after she lost her husband. Major Brigaut had been wounded twenty-seven times [Pierrette, ***i***—The Chouans, ***B***].

Brigaut, Jacques, son of Major Brigaut, born about 1811. A companion of Pierrette Lorrain in her childhood, and

* Really a part of the Rue Taitbout.

† Renamed the Rue de la Victoire in the reign of Louis-Philippe.

whom he innocently loved, something after the manner that Paul loved Virginie, and who loved him in the same way. When Pierrette was sent to the home of the Rogrons, her relations at Provins, Jacques went to that town where he worked as a carpenter. He was present at the last moments of the young girl, and afterward enlisted as a common soldier. He became general of a battalion, after many times seeking death [Pierrette, *i*].

Brigitte, a servant of Chesnel's from 1795. She was still in his employ, on the Rue du Bercail, Alençon, in 1824, at the time of young l'Esgrignon's escapades. Brigitte catered to her master's gluttony, the sole fault of the goodman [The Collection of Antiquities, *aa*].

Brignolet, a clerk in the attorney Bordin's office, in 1806 [A Start in Life, *s*].

Brisetout, Héloïse, the mistress of Célestin Crevel in 1838, and at the time he was appointed mayor. She succeeded Josépha Mirah in a little mansion on the Rue Chauchat,* after having lived on the Rue Notre-Dame-de-Lorette [Cousin Betty, *w*]. In 1844–45 she was the leading dancer in a boulevard theatre; she belonged in part to Bixiou and in part to Gaudissart, her manager. She was an "excessively literary" young woman, renowned in bohemia, and was fashionable and gracious; she knew all the great artists and favored her relation, Garangeot, the musician [Cousin Pons, *x*]. Toward the end of Louis-Philippe's reign she had as "protector" Isidore Baudoyer, then mayor of an arrondissement in Paris in which the Place Royale was situated [The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Brisset, a celebrated doctor in Paris, under Louis-Philippe. The successor of Cabanis and Bichat, a materialist; the head of the organization opposed to Caméristus, the head of the "organics." He was called in consultation by Raphaël de Valentin about a very serious malady [The Wild Ass' Skin, *A*].

* Much changed for the past twenty-five years.

Brochon, a reformed soldier who, in 1822, looked after the horses and did rough work for Moreau, steward of Presles, the property of Comte de Sérizy [A Start in Life, *s*].

Brossard, Madame du, a widow, received by Mme. de Bargeton, at Angoulême, in 1821. Was noble but poor; she sought to marry her daughter, and to this end, in spite of her prim dignity and sour-sweetness, made strong advances to the men [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Brossard, Camille du, daughter of the foregoing, born in 1794, tall and fat, passed for being a great pianist; she still remained unmarried at the age of seven-and-twenty [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Brossette, Abbé, born about 1790, curé of Blangy, Bourgogne, 1823, at the time when General de Montcornet was struggling with his peasantry. The abbé was at once the object of their distrust and hate. He was the fourth son of a good bourgeois family of Autun, a faithful priest, a persistent Royalist, and a man of parts [The Peasantry, *R*]. In 1840 he had become a curé in Paris, in the faubourg Saint-Germain, and was asked by Mme. de Grandlieu to assist her in breaking off the relations existing between Calyste du Guénic and Mme. de Rochefide, to restore him to his wife [Béatrix, *P*].

Brouet, Joseph, a Chouan; died of wounds received in the combat of the Pèlerine, or at the siege of Fougères, in 1799 [The Chouans, *B*].

Brouin, Jacquette, wife of Pierre Cambremer. See that name.

Brousson, Doctor, who attended the banker Jean-Frédéric Taillefer, some time before the death of that financier [The Red House, *d*].

Bruce, Gabriel, called "Big Jean," one of the most ferocious Chouans in Fontaine's division; he was implicated in the affair of the Chauffeurs of Mortagne; condemned to death for treason [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Bruel, Du, chief of a division in the ministry of the In-

terior, under the Empire. A friend of Bridau senior; went into retirement at the Restoration; was in constant communication with the widow Bridau. He went every evening to play cards at her house, on the Rue Mazarine, together with his old comrades Claparon and Desroches. These three old employés were called the "Three Wise Men of Greece" by Mesdames Bridau and Descoings. M. du Bruel was the descendant of a contractor ennobled at the end of Louis XIV.'s reign; he died about 1821 [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Bruel, MADAME DU, wife of the above, and his survivor. She was the mother of the dramatic author Jean-François du Bruel, given the name of Cursy on the Parisian posters. A good but strict bourgeois, Mme. de Bruel received and acted kindly to the dancer Tullia, who became her daughter-in-law [A Prince of Bohemia, ***FF***].

Bruel, JEAN-FRANÇOIS DU, son of the foregoing; born about 1797; by the favor of the Duc de Navarreins he was, 1816, given a place in the Bureau of Finance [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***]. He was sub-chief of Rabourdin's office in 1824, at the time when the dispute between him and Baudoyer occurred to become head of the division [Les Employès, ***cc***]. In November, 1825, Jean-François du Bruel attended a breakfast given to Desroches' clerks at the Rocher de Cancale by Frédéric Marest on his entrance into their office; he was present at the orgy which followed at Florentine's [A Start in Life, ***s***]. M. du Bruel successively became chief of the bureau, director, councilor of State, deputy, peer of France, commander of the Legion of Honor, received the title of count, and entered one of the classes in the Institute; all these through his wife's intrigues, Claudine Chaffaroux, the former dancer Tullia, whom he married in 1829 [A Prince of Bohemia, ***FF***—The Middle Classes, ***ee***]. For a long time he signed his vaudevilles under the pseudonym of Cursy. Nathan, the poet, had been compelled to associate himself with him; Jean-François du Bruel wrote spirited little pieces,

which always took with the actors. MM. du Bruel and Nathan brought out Florine as an actress; they were the authors of "l'Alcade dans l'embarras," an *imbroglio** in three acts, performed at the Panorama-Dramatique, about 1822, where she made her first appearance, and where Coralie also played, beside Bouffé, under the name of Vignol [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***—A Daughter of Eve, ***V***].

Bruel, CLAUDINE CHAFFAROUX, DU; born at Nanterre, 1799. One of the leading dancers at the opera, 1817 to 1827; she was the Duc de Rhétoré's mistress for a number of years [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***], and, after that, of Jean-François du Bruel, whom she persuaded to marry her in 1829; she had then left the theatre. About 1834 she met Charles-Edouard de la Palférine, falling foolishly in love with him; to appear as a great lady before him, she urged her husband to aim at high things, and she acquired the title of countess. At this time she made herself accepted in bourgeois society [A Prince of Bohemia, ***FF***—A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***—Letters of Two Brides, ***v***]. In 1840, at the request of Madame Colleville, her friend, she tried to obtain the ribbon for Thuillier [The Middle Classes, ***ee***]. Mme. du Bruel was known on the boards and in the world of gallantry by the name of Tullia. She was then living on the Rue Chauchat, in a mansion in which she was succeeded by Mesdames Mirah and Brisetout, when Claudine, after her marriage, went to live on the Rue de la Victoire.

Brunet, a laborer at Blangy, Bourgogne, 1823. He was the terror of the councilor of the canton; he had for chums Michel Vert, called Vermichel, and old Fourchon [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Brunner, GÉDÉON, the father of Frédéric Brunner. At the time of the Restoration and of Louis-Philippe, he kept the great Hôtel de Hollande at Frankfort-on-the-Main; he was one of the first railroad projectors; he died about 1844, leaving

* The French term for a "screaming farce."

four millions. He was a Calvinist, and had been twice married [Cousin Pons, *æ*].

Brunner, MADAME, first wife of Gédéon Brunner, the mother of Frédéric Brunner; a relative of the Virlaz', wealthy Jewish furriers at Leipsic; a converted Jew. Her dowry formed the nucleus of her husband's fortune. She died young, leaving an only son, aged twelve [Cousin Pons, *æ*].

Brunner, MADAME, Gédéon Brunner's second wife; the only daughter of a German tavernkeeper. She was sterile and prodigiously dissipated; she made her husband's life unhappy by vengeful feelings against his first wife; she ill-treated her step-son most abominably, especially when she found herself unable to prevent him becoming possessed of the Jew's fortune. She died ten years after her marriage at the home of her parents, whither she had been compelled to go by Gédéon Brunner [Cousin Pons, *æ*].

Brunner, FRÉDÉRIC, only son of Gédéon Brunner, born in the first four years of the century. He dissipated his maternal inheritance by a life of folly, then assisted Wilhelm Schwab to devour the hundred thousand francs which had been left him by his parents; without resources and abandoned by his father, he went to Paris in 1835, where, on the recommendation of Graff, an innkeeper, he secured a position with the Kellers at six hundred francs per annum; but Gédéon Brunner dying, he came into possession of many millions of francs and founded with his friend Wilhelm a banking house, "Brunner, Schwab & Co.," on the Rue Richelieu, between the Rue Neuve-des-Petits-Champs and Rue Villedo, in a splendid mansion belonging to Wolfgang Graff, the tailor. Frédéric Brunner had been presented by Sylvain Pons to the Camusots de Marville; he would have married their daughter, if she had not been an only child. The rupture of this marriage strained the relations existing between Pons and the family de Marville, and which was followed by the death of the musician [Cousin Pons, *æ*].

Bruno, Corentin's valet at Passy,* Rue de Vignes, in 1830 [The Harlot's Progress, ***Y***]. He was still in Corentin's service, who was reincarnated under the name M. du Portail, Rue Honoré-Chevalier, Paris, about 1840 [The Middle Classes, ***ee***]. This name is sometimes spelt Bruneau.

Brutus, in 1799, at Alençon, on the Grande-Rue, kept the Trois-Maures Hotel, where Alphonse de Montauran met Mlle. de Verneuil for the first time [The Chouans, ***B***].

Bryond. See Tours-Minières, Bernard-Polydor Bryond, Baron des.

Bulot, probably a drummer; Gaudissart spoke of him as "a great booby" [Gaudissart the Great, ***o***].

Buneaud, Madame, kept a middle-class boarding-house on the Sainte-Geneviève hill; a rival establishment to that of Mme. Vauquer, in 1819 [Father Goriot, ***G***].

Butifer, a great hunter, poacher, and smuggler; one of the inhabitants of the village in the vicinity of Grenoble, where Doctor Benassis established himself under the Restoration. On the arrival of the physician in the country, Butifer shot at him with a gun at the corner of a forest, but later became entirely devoted to him. He was commissioned by Genestas to undertake the physical care of the son adopted by that officer. Possibly Butifer enlisted in Genestas' regiment after the death of Doctor Benassis [The Country Doctor, ***C***].

Butscha, Jean, Maître Latournelle's, a notary in Havre, head clerk, in 1829; born about 1804, the natural son of a Swedish sailor and a Demoiselle Jacmin, of Honfleur; a hunchback; a type of intelligence and devotion, all placed at Modeste Mignon's disposal, whom he loved without hope. He contributed by his adroit scheming to have her married to Ernest de la Brière; Butscha judged that this union would render the young girl happy [Modeste Mignon, ***K***].

* At the present time Passy forms a portion of the sixteenth arrondissement of Paris.

C

Cabirolle, conductor of the carriages belonging to Minoret-Levrault, the proprietor of post-horses at Nemours. He was a widower, and, doubtless, had a son. About 1837, when a sexagenarian, he married Antoinette Patris, called la Bougival, then fifty years old, but who possessed an income of eleven thousand francs [Ursule Mirouët, ***H***].

Cabirolle, son of the preceding; he was Dr. Minoret's coachman, at Nemours; later coachman for Savinien de Portenduère, after the marriage of the vicomte to Ursule Mirouët [Ursule Mirouët, ***H***].

Cabirolle, MADAME, wife of Cabriolle senior; *née* Antoinette Patris in 1786, of a poor family in la Bresse. The widow of a workingman named Pierre and called Bougival, she was generally known by that name. After having been Ursule Mirouët's nurse, she became Dr. Minoret's servant, and, about 1837, married Cabirolle [Ursule Mirouët, ***H***].

Cabirolle, MADAME, mother of Florentine, the dancer. An old janitor on the Rue Pastourelle, she lived, in 1820, with her daughter, Rue de Cressol, in a modest place furnished by Cardot, an old silk dealer, used by him since 1817. According to Girondeau, she was an intelligent woman [A Start in Life, ***s***—A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Cabirolle, AGATHE-FLORENTINE, called Florentine; born in 1804. She was met, in 1817, by Cardot as she was leaving Coulon's class; the old silk dealer established her and her mother in a suite of rooms comparatively unpretending, Rue de Cressol. After figuring on the boards of the Gaîté as a dancer, in 1820 she made her first step onward in the melodrama "les Ruines de Babylone."* She succeeded Mariette as *première danseuse* at the Porte-Saint-Martin theatre; then,

* A play by Réné-Charles Guilbert de Pixérécourt, which had its first representation in Paris, 1810.

in 1823, she made her debut at the opera in a dancing trio with Mariette and Tullia. At the time when Cardot was her protector, she had as a lover old Captain Girondeau, and was intimate with Philippe Bridau, to whom, when he was in need, she would give money. In 1825 Florentine occupied for about three years Coralie's old rooms; it was there that Oscar Husson lost the money at play that had been confided to his care by his patron, Desroches the attorney, and was there discovered by his uncle Cardot [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***—A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***—A Start in Life, ***s***].

Cabot, ARMAND-HIPPOLYTE, a native of Toulon, who founded a place in the Bourse at Paris, 1800, as a hair-dressing parlor. On the advice of his customer, the poet Parny, he assumed the name of Marius, which stuck to the house. In 1845, Cabot, having an income of twenty-four thousand francs, lived at Libourne, and a fifth Marius, named Mougin, was the proprietor of the establishment created by him [The Unconscious Mummers, ***u***].

Cabot, MARIE-ANNE, called Lajeunesse, an old huntsman of the Marquis Carol d'Esgrignon; implicated in the Chauffeurs of Mortagne affair and executed in 1809 [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

Cachan, an attorney at Angoulême, under the Restoration. Like Petitclaud, he meddled in every sort of affair, both of those he acted in and other people's. In 1830 Cachan became mayor of Marsac; was a friend of the Séchards [Lost Illusions, ***N***—The Harlot's Progress, ***Y, Z***].

Cadenet, in 1840, a wine merchant on the first floor of a lodging-house at the corner of the Rue des Postes and Rue des Poules,* where Cérizet then lived. Cadenet was the owner of the house, and was mixed up in the operations of the "banker of the poor," Cérizet [The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

* The Rue des Postes is really the Rue Lhomond, and the Rue des Poules the Rue Laromiguière.

Cadignan, Prince de, a great lord of the old *régime*, father of the Duc de Maufrigneuse, father-in-law of the Duc de Navarreins. Ruined by the Revolution, he recovered his estates and pensions on the return of the Bourbons; but he was exceedingly extravagant, and mismanaged everything and ruined his wife. He died at a great age some time previous to the Revolution of July [The Secrets of the Princess of Cadignan, ***z***]. At the end of 1829, being then master of the hounds to Charles X., Prince de Cadignan assisted near Havre in a grand hunt, where was found, on account of the society being of high aristocracy, the Duc d'Herouville, the organizer of the fête, Canalis, and Ernest de la Brière, all three of whom aspired to the hand of Modeste Mignon, and with equal pretensions [Modeste Mignon, ***K***].

Cadignan, Prince and Princess de, son and daughter-in-law of the foregoing. See Maufrigneuse, Duc and Duchesse de.

Cadine, Jenny, an actress at the Gymnase, under Charles X. and Louis-Philippe; the most frolicsome of women, the only rival of Déjazet. Born in 1814, discovered, raised, and "protected," at the age of thirteen, by Baron Hulot; an intimate friend of Josépha Mirah [Cousin Betty, ***w***]. Between 1835 and 1840, kept by Couture, she lived, on the Rue Blanche, in a delightful first-floor with a garden, where she was the successor of Fabien du Ronceret and Mme. Schontz [Béatrix, ***P***]. In 1845 she was Massol's mistress and lived on the Rue de la Victoire;* at this period she seemed to have ruined Palafox Gazonal in a few days; he had been led to her house by Bixiou and Léon de Lora [The Unconscious Mummers, ***u***]. About the same time she was the victim of thieves, who stole her jewels, which after the arrest of the robbers were returned to her by Saint-Estève (Vautrin), then chief of the detective police [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

* Which terminates at the Rue de la Chaussée-d'Antins.

Cadot, MADEMOISELLE, an old servant-mistress of Judge Blondet's, Alençon, under the Restoration. She coddled her master, and, like him, preferred the eldest of the two sons of the magistrate [The Collection of Antiquities, ***aa***].

Calvi, THÉODORE, called Madeleine, born in 1803. A Corsican condemned to the hulks for perpetrating eleven murders, at eighteen years of age; a "chum" in chains to Vautrin, from 1819 to 1820; he made his escape with him. In May, 1830, he assassinated the widow Pigeau, at Nanterre; he was arrested and this time sentenced to death; the intrigues of Vautrin, who had an unnatural affection (*sic*) for him, saved his life and his penalty was commuted [Vautrin's Last Avatar, ***ƶ***]. In 1839 Calvi was secretary to the said Vautrin, who was again incarnated as a Swedish lord under the name of Halphertius [The Deputy for Arcis, ***EE***].

Cambon, lumber dealer, an assistant of Mayor Benassis in 1829, in a commune in the vicinity of Grenoble, and one of his devoted auxiliaries in the renovating work and enterprises of that physician [The Country Doctor, ***C***].

Cambremer, PIERRE, a fisherman at Croisic, Loire-Inférieure, who, for the honor of his compromised name, threw his only son into the sea, and then, when old and a widower, lived all alone on a promontory, in the time of Louis-Philippe, in expiation of his crime of paternal justice [A Seaside Tragedy, ***e***—Béatrix, ***P***].

Cambremer, JOSEPH, youngest brother of Pierre Cambremer, father of Pierrette, called Pérotte [A Seaside Tragedy, ***e***].

Cambremer, JACQUES, only son of Pierre Cambremer and Jacquette Brouin. Spoiled by his parents, more particularly by his mother, he became a rascal of the worst kind. Jacques Cambremer avoided justice because his father precipitated him into the sea after strangling him [A Seaside Tragedy, ***e***].

Cambremer, MADAME, born Jacquette Brouin, wife of Pierre Cambremer and mother of Jacques. She was a native

of Guérande; was educated; could write like "a clerk"; she taught her son to read, and this was his ruin. She was mostly called the beautiful Brouin. She died some days after Jacques [A Seaside Tragedy, *e*].

Cambremer, PIERRETTE, called Pérotte, the daughter of Joseph Cambremer; niece of Pierre and his goddaughter. Every morning the sweet and pretty creature carried her uncle the bread and water which he exclusively used for food [A Seaside Tragedy, *e*].

Caméristus, a celebrated Paris physician, under Louis-Philippe; the Ballanche of medicine, one of the defenders of Van Helmont's abstract doctrines; head of the "vitalists," opposed to Brisset, the chief of the opposition. He was, along with that Brisset, called in consultation about the serious malady of Raphaël de Valentin [The Wild Ass' Skin, *A*].

Camps, OCTAVE DE, the lover and afterward the husband of Madame Firmiani. She had him make restitution of the whole of the fortune to the Bourgneuf family, who had been ruined in a civil trial brought by Octave's father, and who reduced it to a living lesson in mathematics. He had not seen twenty-two years when he knew Mme. Firmiani; he married her at Gretna Green. The marriage in Paris took place in 1824 or 1825. Octave de Camps lived before his marriage on the Rue de l'Observance* [Madame Firmiani, *h*]. Octave de Camps later reappears as an ironmaster under Louis-Philippe; so at this time he rarely resides in Paris [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Camps, MADAME OCTAVE DE, *née* CADIGNAN; niece of the old Prince de Cadignan, cousin of the Duc de Maufrigneuse. She married when sixteen, 1813, M. Firmiani, receiver-general in the department of Montenotte, who died in Greece about 1822, and she became Mme. de Camps in 1824 or 1825; at that time she lived on the Rue du Bac and was received at the "at homes" of Princesse de Blamont-Chauvry,

* Now the Rue Antoine-Dubois.

the oracle of the faubourg Saint-Germain. She was an accomplished and excellent woman; she was liked by her rivals: the Duchesse de Maufrigneuse, her cousin; Madame de Macumer (Louise de Chaulieu), and Marquise d'Espard [Madame Firmiani, *h*]. She sought out and protected Mme. Xavier Rabourdin [Les Employés, *cc*]. At the end of 1824 she gave a ball where Charles de Vandenesse first met Mme. d'Aiglemont, and from which time he was her lover [A Woman of Thirty, *S*]. In 1834 Mme. Octave de Camps tried to stop the calumny about Mme. Félix de Vandenesse, who had been compromised by the poet Nathan, and she wisely advised that young woman [A Daughter of Eve, *V*]. Again she gave very good counsel to Mme. de l'Estorade, who feared to be smitten by de Sallenauve [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*]. Ex-Madame Firmiani was frequently passing between Paris and M. de Camps' forges, and she would have given the latter the preference only that she liked to talk with Mme. de l'Estorade, one of her intimate friends [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Camuset, one of the names borrowed by Bourignard, under which he had speech with Mme. Étienne Gruget, Rue des Enfants-Rouges [The Thirteen—Ferragus, *bb*].

Camusot, silk merchant, Rue des Bourdonnais, Paris, under the Restoration; born in 1765, son-in-law and successor to Cardot, whose eldest daughter he married, the sole heiress of the celebrated Pons', embroiderers to the Court, under the Empire. He retired from business in 1834 and became a member of the manufacturers' council, a deputy, peer of France, and a baron. He had four children. In 1821–22 he kept Coralie, who fell in love with Lucien de Rubempré. After being deserted by her for Lucien, he kindly promised the poet, after the death of the actress, that he would buy a lot in perpetuity in Père-Lachaise, and have engraved on her tombstone the simple words: CORALIE, AGED NINETEEN YEARS, AUGUST 22, 1829 [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*—A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*—Cousin Pons, *x*].

Soon after he took up with Fanny Beaupré, with whom he lived a long time [Muse of the Department, *CC*]. He and his wife attended César Birotteau's famous ball, December, 1818; he was appointed the commissary judge in the matter of the perfumer's failure, replacing Gobenheim-Keller, who had first been appointed [César Birotteau, *O*]. He was a friend of the Guillaumes, dry goods dealers, Rue St. Denis [At the Sign of the Cat and Racket, *t*].

Camusot de Marville, a son by Camusot's first marriage; born about 1794. Under Louis-Philippe he took the name of a Norman estate and meadows—Marville—to distinguish him from a brother by the second marriage; in 1824 he was a judge at Alençon; he assisted in declaring Victurnien d'Esgrignon not guilty, who had committed a crime [Cousin Pons, *x*—The Collection of Antiquities, *aa*]. In 1828, a judge in Paris, it was arranged that he should replace Popinot in the commission charged to pronounce on the state of mind of d'Espard, an interdiction against whom had been applied for by his wife [The Commission in Lunacy, *c*]. In May, 1830, as judge of instruction, he drew up a report which discharged Lucien de Rubempré, who was accused of assassinating Esther Gobseck; the suicide of the poet rendered this useless; this death overthrew all the ambitious projects of the magistrate [The Harlot's Progress, *Z*]. Camusot de Marville had been president of the court at Mantes; in 1844 he was president of the Royal Court at Paris and commander in the Legion of Honor. At that time he lived in a house on the Rue de Hanovre, bought by him in 1834, and where he received his Cousin Pons, the musician. President de Marville was elected deputy in 1846 [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Camusot de Marville, Madame; born in 1798—Marie-Cécile-Amélie; daughter of a doorkeeper of Louis XVIII.'s cabinet; wife of the preceding. In 1814 she frequented the atelier of the painter Servin, who had a class for young women; this was divided into two clans: Mlle. Thirion led

that of the nobility, although she was of plebeian origin, and persecuted Ginevra di Piombo, who was a Bonapartist [The Vendetta, *i*]. In 1818 she, with her father and mother, was invited to the famous ball given by César Birotteau; it was a question at this time whether she would marry Camusot de Marville [César Birotteau, *O*]. The wedding took place in 1819, and at once the impetuous young woman so domineered over him that she made him ambitious against his will; she it was that brought about the release of young d'Esgrignon in 1824; the suicide of Lucien de Rubempré in 1830; by her means the Marquise d'Espard failed in her commission in lunacy. Mme. de Marville had no influence with her father-in-law, old Camusot. She was the cause of the death of Sylvain Pons, by her unkind actions, of whom, with her husband, she became the successor to his artistic collection [The Collection of Antiquities, *aa*—The Harlot's Progress, *Y*—Cousin Pons, *x*].

Camusot, CHARLES, son of the preceding; he died at an early age, at the time when his parents possessed neither land nor the title de Marville, and when they were in a position more suitable to such folk [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Camusot de Marville, CÉCILE. See Popinot, Vicomtesse.

Canalis, CONSTANT-CYR-MELCHIOR, BARON DE, poet—head of the angelic school—deputy, minister, peer of France, member of the Academy, commander of the Legion of Honor; born at Canalis, Corrèze, in 1800. About 1821 he was Mme. de Chaulieu's lover, whom he constantly used to his advancement, and who always assisted him. Shortly after this time he is found at the opera in Mme. d'Espard's box, who introduces him to Lucien de Rubempré. From 1824 he was the fashionable poet [Letters of Two Brides, *v*—A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*]. In 1829 he lived at 29 Rue Paradis-Poissonière,* and was master of requests and coun-

* To-day, plain Rue Paradis.

cilor of State; this was the time when he was visiting Modeste Mignon and when he hoped to marry that opulent heiress [Modeste Mignon, ***K***]. Soon after 1830, already a great man, he attended a soirée at Mlle. des Touches' home when de Marsay told the story of his first love; Canalis took part in the conversation and delivered a tirade on Napoleon in a most emphatic manner [The Wild Ass' Skin, ***A***—Another Study of Woman, ***l***]. In 1838 he married Moreau's (de l'Oise) daughter, who had a very large portion [A Start in Life, ***s***]. With Mme. de Rochefide, in 1840, he was at the Variétés when Calyste du Guénic again met that dangerous woman after three years [Béatrix, ***P***]. In 1845 Léon de Lora introduced to him Palafox Gazonal in the Chamber of Deputies [The Unconscious Mummers, ***u***]. Canalis was always favorable to Sallenauve, and, in 1839, helped both by his voice and vote to make valid the contested election of his friend as deputy for Arcis [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD*** and ***EE***].

Canalis, Baronne Melchior de, wife of the above and daughter of M. and Mme. Moreau (de l'Oise). About the middle of Louis-Philippe's reign, while still "recently enough married," she made a journey to Seine-et-Oise. Mme. de Canalis, with her daughter and the academician, occupied the coupé of Pierrotin's diligence [A Start in Life, ***s***].

Cane, Marco-Facino, called Father Canet, a blind old man, a pensioner in the Hospice des Quinze-Vingts, under the Restoration, a musician by profession. He played the clarionet at a workmen's ball, Rue de Charenton, on the occasion of the marriage of Mme. Vaillant's sister. He said that he was a Venetian, Prince of Varèse, and a descendant of the celebrated condottiere Facino Cane, who in the past had conquered the Duc de Milan; he told curious stories of the youthful days of that patrician. He died, more than an octogenarian, in 1820. He was the last of the Canes of the eldest branch, and transmitted to Emilio Memmi, a relation

of his, the title of Prince de Varèse [Facino Cane, *k*—Massimilla Doni, *ff*].

Canet, FATHER. The nickname of the preceding.

Canquoëlle, FATHER, a name borrowed by the police-spy, Peyrade, under the Restoration [The Harlot's Progress, *Y*].

Cante-Croix, MARQUIS DE, sub-lieutenant in one of the regiments which passed through Angoulême on their way to Spain, from November, 1807, to March, 1808. A colonel at Wagram, July 6, 1809, not being older than twenty-six, a cannon-ball crushed on his heart the portrait of Mme. de Bargeton, which she had given him [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Cantinet, an old glass merchant, beadle at St. François' Church, Marais, Paris, 1845; he lived on the Rue d'Orleans;* idle and a drunkard [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Cantinet, MADAME, wife of the foregoing; she rented the chairs in St. François' Church. Enthroned *in extremis* as sick-nurse to Sylvain Pons by Fraisier and Poulain, who did this to facilitate their interests and power over him [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Cantinet junior. He had been appointed sexton at St. François' Church, where his father and mother were also employed; but he preferred a theatrical career; he figured at the Cirque-Olympique,† in 1845. He caused his mother sorrow by his dissolute life, and borrowed freely from the maternal purse [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Capraja, a noble Venetian, a past-master among *dilettanti*, who lived only by and for music; he was nicknamed "*il Fanatico*"; friendly with the Duc and Duchesse Cataneo and their friends [Massimilla Doni, *ff*].

Carabine, the *nom de plume* of Séraphine Sinet. See that name.

* A part of the real Rue Charlot, running from the Rue des Quatre-Fils to the Rue de Poitou.

† At that time situated on the Boulevard du Temple; it is now the Théâtre du Châtelet on the square of the same name.

Carbonneau, a physician whom the Comte du Mortsauf talked of consulting in reference to his wife, 1820, in place of Dr. Origet, of whom he complained [The Lily of the Valley, ***L***].

Carcado, MADAME DE, founder of a Parisian benevolent work in which Mme. de la Baudraye was appointed one of the alms-gatherers, in March, 1843, by the entreaties of a priest, the friend of Mme. Piédefer. This position had the important result of allowing the reëntrance into society of the "muse," misled and compromised by her relations with Lousteau [Muse of the Department, ***CC***].

Cardanet, MADAME DE, grandmother of Mme. de Senonches [Lost Illusions, ***N***].

Cardinal, MADAME, a fish huckster, Paris; daughter of a Sieur Toupillier, a carrier; an old widow, but strong and hale; the niece of Toupillier, the beggar at St. Sulpice, from whom, with Cérizet as an accomplice, she tried to capture the hidden treasure. This woman had three sisters, four brothers, and three uncles, who would have partaken equally with herself in her uncle's, the beggar, inheritance. The schemes of Mme. Cardinal and Cérizet were nipped in the bud by M. du Portail (Corentin) [The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Cardinal, OLYMPE. See Cérizet, Madame.

Cardot, JEAN-JÉRÔME-SÉVERIN, born in 1755. First clerk in an old silk house, the "Cocon d'or," Rue des Bourdonnais; he bought out this establishment in 1793, at the time of the *maximum*, and made a great fortune in ten years, thanks to his wife's *dot* of one hundred thousand francs, a demoiselle Husson, who bore four children: two daughters, the eldest married to Camusot, who succeeded his father-in-law; the second, Marianne, married to Protez, of the firm of Protez & Chiffreville; two sons, the eldest of whom became a notary, and the youngest, Joseph, who was in partnership with Matifat, the druggist. Cardot was the protector of Florentine, the dancer, whom he discovered and kept. In 1822 he lived at

Bellville,* in one of the first houses above Courtille; he was at that time a widower, sixty years of age. The uncle of Oscar Husson, he had gone to some trouble over and looked after that blunderer, but this was all changed by the old man when he found him asleep one morning on one of Florentine's couches, after an orgie at which he had lost at play the money intrusted to him by his employer, Desroches, the attorney [A Start in Life, *s*—A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*—A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*]. Cardot was on terms of friendship with the Guillaumes, dry goods dealers, Rue St. Denis [At the Sign of the Cat and Racket, *t*]. He was invited, with all his children, to the famous ball given by César Birotteau, December 17, 1818 [César Briotteau, *O*].

Cardot, the eldest son of the foregoing; a notary in Paris, successor to Sorbier; born in 1794; married to a Demoiselle Chiffreville, a family celebrated for its chemical productions. By his wife he had three children; the eldest, a son, who, in 1836, was his father's fourth clerk and became his successor, but pined for literary fame; Félicie, a daughter, who married Berthier; and another daughter, born in 1824. Malaga was kept by Cardot the notary, in the time of Louis-Philippe [Muse of the Department, *CC*—A Man of Business, *l*—The Collection of Antiquities, *aa*]. He was Pierre Grassou's notary, who each three months took him his savings [Pierre Grassou, *r*]. He was also the Thuilliers' notary; he offered, in their parlor of the house on the Rue Saint-Dominique d'Enfer,† in 1840, the pretensions of Godeschal to the hand of Céleste Colleville. After living in the Place du Châtelet,‡ Cardot became one of the tenants of the house bought by the Thuilliers, near the Madeleine [The Middle Classes, *ee*]. In 1844, he was a mayor and deputy for Paris [Cousin Pons, *x*].

* At that time outside of Paris.

† Now the Rue Royer-Collard.

‡ For more than a quarter of a century this has been much improved.

Cardot, MADAME, *née* CHIFFREVILLE, wife of Cardot the notary; very pious and a wooden woman, a "true penitential brush." About 1840 she lived in Paris with her husband on the Place du Châtelet. At this time she took her daughter, Félicie, to the Rue des Martyrs, to the rooms of Étienne Lousteau, whom she had accepted as a son-in-law; but she broke off the match when she there discovered the doings of the journalist [Muse of the Department, ***CC***].

Cardot, FÉLICIE, or FÉLICITÉ. See Berthier, Madame.

Carigliano, MARÉCHAL, DUC DE, one of the most distinguished soldiers of the Empire; the husband of a Demoiselle Malin de Gondreville, whom he adored, but who deceived him; he was submissive to and feared her [At the Sign of the Cat and Racket, ***t***]. In 1819 Maréchal Carigliano gave a ball at which Eugène de Rastignac was introduced by his cousin, the Vicomtesse de Beauséant, and where he made his first entry into society [Father Goriot, ***G***]. He owned, under the Restoration, near to l'Elysée Bourbon, a fine hôtel which he sold to M. de Lanty [Sarrasine, ***ds***].

Carigliano, DUCHESSE DE, wife of the foregoing, daughter of Senator Malin de Gondreville. At the close of the Empire, when thirty-six years old, she was the mistress of the young Colonel d'Aiglemont, and at almost the same time that of the painter Sommervieux, then recently married to Augustine Guillaume. The duchesse received a visit from Mme. de Sommervieux, and gave her advice on the way in which to reconquer her husband's love and to keep him by her coquetry [At the Sign of the Cat and Racket, ***t***]. In 1821–22 she had a box at the opera near that of Mme. d'Espard; Sixte du Châtelet went there one evening to salute her, taking with him Lucien de Rubempré, newly arrived in Paris, and who made such a shabby appearance in the theatre while seated near Mme. de Bargeton [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***]. This was the same Duchesse de Carigliano who after great efforts discovered a noble wife for General de Montcornet, the

Mademoiselle Troisville [The Peasantry, ***R***]. A Napoleonic duchess, Mme. de Carigliano was none the less devoted to the Bourbons and attached herself particularly to the Duchesse de Berry; throwing herself into a state of high piety, she went nearly every year to make a retreat in the convent of the Ursulines at Arcis-sur-Aube. In 1839 the friends of Sallenauve counted on the help of the duchess to elect him as deputy [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Carmagnola, GIAMBATTISTA, an old gondolier of Venice, in 1820; entirely devoted to Emilio Memmi [Massimilla Doni, ***ff***].

Carnot, LAZARE-NICOLAS-MARGUERITE; born at Nolay, Côte-d'Or, in 1753; died in 1823. He was war minister in June, 1800; he was present with Talleyrand, Fouché, and Siéyès at a sociable assembly on the Rue du Bac, at the official residence of the ministers for foreign affairs, and when they talked over the downfall of the First Consul Bonaparte [A Historical Mystery, ***ff***].

Caroline, MADEMOISELLE; under the Empire, the governess of M. and Mme. de Vandenesse's four children, of whom the three known are: Charles, Félix, and Madame de Listomère. She was a "terror" [The Lily of the Valley, ***L***].

Caroline, MADEMOISELLE; the name under which the Duchesse de Langeais, in 1818–19, went to Spain, as the maid of Lady Julia Hopwood, after her adventure with General de Montriveau [The Thirteen—The Duchesse de Langeais, ***bb***].

Caroline, Rue Saint-Dominique-Saint-Germain,* Paris; in the years 1827–28 was chosen chambermaid to the Marquise de Listomère when she received a letter from Eugène de Rastignac intended for Delphine de Nucingen [A Study of Woman, ***a***].

Caroline, a servant at the Thuilliers, in 1840 [The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

* Simply the Rue Saint-Dominique since 1838.

Caron, the barrister in charge of Mlle. Gamard's affairs, at Tours, 1826. He was engaged against Abbé François Birotteau [The Abbé Birotteau, *i*].

Carpentier, an old captain in the Imperial armies, retired to Issoudun during the Restoration. He had a situation in the mayor's office; he was allied by marriage with one of the most influential families in the town—the Borniche-Héreaus. An intimate friend of the captain of artillery, Mignonnet, who partook with himself an aversion to Major Maxence Gilet, he was, with him, a second of Philippe Bridau in his duel with the chief of the Knights of Idlesse [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Carpi, Benedetto, a jailer in the prison at Venice, in which Facino Cane was confined from 1760 to 1770. Bribed by the prisoner he took his flight with him, carrying a part of the secret treasure of the Republic; but he soon after perished while swimming in the sea [Facino Cane, *k*].

Carthagenova, a superb basso in the Theatre Fenice at Venice. He sang, in 1820, the part of Moses in that opera-oratorio, with Genovese and la Tinti, before the Duc and Duchesse Cataneo, Capraja, Emilio Memmi, and Marco Vendramini [Massimilla Doni, *ff*].

Cartier, a gardener in the Montparnasse quarter, Paris, in the time of Louis-Philippe. In 1839 he furnished M. Bernard (Baron Bourlac) with flowers for his daughter Vanda [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Cartier, Madame, wife of the foregoing, a milk, egg, and vegetable dealer who supplied Mme. Vauthier, the janitor of a mean house on the Boulevard Montparnasse, and M. Bernard, a tenant in the place [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Casa-Réal, Duc de, youngest brother of Mme. Balthazar Claës; allied to the Évangélistas of Bordeaux; of a family illustrious under the Spanish monarchy; his sister had renounced the succession of her father and mother, so as to secure him a marriage worthy a house so noble. He died

young, in 1805, leaving to Mme. Claës a sufficient fortune [The Quest of the Absolute, ***D***—A Marriage Settlement, ***aa***].

Castagnould, mate of the *Mignon*, a pretty bark of one hundred tons, of which Charles Mignon was the captain and owner, and in which he made the long voyages which considerably increased his business and fortune. Castagnould was a Provençal and an old servitor of the Mignon family [Modeste Mignon, ***K***].

Castanier, RUDOLPHE, an old major of a squad of dragoons under the Empire. Cashier to Baron de Nucingen; decorated with the Legion of Honor; he kept Mme. de la Garde (Aquilina), and, for her, in 1821, forged the signature of the banker to a letter of credit for a considerable amount. The Englishman, John Melmoth, learned of this false step and changed his person to that of the old officer. Castanier was also made all-powerful, but was soon disgusted, and made an exchange of it with a financier named Claparon. Castanier had the Southern temperament; he enlisted when sixteen, and had followed the French flag until nearly forty years old [Melmoth Reconciled, ***d***].

Castanier, MADAME, wife of the foregoing, married under the first Empire. Her family was a middle-class one of Nancy; she deceived Castanier in the figure of her *dot* and in her "expectations;" Mme. Castanier was plain, virtuous, and vinegary; she had lived, apart from her amiable husband, for a number of years, in 1821, in the vicinity of Strasbourg [Melmoth Reconciled, ***d***].

Casteran, DE, a very ancient noble family of Normandy, allied to that of William the Conqueror's; belonging to the Verneuils, the Esgrignons, and the Troisvilles. The name is pronounced "Cateran," as if it had an acute accent to the *e*, though it had gone out of use. A Demoiselle Blanche de Casteran was the mother of Mlle. de Verneuil and died Abbess of Notre-Dame, of Séez [The Chouans, ***B***]. Mme. de la Chanterie, then a widow, was warmly welcomed by the

Casterans in Normandy, in 1807 [The Seamy Side of History, *T*]. A Marquis and a Marquise de Casteran, then aged, were frequenters of the Marquis d'Esgrignon's salon, Alençon, in 1822 [The Collection of Antiquities, *aa*]. The Marquise de Rochefide, *née* Béatrix-Maximilienne-Rose de Casteran, was the youngest daughter of a Marquis de Casteran, who wished to marry his two daughters without giving them a portion, in order that he might reserve the whole of his fortune to the Comte de Casteran, his son [Béatrix, *P*].

Cataneo, Duc, a noble Sicilian, born in 1773; Massimilla Doni's first husband. He was physically ruined by the abuse of every pleasure before his marriage; he had never exercised any of his conjugal rights, and lived only by and for music. Very wealthy, he raised and educated Clara Tinti, discovered by him when she was a simple servant at an inn; through his care the young woman had become the famous prima donna of the Fenice theatre at Venice in 1820. Genovese, the wonderful tenor, of the same theatre, also belonged to Duc Cataneo, whom he paid highly to sing with la Tinti. Duc Cataneo made ridiculous movements when he walked, "seeming to have made it his business to justify the Neapolitan that Gerolemo always shows on the stage of his puppet show" [Massimilla Doni, *ff*].

Cataneo, Duchesse, *née* Massimilla Doni, wife of the preceding; afterward married to Emilio Memmi, Prince de Varèse. See Varèse, Princesse de.

Catherine, an old woman-servant employed by M. and Mme. Saillard in 1824 [Les Employés, *cc*].

Catherine, Laurence de Cinq-Cygne's maid and her foster-sister; a pretty girl of nineteen in 1803. The same as Gothard, Catherine was in all her mistress' secrets and served her faithfully [A Historical Mystery, *ff*].

Cavalier, a partner of Fendant's in the bookselling, publishing, and commission business, Rue Serpente, Paris, 1821. Cavalier traveled for the firm, which did business under the

name of Fendant & Cavalier. The two partners had failed more times than was known to the public; Lucien de Rubempré submitted to them the famous romance "The Archer of Charles IX.," of which they would have changed the title to one more fantastic [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***]. In 1838 a Cavalier firm published "The Spirit of Modern Laws," by Baron du Bourlac, on shares with the author [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

Cayron, a native of Languedoc, a small dealer in parasols, umbrellas, and walking-canes, Rue St. Honoré, in a house adjoining that occupied by Birotteau the perfumer, in 1818. With the consent of the owner, Molineux, Cayron ceded to his neighbor two rooms over his store; he was a bad hand at business, and suddenly disappeared after the famous ball given by Birotteau. Cayron admired Birotteau and often begged him to cash his notes; he accompanied him to Molineux's house, Batave Court,* Saint-Denis quarter [César Birotteau, ***O***].

Célestin, Lucien de Rubempré's valet, in Paris, on the Quai Malaquais, in the closing years of the reign of King Charles X. [The Harlot's Progress, ***Y***].

Cérizet, an orphan from the Foundling Hospital, Paris; born 1802. He was apprenticed to Didots, the celebrated printers; there he was noticed by David Séchard, who took him to Angoulême and employed him in his printery, where Cérizet performed the triple functions of compositor, stone-hand, and proof-reader. He presently acted treacherously to his master, and, by means of keeping the Cointet Brothers, David Séchard's competitors, informed as to his doings, was the means of causing his ruin [Lost Illusions, ***N***]. Following this he was an actor in the provinces; managed a Liberal newspaper under the Restoration; a sub-prefect at the beginning of Louis-Philippe's reign, and afterward a man of business. In the last position he was condemned to prison for

* Now the Rue Berger.

two years for swindling. After having been the partner of Georges d'Estourny, then of Claparon, he lapsed into poverty and became a copying-clerk to a justice of the peace, in the St. Jacques quarter; at this time he engaged in a loan business, lending money by the "little week," and enjoyed a certain amount of comfort by his speculations with poor folk. Although absolutely impotent through his vicious life, Cérizet married Olympe Cardinal about 1840. At that time he was mixed up in the intrigues of Théodose de la Peyrade and in Thuillier's affairs. He lived successively in Paris, on the Rue du Gros-Chenet;* the Rue Chabannais; and the Rue des Poules,† at the corner of the Rue des Postes. In 1833 he had become possessed of an acceptance signed by Maxime de Trailles; he succeeded by Scapin dodges in obtaining a full reimbursement [The Harlot's Progress, ***Y***—The Middle Classes, ***ee***—A Man of Business, ***l***].

Cérizet, Olympe Cardinal, born about 1824, daughter of Mme. Cardinal, fish huckster. An actress at the Bobino, Luxembourg;‡ then at the Folies-Dramatiques,‖ where she made her first appearance in "le Telegraphe de l'Amour." She was then the mistress of the first comedian; after this she had Julien Minard as a lover; from the father of the last named she received thirty thousand francs to renounce his son. This money formed her *dot* and contributed to bring about her marriage to Cérizet [The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Césarine, a clear-starcher in a laundry at Alençon. The

* Now become the Rue du Sentier.

† Now the Rue Laromiquière.

‡ Up to twenty years after this theatre formed an angle in the Rues Madame and Fleurus, and had as manager, about 1840, M. Tournemine.

‖ Under the direction of Mourier, Boulevard du Temple, toward 1862. The first patentees or directors of this theatre, opened in January, 1831, were Allaux senior and Léopold, and there remained most of the time. Allaux had been an architect. He built the hall on the site of the old Ambigu, which had been destroyed by fire, on the reconstructed Boulevard Saint-Martin.

mistress of the Chevalier de Valois, and the mother of a child which she attributed to that old noble; it was noised about in that town, in 1816, that he had secretly married her. This talk greatly vexed the chevalier, who hoped, at that time, to marry Mlle. Cormon. Césarine, who was the sole legatee of her lover, did not receive more than six hundred livres of income [The Old Maid, *aa*].

Césarine, a pretty female dancer at the opera, Paris, 1822; known by Philippe Bridau, and who at one time he thought of fastening on to his uncle Rouget, at Issoudun [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Chabert, called Hyacinthe, Count, grand officer of the Legion of Honor, colonel of a cavalry regiment. Left for dead on the field of battle at Eylau, February 7 and 8, 1807; he was cured at Heilsberg, then afterward confined in an insane asylum at Stuttgard. He returned to France after the fall of the Empire; in 1818 he lived, in deep poverty, on the Rue du Petit-Banquier, Paris, where he was supported by Vergniaud, an old non-commissioned officer in his regiment. After vainly seeking his rights, without a scandal, of Rose Chapotel, his wife—then remarried to Comte Ferraud—he again fell into poverty and was committed as a vagabond. His life ended at the Bicêtre Hospital—it commenced at the Foundling Hospital [Colonel Chabert, *i*]. The Parisian stage has twice seized upon this poignant history, at an interval of twenty years between each. The Vaudeville, Rue de Chartres, in 1822, presented a "Colonel Chabert,"* a drama in two acts, by Louis Lurine and Jacques Arago; and still more frequently the Beaumarchis theatre, under Bartholy's management, gave another "Colonel Chabert," with the sub-title "The Woman with Two Husbands," the author being Paul de Faulquemont.

Chabert, Madame, *née* Rose Chapotel. See Ferraud, Comtesse.

* Played for the first time by Volnys and Mme. Doche.

Chaboisseau, an old bookseller, money loaner on books, something of a usurer, a millionaire, living, in 1821–22, on the Quai Saint-Michel, where he transacted some business with Lucien de Rubempré, brought thither by Lousteau [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***]. A friend of Gobseck and Gigonnet, he with them frequented the Café Thémis, situated at the angle of the Rue Dauphine and Quai des Augustins [Les Employés, ***cc***]. Under Louis-Philippe, he was on business terms with the Cérizet-Claparon Company [A Man of Business, ***U***].

Chaffaroux, a building contractor, one of César Birotteau's creditors [César Birotteau, ***O***]. The uncle of Claudine Chaffaroux, who became Mme. du Bruel. Wealthy and a bachelor, he dearly loved his niece; she had helped him in his business. He died in the second half of Louis-Philippe's reign, leaving forty thousand francs to the former ballet-girl [A Prince of Bohemia, ***FF***]. In 1840 he did sundry work in a house bought in the vicinity of the Madeleine by the Thuilliers [The Middle Classes, ***ee***]. Chaffaroux lived for some little time on the outskirts of Paris, at Nanterre.

Chamarolles, Mesdemoiselles, directors, at the commencement of the century, of a boarding-school for young girls; they enjoyed a great reputation in the department and brought up Anna Grossetête, who soon after leaving them married the third son of Comte de Fontaine; and Dinah Piédefer, who became Mme. de la Baudraye [Muse of the Department, ***CC***].

Champagnac, a traveling tinker of Limoges, Auvergnay, a widower; Jérôme-Baptiste Sauviat married, in 1797, the daughter of Champagnac, when less than twenty years old [The Country Parson, ***F***].

Champignelles, De, an illustrious family of Normandy. In 1822, at Bayeux, a marquis of Champignelles was the head of the house, the prince of the country; by marriage this family was allied to the Navarreins, the Blamont-Chauvrys,

and the Beauséants. It was this Marquis de Champignelles who introduced Gaston de Nueil to the home of Mme. de Beauséant [A Forsaken Woman, *h*]. A M. de Champignelles —perhaps the same one—presented, with MM. de Beauséant and de Vermeuil, Mme. de la Chanterie to Louis XVIII., at the commencement of the Restoration. Baronne de la Chanterie was, indeed, a Champignelles [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Champion, MAURICE, a young boy of Montégnac, Haute-Vienne, son of the master of post horses in that commune; employed as a stable-boy by Mme. Graslin, in the time of Louis-Philippe [The Country Parson, *F*].

Champlain, PIERRE, a vine-dresser, a neighbor of the lunatic Margaritis, Vouvray, 1831 [Gaudissart the Great, *o*].

Champy, MADAME DE; the name given by Baron de Nucingen to Esther Gobseck, who was but little good to him after he had bought her [The Harlot's Progress, *Y, Z*].

Chandour, STANISLAS DE; born in 1781; one of the frequenters of the Bargetons' salon at Angoulême, and the "beau" of that society. In 1821 he was decorated; he made some successes with women by his pleasant raillery on the people of the eighteenth century. Having spread a calumnious report in the town about Mme. de Bargeton and Lucien de Rubempré, he was challenged to a duel by her husband and received a bullet in his neck, a wound which ever after caused him to have a kind of wry-neck [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Chandour, AMÉLIE DE, wife of the foregoing; beautiful, talkative, but troubled with an unacknowledged asthma. She posed in Angoulême as the contrast to her friend, Mme. de Bargeton [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Chanor, a partner of Florent's, both manufacturers and dealers in bronzes, Rue des Tournelles, Paris, under Louis-Philippe. Wenceslas Steinbock was at that time an apprentice to this firm, and afterward worked for them [Cousin Betty, *w*]. In 1845 Frédéric Brunner had a watch-chain

and a fancy knob for a cane from Florent & Chanor [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Chanterie, DE LA, MADAME. See La Chanterie, Madame de.

Chantonnit, mayor of Riceys, near Besançon, between 1830 and 1840. He was originally of Neuchatel, Switzerland, and a republican; he had a trial with the Watvilles; Albert Savarus pleaded for them against Chantonnit [Albert Savaron, *f*].

Chapeloud, ABBÉ, prebendary of St. Gatien's church, Tours. The intimate friend of Abbé Birotteau, he died in 1824, leaving him his furniture and quite a valuable library, which had long been ardently desired by the simple priest [The Abbé Birotteau, *i*].

Chaperon, ABBÉ, the curé of Nemours, Seine-et-Marne, since the reëstablishment of worship after the Revolution; born in 1755, died 1841, in that town. A friend of Dr. Minoret's, he assisted in the education of Ursule Mirouët, the niece of the physician. He was surnamed "the Fénelon du Gâtinais." His successor was the curé of St. Lange, the priest who tried to give the consolations of religion to Mme. d'Aiglemont when a prey to despair [Ursule Mirouët, *H*].

Chapotel, ROSE, the family name of Mme. Chabert, who afterward became Comtesse Ferraud. See that name.

Chapoulot, M. AND MME., formerly lace-dealers, Rue Saint-Denis, 1845; tenants in the house in which lived Pons and Schmucke, on the Rue Normandie. One evening, when M. and Mme. Chapoulot returned from the Ambigu-Comique* theatre, accompanied by their daughter Victorine, they met

* This theatre has not been situated on the Boulevard du Temple since the end of the reign of Charles X., and was directed, in the Boulevard St. Martin, by Anthony Béraud. The hall on the boulevard called "du Crime" was burned down July 14, 1827. The Boulevard St. Martin theatre was opened June 7, 1829, on the site of the Hôtel Jambonne, with the "Muse du Boulevard" as the prologue at the inauguration.

on the stairs Héloïse Brisetout, and a little conjugal scene followed [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Chapuzot, M. AND MME., janitors of Marguerite Turquet, called Malaga, Rue des Fossés-du-Temple,* Paris, 1836; they afterward became her servants and *confidents* when she was kept by Thaddée Paz [The Imaginary Mistress, *h*].

Chapuzot, head of the division of the prefecture of police, in the time of Louis-Philippe; was visited and consulted, 1843, by Victorin Hulot, on the subject of Mme. de Saint-Estève [Cousin Betty, *w*].

Chardin, FATHER, a drunken old mattress-maker. In 1843 he acted as the intermediary between Baron Hulot, hiding under the name of Daddy Thoul, and his Cousin Betty, who hid his unworthiness from the family [Cousin Betty, *w*].

Chardin, son of the preceding. At one time watchman at Johann Fischer's warehouse, contractor for provender to the minister of war in the province of Oran, from 1838 to 1841; after this was a claquer in the theatre, under Braulard, then known by the name of Idamore. The brother of Élodie Chardin, whom he procured for Daddy Thoul, in order to supplant Olympe Bijou, of whom he had always been the lover. After Olympe Bijou, Chardin had for mistress, in 1843, a leading lady of the Funambules† [Cousin Betty, *w*].

Chardin, ÉLODIE, sister of Chardin, called Idamore [*Ibid.*].

Chardon, an old surgeon in the armies of the Republic, established as a pharmacist at Angoulême, under the Empire. His time was occupied in discovering a cure for the gout, and, also, in trying to invent a process by which vegetable matter could be used in paper-making in place of rags, after the Chinese manner. He died at Paris after the Restoration; he had gone there to seek the approbation of the Academy of Sciences, but, hopeless of success, committed suicide; he left a widow and two children in poverty [Lost Illusions, *N*].

* Not in existence since 1863.

† Torn down in June, 1862.

Chardon, MADAME, *née* RUBEMPRÉ, wife of the foregoing. The last shoot of an illustrious family, saved from the scaffold by the surgeon-soldier, Chardon, who declared that she was *enceinte* by him, and afterward married her, in spite of their mutual poverty. Reduced to wretchedness by the sudden death of her husband, she took service as a sick-nurse under the name of Charlotte. She worshiped her two children, Ève and Lucien. Madame Chardon died in 1827 [Lost Illusions, ***N***—The Harlot's Progress, ***Y***].

Chardon, LUCIEN. See Rubempré, Chardon de.

Chardon, ÈVE. See Séchard, Madame David.

Charels, THE, honest farmers in the environs of Alençon, father and mother of Olympe Charel, who became Michaud's wife, the head keeper on General de Montcornet's property [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Chargebœuf, MARQUIS DE, a country gentleman, born in 1739; head of the house of Chargebœuf, in the time of the Consulate and the Empire. His estates were situated in the department of Seine-et-Marne, in that of l'Aube. A relative of the Hauteserres and Simeuses, whose names had been stricken off the list of émigrés by his aid in 1804; he assisted them also in their trial on the charge of abducting Senator Malin. He was likewise a relative of Laurence de Cinq-Cygne. The Chargebœufs and Cinq-Cygnes were of the same origin, they bore the Frank name Duineff in common; Cinq-Cygne became the family name of the younger branch of the Chargebœufs. The marquis was intimate with Talleyrand, and by his aid was able to deliver a petition to First Consul Bonaparte. M. de Chargebœuf seemed reconciled to the new order of things which began in '89; at any rate this showed much political shrewdness. His family counted their old titles as having come from the days of the Crusaders; the name came from the exploit of a squire of St. Louis in Egypt [A Historical Mystery, ***ff***—Pierrette, ***i***].

Chargebœuf, MADAME DE, mother of Bathilde de Charge-

bœuf, who married Denis Rogron. She lived with her daughter at Troyes, under the Restoration; she was poor but of haughty carriage [Pierrette, *i*].

Chargebœuf, Bathilde, daughter of the above; she married Denis Rogron. See Rogron, Madame.

Chargebœuf, Melchior-René, Vicomte de; of the poor branch of Chargebœufs. Appointed a sub-prefect of Arcis-sur-Aube in 1815, by the favor of Mme. de Cinq-Cygne, his relative; he there knew Séverine Beauvisage; they became lovers, and a daughter, named Cécile-Renée, was the result of their intimacy [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*]. In 1820 Vicomte de Chargebœuf passed through Sancerre, where he was friendly with Mme. de la Baudraye; she would probably have "accepted his attentions," but he was appointed prefect and left that town [Muse of the Department, *CC*].

Chargebœuf, De, secretary to Granville, the attorney-general, Paris, 1830; he was then a young man. He had charge, by direction of his superior, of the funeral of Lucien de Rubempré, so arranging it that it would be thought that he had died at liberty and in his own lodging, Quai Malaquais [The Harlot's Progress, *Z*].

Chargegrain, Louis, an inn-keeper of Littray, Normandy. Affiliated with the "Brigands"; he was implicated in the trial of the Chauffeurs of Mortagne, 1809, and acquitted [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Charles, the Christian name of a young painter, good enough at a pinch, who in 1819 took his meals at Vauquer's boarding-house. An assistant teacher in the college and an employé of the Museum; full of fun, very fond of joking, and of whom Goriot was often the victim [Father Goriot, *G*].

Charles, an impudent young man, killed in a duel with pistols by Valentin at Aix, Savoy, 1831. Charles boasted of having "received the degrees of a Bachelor in shooting" from Lepage, at Paris, and that of Doctor from Lozés, "the king of fencers" [The Wild Ass' Skin, *A*].

Charles, valet to M. d'Aiglemont, Paris, 1823. The marquis complained of the negligence of his servant [A Woman of Thirty, *S*].

Charles, Comte de Montcornet's footman at the Aigues, Bourgogne, 1823. For his own wicked ends he pretended to woo Catherine Tonsard, and was encourged in his gallantry by Fourchon, the maternal grandfather of that girl, who desired to have a spy in the castle. In the struggle of the peasants against the Aigues he was mostly on their side: "I came from the people and remain attached to them" [The Peasantry, *R*].

Charlotte, a great lady, a duchess, and a widow without children. Loved by de Marsay, who was then not more than seventeen, while she was six years older than he; she deceived him, and he was angered at her giving him a rival. She died at an early age of consumption; her husband was a statesman [Another Study of Woman, *U*].

Charlotte, MADAME, the name taken, 1822, at Angoulême, by Madame Chardon, when obliged to go out as a sick-nurse [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Châtelet, SIXTE, BARON DU, born in 1776; was only plain Sixte Châtelet. He qualified, 1806, for and was named baron soon after under the Empire. He commenced his career as secretary to an imperial princess; then entered the diplomatic ranks, and finally, under the Restoration, was appointed by M. de Barante director of indirect taxes at Angoulême, where he knew Mme. de Bargeton and whom he married when she became a widow, at the end of 1821; he was at that time prefect of the Charente [Lost Illusions, *N*]. In 1824 he was comte and deputy [The Harlot's Progress, *Y*]. Châtelet accompanied General Marquis Armand de Montriveau in his perilous and famous enterprise in Egypt [The Duchess of Langeais, *bb*].

Châtelet, MARIE-LOUISE-ANAÏS DE NÈGREPELISSE, BARONNE DU, born in 1785; a cousin by marriage of the Mar-

quise d'Espard; married in 1803 to M. de Bargeton, Angoulême; a widow, in 1821, she married Baron Sixte du Châtelet, prefect of the Charente. Smitten at one time by Lucien de Rubempré, she drew that ambitious provincial in her train to Paris,* and there deserted her lover at the instigation of Châtelet and Mme. d'Espard [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*]. In 1824, Mme. du Châtelet attended Mme. Rabourdin's soirées [Les Employés, *cc*]. Under the direction of the Abbé Niolant (or Niollant) Mme. du Châtelet, orphaned of her mother, had been raised physically well at l'Escarbes, on a small paternal estate situated near Barbezieux [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Chatillonest, De, an old military officer; father of the Marquise d'Aiglemont; he saw with regret her marriage to the brilliant colonel, her cousin [A Woman of Thirty, *S*]. The motto of the house of Chatillonest (or Chastillonest) was: *Fulgens, sequar* or *brillante, je te suivrai.* Jean Butscha had placed this on his seal, surmounted by a star [Modeste Mignon, *K*].

Chaudet, Antoine-Denis, sculptor and painter; born in Paris, 1763; was interested in Joseph Bridau's budding fame [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Chaulieu, Henri, Duc de; born in 1773; peer of France, a gentleman of the Courts of Louis XVIII. and Charles X., chiefly in favor by the second of these kings. After being the French ambassador at Madrid, he was, at the commencement of 1830, minister for foreign affairs. He had three children: the Duc de Rhétoré, the eldest; a second son who became, by his marriage with Madeleine de Mortsauf, Duc de Lenoncourt-Givry; and a daughter, Armande-Louise-Marie, who was at one time married to the Baron de Macumer, and, becoming a widow, afterward to the poet Marie Gaston [Let-

*She lived successively on the Rue de l'Échelle, at the hôtel du Gaillard-Bois—since been razed—and the Rue Luxembourg, really the Rue Cambon.

ters of Two Brides, *v*—Modeste Mignon, *K*—A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*]. The Duc de Chaulieu, friendly with the Grandlieus, obtained from them the promise that they would obtain the title of marquis for Lucien de Rubempré, who pretended to the hand of their daughter Clotilde [The Harlot's Progress, *Y*]. The Duc de Chaulieu, when living in Paris, was on a footing of great intimacy with the same Grandlieus, of the eldest branch; more than that, he was greatly interested in all their family affairs: he employed Corentin to clear up the dark side of Clotilde's *fiancé's* life [The Harlot's Progress, *Y*]. Preceding this, M. de Chaulieu took part in a solemn family council met to decide on a difficult question of a relative of the Grandlieus, Madame de Langeais [The Thirteen, *BB*].

Chaulieu, Éléonore, Duchesse de, wife of the foregoing. A friend of M. d'Aubrion, she was able to arrange a marriage between Mlle. d'Aubrion and Charles Grandet [Eugénie Grandet, *E*]. For a long time she was the poet Canalis' mistress, though she was much older than he; she protected him, pushed him on in the world and in public life, but, being exceedingly jealous, closely watched him; at the age of fifty she returned to him again. Mme. du Chaulieu bore her husband three children, described in her husband's biography. Her pride and coquetry caused her to be little sensible to maternal sentiments. During the last years of the second Restoration, Éléonore de Chaulieu followed, not far from Rosny, on the Normandy road, a nearly royal chase after what her heart was engaged upon [Letters of Two Brides, *v*—Modeste Mignon, *K*].

Chaulieu, Armande-Louise-Marie de, daughter of the Duc and Duchesse de Chaulieu. See Marie Gaston, Madame.

Chaussard, The brothers, innkeepers at Louvigny, Orne, old game-keepers on the Troisville estate; implicated in the trial called that of the Chauffeurs of Mortagne, 1809. The eldest Chaussard, condemned to twenty years at hard labor,

was taken to the hulks, but soon after received the Emperor's pardon. The younger Chaussard, for treason, was condemned to death; some time after he was thrown into the sea by M. de Boislaurier for having betrayed the cause of the Chouans. A third Chaussard, seduced into the police by Contenson, was assassinated in a nocturnal scrimmage [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

Chavoncourt, De, a gentleman of Besançon, much esteemed in that town, the representative of an old parliamentary family. A deputy under Charles X.; one of the famous two hundred and twenty-one who signed the address to the King, March 18, 1830; he was reëlected under Louis-Philippe. The father of three children, he had a small enough income. The Chavoncourts were friendly with the Wattevilles [Albert Savaron, ***f***].

Chavoncourt, Madame de, wife of the preceding, and one of the beautiful women of Besançon. Born about 1794; mother of three children, she wisely managed her household with the meagre resources at her disposal [Albert Savaron, ***f***].

Chavoncourt, De; born in 1812. The son of M. and Mme. de Chavoncourt, Besançon; a college companion and intimate friend of M. de Vauchelles [Albert Savaron, ***f***].

Chavoncourt, Victoire de, the second child and eldest daughter of M. and Mme. de Chavoncourt; born 1816 or 1817. In 1834 M. de Vauchelles intended to marry her [Albert Savaron, ***f***].

Chavoncourt, Sidonie de, third and last child of M. and Mme. de Chavoncourt, Besançon; born in 1818 [Albert Savaron, ***f***].

Chazelle, an employé in the Bureau of Finance, in M. Baudoyer's office. Married, he was tyrannized by his wife, and would have liked to have been thought free from her; she quarreled with Paulmier, a bachelor, without ceasing, on the most absurd and trivial matters. One smoked and the other took snuff; these different ways of absorbing tobacco was the

subject of continual discussion between Chazelle and Paulmier [Les Employés, *cc*].

Chelius, a physician of Heidelberg, with whom Halpersohn corresponded in the time of Louis-Philippe [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Chervin, a corporal of gendarmes at Montégnac, near Limoges, in 1829 [The Country Parson, *F*].

Chesnel, or **Choisnel**, a notary at Alençon, in the time of Louis XVIII.; born in 1753. A former steward of the house of Gordes and also of the Esgrignon family, whose estates he saved in the Revolution; a widower, without children, he possessed a considerable fortune; his clientage was of the aristocracy, notably that of Mme. de la Chanterie; he was everywhere received with the distinction his virtues merited. M. du Bousquier had a deep hatred for him, as he attributed the refusal of Mlle. d'Esgrignon's hand to him and that it had been instigated by Chesnel; he still nourished this feeling after having married Mlle. Cormon. In 1824, by a skillful manœuvre, Chesnel saved young Victurnien d'Esgrignon from the Assize Court—he had been guilty of a crime. The old notary died shortly after that affair [The Seamy Side of History, *T*—Jealousies of a Country Town, *AA*].

Chessel, De, owner of the castle and estates of Frapesle, near Saché, Touraine. A friend of the Vandenesses, he introduced their son, Félix, to the Mortsaufs, his neighbors. He was the son of a manufacturer named Durand, who became wealthy under the Revolution; he had completely dropped that name; he took that of his wife, the sole heiress of the Chessels, an old parliamentary family. M. de Chessel had been governor-general and twice a deputy. He received the title of count under Louis XVIII. [The Lily of the Valley, *L*].

Chessel, Madame de, wife of the foregoing. She is discovered at her toilet [The Lily of the Valley, *L*]. In 1824 she was a frequenter of Mme. Rabourdin's drawing-rooms, Paris [Les Employés, *cc*].

Chevrel, M. AND MADAME, founders of the "Cat and Racket," Rue Saint-Denis, Paris, at the close of the eighteenth century. The father and mother of Mme. Guillaume, whose husband kept on the business [At the Sign of the Cat and Racket, *t*].

Chevrel, a rich banker, Paris, at the very beginning of the nineteenth century. He was doubtless the brother and brother-in-law of the foregoing, and had a daughter who married Maître Rougin [At the Sign of the Cat and Racket, *t*].

Chiavari, PRINCE DE, brother of the Duc de Vissembourg; son of Maréchal Vernon [Béatrix, *P*].

Chiffreville, M. AND MME., druggists and dealers in chemicals, Paris, under the Restoration; they were prosperous and had as partners MM. Protez and Cochin. This firm had frequent commercial dealings with the "Queen of Roses," kept by César Birotteau; they also supplied Balthazar Claës [César Birotteau, *O*—The Quest of the Absolute, *D*].

Chigi, PRINCE, a Roman great lord, 1758. He boasted of having "made a soprano of Zambinella," and revealed to Sarrasine that that creature was not a woman [Sarrasine, *ds*].

Chissé, MADAME DE, great-aunt of M. du Bruel; an old, miserly provincial woman, at whose home the ex-dancer, Tullia, after becoming Mme. du Bruel, happily passed a summer, hypocritically pretending to practice all the austerities of religion [A Prince of Bohemia, *FF*].

Chocardelle, MADEMOISELLE, known by the name of Antonia, a Parisian courtesan during the reign of Louis-Philippe; born in 1814. Maxime de Trailles declared that she was a brainy woman of intelligence, "indeed, she is my pupil," said he. About 1834—she lived at that time on the Rue Helder—she was for a fortnight Palférine's mistress, he who, in a famous letter, begged her to forward him the tooth-brush he had left behind [Béatrix, *P*—A Prince of Bohemia, *FF*]. She once held a writing-desk which had been

given her by M. de Trailles—this was on the Rue Coquenard.* She had also "thoroughly rinsed out the little d'Esgrignon" [A Man of Business, *l*]. In 1838 she assisted at the inauguration festival in Josépha Mirah's mansion, Rue de la Ville-l'Évêque [Cousin Betty, *w*]. She went with her lover, Maxime de Trailles, to Arcis-sur-Aube, in 1839, to second him in his officious interference in the election of a deputy; at the same time she tried to collect a bill of exchange for ten thousand francs which had been signed and given her by Charles Keller, deceased. She followed by becoming Philéas Beauvisage's mistress, which cost him pretty dear [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Choin, MADEMOISELLE, a good Catholic, who built a priests' house on land she bought expressly for that purpose, at Blangy, in the eighteenth century; afterward acquired by Rigou [The Peasantry, *R*].

Choisnel. See Chesnel.

Chollet, MOTHER, janitor of a house on the Rue du Sentier, where Finot's newspaper office was, 1821 [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*].

Chrestien, MICHEL, a Federalist Republican; a member of the Cénacle of the Rue des Quatre-Vents; he was in 1819 invited with all his friends to the house of Mme. Bridau, the widow of Joseph Bridau, to celebrate the return from Texas of her eldest son Philippe. He would pass on the roll of history for a Roman senator. Joseph Bridau, the painter, was his friend [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*]. About 1822, Chrestien had a duel with Lucien Chardon de Rubempré in reference to Daniel d'Arthez. A great but unknown statesman; he was killed at the convent of St. Merri, June 6, 1832, as he was defending the cause for which he had worked [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*]. Foolishly smitten by Diane de Maufrigneuse, he did not confess his love until at the last a letter was found upon him addressed to her, and

* Since 1848 Rue Lambertine.

which was not delivered until he was dead. In the riots of July, 1830, for love of the duchess, he saved the life of M. de Maufrigneuse [The Secrets of the Princess of Cadignan, *z*].

Christemio, a creole, the foster-father of Paquita Valdès, who constituted himself her protector, and became her body-guard. The Marquise de San-Réal had him killed for assisting the intimacy between Paquita and de Marsay [The Girl with Golden Eyes, *ds*].

Christophe, originally from Savoy. A servant of Mme. Vauquer, Rue Neuve-Sainte-Geneviève, Paris, in 1819; he attended Goriot's funeral with Rastignac only, accompanying the corpse to Père-Lachaise in the priest's carriage [Father Goriot, *G*].

Cibot, called Galope-Chopine, also called the Great Cibot. A Chouan mixed up in the insurrection in Brittany, 1799; he was beheaded by his cousin Cibot, called Pille-Miche, and Marche-à-Terre, for having unknowingly allowed the Blues to learn the position of the "Brigands" [The Chouans, *B*].

Cibot, BARBETTE, the wife of Cibot, called Galope-Chopine. She went to the Blues, after learning of the death of her husband, and devoted her son, then quite a child, to the Republican cause, out of revenge [The Chouans, *B*].

Cibot, JEAN, called Pille-Miche, one of the Chouans of the insurrection in Brittany, 1799; the cousin of Cibot, called Galope-Chopine, and his murderer. This was the same Pille-Miche who with a gunshot killed Adjutant Gérard, of the 72d demi-brigade, at la Vivetière [The Chouans, *B*]. He was noted among his accomplices for his hardihood, in the second affair of the "Brigands," that of the Chauffeurs of Mortagne. He was tried and executed in 1809 [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Cibot, born in 1786. From 1818 to 1845 he was a tailor-janitor in a house on the Rue de Normandie, belonging to Claude-Joseph Pillerault, and where lived, at the time of

Louis-Philippe, the two musicians Pons and Schmucke. Poisoned by the junk-dealer, Rémonencq, Cibot died at his post, the same day as did Sylvain Pons, in April, 1845 [Cousin Pons, *æ*].

Cibot, MADAME. See Rémonencq, Madame.

Cicognara, a Roman cardinal, 1758, the patron of Zambinella, the castrated singer. He caused Sarrasine to be assassinated as he was about to kill Zambinella [Sarrasine, *ds*].

Cinq-Cygne, the name of an illustrious family of Champagne, the youngest branch of the Chargebœufs; these two branches of the same tree had one common origin in the Duineffs, of the old Frank race. The name of Cinq-Cygne* was given them for the defense of the castle, in the absence of their father, by five daughters, all remarkably fair complexioned. On the blazon of the Cinq-Cygnes they had placed for device the response made by the eldest of the five sisters when summoned to surrender: WE DIE SINGING! [A Historical Mystery, *ff*].

Cinq-Cygne, COMTESSE DE, mother of Laurence de Cinq-Cygne. A widow at the time of the Revolution, she died from an increased attack of nervous fever, after an assault by the populace on her castle, at Troyes, 1793 [A Historical Mystery, *ff*].

Cinq-Cygne, MARQUIS DE, the name of Adrien d'Hauteserre after his marriage to Laurence de Cinq-Cygne. See Hauteserre, Adrien d'.

Cinq-Cygne, LAURENCE, COMTESSE, then MARQUISE DE, born in 1781. Orphaned of father and mother at twelve years of age, she lived, at the close of the eighteenth century and the opening of the nineteenth, with her guardian and relation, M. d'Hauteserre, at Cinq-Cygne, Aube; she was beloved by her two cousins, Paul-Marie and Marie-Paul de Simeuse, and by the youngest son of her guardian, Adrien d'Hauteserre, the latter of whom she married in 1813. Lau-

* Five swans.

rence de Cinq-Cygne struggled valiantly against the cunning and redoubtable police imbued with the soul of Corentin. The King of France had at once approved the arms of the Comte de Champagne, by virtue of which the family of Cinq-Cygne "were ennobled in succession"; the husband of Laurence took the name and blazon of his wife. Although an ardent Royalist she nevertheless sought the Emperor just before the battle of Jena, 1806, to ask of him the pardon of the two Simeuses and the two Hauteserres, implicated in a political trial and condemned, in spite of their innocence, to hard labor. Her audacity was successful. The Marquise de Cinq-Cygne gave two children to her husband, Paul and Berthe. This family passed the winter at Paris, in a noble mansion situated in the faubourg du Roule* [A Historical Mystery, *ff*]. In 1832 Mme. de Cinq-Cygne, on the request of the archbishop of Paris, consented to pay a visit to the Princesse de Cadignan, who had reformed [The Secrets of the Princess of Cadignan, *zz*]. In 1836 Mme. de Cinq-Cygne was a frequent visitor of Mme. de la Chanterie [The Seamy Side of History, *T*]. Under the Restoration, and chiefly under Charles X., Mme. de Cinq-Cygne exercised a sort of sovereignty in the department of the Aube, more so than the Comte de Gondreville, by means of her alliances and her liberality throughout the country. Some time after the death of Louis XVIII. she had François Michu appointed president of the tribunal at Arcis [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Cinq-Cygne, Jules de, the only brother of Laurence de Cinq-Cygne. He emigrated at the commencement of the Revolution, and died at Mayence, for the Royalist cause [A Historical Mystery, *ff*].

Cinq-Cygne, Paul de, son of Laurence de Cinq-Cygne and of Adrien d'Hauteserre; he became marquis after the death of his father [A Historical Mystery, *ff*].

* A portion of the actual faubourg Saint-Honoré, between the Rue de la Boëtie and l'Avenue de Wagram.

Cinq-Cygne, Berthe de. See Maufrigneuse, Madame Georges de.

Ciprey, of Provins, Seine-et-Marne. Nephew of the maternal grandmother of Pierrette Lorrain; he formed a part of the family council which assembled, in 1828, to decide whether that young girl should remain under the guardianship of Denis Rogron; the council replaced Rogron by Auffray the notary, and appointed Ciprey guardian-surrogate [Pierrette, *i*].

Claës-Molina, Balthazar, Comte de Nourho; born at Douai* in 1761; died, in the same town, 1832; the issue of a celebrated family of Flemish weavers, allied, under Philippe II., to a very noble Spanish family. He married, 1795, Joséphine de Temninck, of Brussels, and lived happily with her till 1809, at which time a Polish officer, Adam de Wierzchownia, a refugee and guest of Claës, read to him a treatise on the unity of metals. From this time, Balthazar, who had made a study of chemistry with Lavoisier, became exclusively engaged in the "Quest of the Absolute"; he consumed seven millions in experiments, and allowed his wife to die of vexation. From 1820 to 1852 he was tax-collector in Brittany, the functions of which were performed by his eldest daughter, and which post had been secured in order to draw him from his fruitless studies. She reëstablished the fortunes of the family during that period. Balthazar Claës died, all but a lunatic, shouting "Eureka" [The Quest of the Absolute, *D*].

Claës, Joséphine de Temninck, Madame, wife of Balthazar Claës; born at Brussels in 1770; died at Douai, 1816; of Spanish descent on her mother's side, she was usually called

* This country has kept the appearance, costumes, and manners dear to Balthazar Claës Molina—they have fêtes at Gayant, and pass the summer at Orchies. Douai still contains—the most notable being St. Pierre's church—a number of ancient gable-roofed houses, with iron-shuttered, old-fashioned windows. The d'Esquerchin, the Rue de Paris, the Place Saint-Jacques still exist as they were in his time.

Pépita. Little, crooked, lame, with thick black hair and ardent eyes. She bore her husband four children: Marguerite, Félicie, Gabriel (or Gustave), and Jean-Balthazar. She passionately loved her husband; so she died from chagrin, seeing that his whole life was devoted to scientific experiments [The Quest of the Absolute, ***D***]. Mme. Claës counted among her relations the Évangélistas of Bordeaux [A Marriage Settlement, ***aa***].

Claës, MARGUERITE, eldest daughter of Balthazar Claës and Joséphine de Temninck; born in 1801 [The Quest of the Absolute, ***D***]. See Pierquin, Madame.

Claës, GABRIEL, or GUSTAVE, third child of Balthazar Claës and Joséphine de Temninck; born about 1802. He was a student at Douai College, afterward entering the Polytechnic, becoming an engineer of bridges and roads; he married, 1825, Mademoiselle Conyncks, of Cambrai [The Quest of the Absolute, ***D***].

Claës, JEAN-BALTHAZAR, the last-born of Balthazar Claës and Joséphine de Temninck; born in the early years of the nineteenth century [The Quest of the Absolute, ***D***].

Clagny, J.-B. DE, king's-counsel at Sancerre, 1836. The passionate admirer of Dinah de la Baudraye, he was sent to Paris, afterward returning from that place; he became, in succession, sub-attorney-general, attorney-general, and finally attorney-general of the Court of Cassation. He looked after and protected that wayward woman, and consented to stand as godfather for the child she had by Lousteau [Muse of the Department, ***CC***].

Clagny, MADAME DE, wife of the foregoing. She was, to follow M. Gravier's words, "ugly enough to put a young Cossack to flight," in 1814; Mme. de Clagny attended Mme. de la Baudraye's receptions [Muse of the Department, ***CC***].

Claparon, an employé in the office of the minister of the interior, under the Republic and the Empire; a friend of Bridau senior; after his death he continued in friendship with

Mme. Bridau; through their mother he was devoted to Philippe and Joseph. Claparon died in 1820 [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Claparon, CHARLES, son of the foregoing, born about 1790; business man and banker;* at one time a drummer; one of du Tillet's auxiliaries in his operations of doubtful honesty. He was invited to the famous ball given by César Birotteau to celebrate his nomination to the Legion of Honor and the freedom of the soil of France from the foreign soldiery [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***—César Birotteau, ***O***]. In 1821, at the Bourse, Paris, he made a singular deal with the cashier Castanier, who transmitted in exchange for his, his own personality, the power for which he had received from an Englishman, John Melmoth [Melmoth Reconciled, ***d***]. Mixed up in Nucingen's third failure, which made the fortune of that Alsacian banker, 1826, and whose "man of straw" he was at that time [The Firm of Nucingen, ***t***]. A partner of Cérizet's, betrayed by him in the matter of the sale of a house to Thuillier, absolutely "done up," as regarded Paris, he embarked for America about 1840. He was probably condemned as an absconding, fraudulent bankrupt [A Man of Business, ***l***—The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Clapart, an employé at the prefecture of the Seine, under the Restoration, at a salary of twelve thousand francs; born about 1776. He married a widow, about 1803, Madame Husson, aged twenty-two; he was at that time an employé in the Bureau of Finance at a salary of eighteen hundred francs and had hopes; but his incapacity kept him on the secondary rungs of the ladder. At the fall of the Empire, he lost his situation and obtained a new engagement on the recommendation of Comte de Sérizy. Mme. Husson had a son by her first husband, who was Clapart's *bête noire*. The household occupied, in 1822, a suite of rooms at two hundred and

* Rue de Provence, which at that time ended at the Rue de la Chaussée-d'Antin.

fifty francs rental at No. 7 Rue de la Cerisaie. After retiring from the bureau he was often visited by Poiret senior. Clapart was killed July 28, 1833, one of the victims of Fieschi's infernal machine [A Start in Life, *s*].

Clapart, MADAME, wife of the above; born in 1780. One of the "Aspasias" of the Directory, she was famous by reason of her intimacy with one of the "Pentarques." She married the contractor Husson, who made millions, but who was suddenly ruined by the First Consul and committed suicide in 1802. At this time she was the mistress of Moreau, the steward of M. de Sérizy; this Moreau, who dearly loved her, wished to marry her, but he was under sentence of death, and took to flight. In her distress she married Clapart, an employé in the Bureau of Finance. Mme. Clapart had one son by her first marriage, whom she cherished, but whose youthful escapades caused her continual torment. Mme. Clapart, under the first Empire, was a lady-in-waiting to Madame Mère—Lœtitia Bonaparte [A Start in Life, *s*].

Clara, DOÑA, Spanish, the mother of Don Fernand, Duc de Soria, and Don Felipe, Baron de Macumer [Letters of Two Brides, *v*].

Clarimbault, MARÉCHAL DE, maternal grandfather of Mme. de Beauséant. He married the daughter of Chevalier de Rastignac, great-uncle of Eugène de Rastignac [Father Goriot, *G*].

Claude, a cretin; died in 1829, in the village of the Dauphine, administered to and metamorphosed by Dr. Benassis [The Country Doctor, *C*].

Claudine, the nickname of Mademoiselle Chaffaroux, more commonly known by the name of Tullia, who became Madame du Bruel.

Clef-des-Cœurs, LA, a soldier in the 72d demi-brigade, commanded by Hulot; killed by the Chouans, at la Vivetière, about the end of 1799 [The Chouans, *B*].

Cleretti, an architect, Paris, was the fashion in 1843,

and against whom Grindot struggled at this time [Cousin Betty, *w*].

Clergeot, head of a division in the Bureau of Finance, 1824–1825 [Les Employés, *cc*].

Clerget, BASINE, a laundress at Angoulême under the Restoration. She succeeded Mme. Prieur, the place where Ève Chardon worked. Basine Clerget kept David Séchard in hiding the while Kolb, the Alsacian, David's faithful servant, was pursued by the Cointet brothers [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Clotilde, one of the celebrities of the opera under Louis XV.; was for a short time the mistress of Sarrasine the sculptor [Sarrasine, *ds*].

Clousier, an old barrister of Limoges; justice of the peace at Montégnac since 1809. He was friendly with Mme. Graslin when she went to take up her abode in that commune about 1830. He was a man of integrity and calm strength; he ended by living the life of the ancient contemplative *solitaires* [The Country Parson, *F*].

Cochegrue, JEAN, a Chouan, who died of wounds received in the battle at la Pèlerine, or at the siege of Fougères, 1799. Abbé Gudin said a mass in the woods in honor of Jean Cochegrue, Nicolas Laferté, Joseph Brouet, François Parquoi, and Sulpice Coupiau, all, like himself, killed by the Blues [The Chouans, *B*].

Cochegrue, FATHER, a farmer and rough mason, who died in the time of the Chauffeurs, through having his feet severely burned in order to make him give up his money [The Country Parson, *F*].

Cochet, FRANÇOISE, Havre; Modeste Mignon's maid in 1829. She received the answers to the letters addressed by Modeste to Canalis. She had also served Bettina-Caroline, Modeste's eldest sister, with equal fidelity, and had been taken by her to Paris [Modeste Mignon, *K*].

Cochin, ÉMILE-LOUIS-LUCIEN-EMMANUEL, an employé in the Bureau of Finance, in Clergeot's division, under the

Restoration. He had a brother who protected him in the government. Cochin was also employed at this time as a bookkeeper in the drug firm of Matifat's; Colleville discovered the anagram of Cochin, together with his Christian name, to be *Cochenille*. Cochin and his wife enjoyed the Birotteaus' society and attended the famous ball given by the perfumer, December 17, 1818. In 1840 Cochin became baron, and was, according to Anselme Popinot, the oracle of the Lombard and Bourdonnais quarters [César Birotteau, ***O***—Les Employés, ***cc***—The Firm of Nucingen, ***t***—The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Cochin, ADOLPHE, son of the foregoing; an employé in the Bureau of Finance, the same as had been his father for a great many years. In 1826 his parents sought for him the hand of Mademoiselle Matifat [César Birotteau, ***O***—The Firm of Nucingen, ***t***].

Cœur-la-Virole, at the Conciergerie, in 1830, the death-watch over Théodore Calvi, who was sentenced to be executed [The Harlot's Progress, ***Z***].

Coffinet, janitor in 1840 of a house situated on the Rue Saint-Dominique-d'Enfer, Paris, owned by Mlle. Thuillier. His superior utilized his help on the "Écho de la Bièvre" at the time when Louis-Jérôme Thuillier became the publisher of that sheet [The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Coffinet, MADAME, wife of the preceding. She had charge of Théodose de la Peyrade's household [The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Cognet, a tavernkeeper at Issoudun, between the Rue des Minimes and Place Misére, under the Restoration. The host of the "Knights of Idlesse," headed by Maxence Gilet; an old groom, born about 1767; a squat, little man, submissive to his wife; blind, he often repeated the expression that he could see things with half-an-eye [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Cognet, MADAME, called Mother Cognette, wife of the

foregoing, born about 1783. An old cook in a good house, chosen on account of her culinary skill, a "cordon bleu," to be the Léonarde of the order of which Maxence Gilet was the chief. A tall, very brown woman, with an intelligent, mocking manner [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Cointet, Boniface, the owner, with his brother Jean, of a prosperous printing-house. By law proceedings he ruined David Séchard, the printer. Boniface Cointet, the eldest of the brothers, was usually called the "Big Cointet"; he was very religious. Having a fortune of many millions, he became deputy, peer of France, and minister of commerce in a combination ministry under Louis-Philippe. In 1842 he married Mademoiselle Popinot, daughter of Anselme Popinot [Lost Illusions, *N*—The Firm of Nucingen, *t*]. May 28, 1839, he presided over the Chamber of Deputies, when the election of Sallenauve was declared valid [The Deputy for Arcis, *EE*].

Cointet, Jean, younger brother of the foregoing; called the "Fat Cointet"; the practical partner in the printery, his elder brother taking the "business" part. Jean Cointet passed for being a good-fellow and was the Liberal of the firm [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Colas, Jacques, a consumptive child in a village in the environs of Grenoble; cared for by Dr. Benassis. Endowed with a very pure voice, his passion was to sing. He lived with his mother, who was very poor. He died at the age of fifteen, toward the latter part of the year 1829, shortly after the death of the doctor, his benefactor. The nephew of an old laborer named Moreau [The Country Doctor, *C*].

Colleville, the son of a talented musician, formerly the first violin at the opera, under Francœur and Rebel; he himself being first clarionet at the Opera-Comique, at the same time being a principal clerk in the Bureau of Finance, and, beside all, bookkeeper for a merchant during the hours of seven to nine in the morning. A great maker of anagrams. He was appointed sub-chief under Baudoyer in his office when

that person became chief of a division; six months later he became a tax-collector in Paris. In 1832 he was secretary to the mayor of the twelfth arrondissement and an officer in the Legion of Honor; Colleville then lived with his wife and children on the Rue d'Enfer, at the corner of the Rue des Deux-Églises.* He was the intimate friend of Thuillier [Les Employés, *cc*—The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Colleville, Flavie Minoret, Lady. Born in 1798; wife of the preceding, daughter of a famous dancer and possibly of M. du Bourguier. Married for love, she had, from 1816 to 1826, five children, who, it was plain to be seen, were each by a different father:

1st. A girl, born in 1815, who resembled Colleville.

2d. A son, Charles, destined for a military career; born at the time of his mother's intimacy with Charles de Gondreville, a sub-lieutenant in the Saint-Chamans Dragoons.

3d. A son, François, intended for commercial pursuits; born during Madame Colleville's intimacy with François Keller, the banker.

4th. A daughter, Céleste, born in 1821, of whom Thuillier, Colleville's most intimate friend, was the godfather and—father *in partibus*.

5th. A son, Théodore, "the gift of God," or Anatole, gotten in a time of religious fervor. Madame Colleville was a piquant Parisian, amiable and pretty, as well as clever and *spirituelle*—she made her husband very happy: she longed for his advancement. In the interest of her ambition she had at one time, "out of kindness," been good to the secretary-general, Chardin des Lupeaulx. Every Wednesday she "received" artists and distinguished men of every kind [Les Employés, *cc*—Cousin Betty, *w*—The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Colleville. Céleste, fourth child of M. and Mme. Colleville. See Phellion, Madame Félix.

* The Rue d'Enfer is at the present time the Rue Denfert-Rochereau, and the Rue des Deux-Églises is the Rue de l'Abbé de Epée.

Colliau, during Lucien de Rubempré's first sojourn in Paris, furnished the lover of Coralie with his underwear, haberdashery, and toilet articles [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***].

Collin, JACQUES; born in 1799. Brought up by Oratorian fathers, he pursued his studies as far as rhetoric; he was then placed by his aunt, Jacqueline Collin, in a banking-house; but, being accused of a crime, probably committed by Franchessini, he took flight. He was shortly after this sent to the hulks, where he remained from 1810 to 1815, when he escaped and went to Paris, where he stayed, under the name of Vautrin, at Mme. Vauquer's boarding-house; he there knew Rastignac, who was then a youth; he interested himself in him, and gave him the advice to marry Victorine Taillefer, for whom he had procured a wealthy marriage-portion when her brother was killed in a duel by Franchessini—brought about by him. Arrested in 1819 by Bibi-Lupin, chief of the detective police, he was reconveyed to the hulks, whence he escaped anew in 1820, reappearing in Paris under the name of Carlos Herrera, a honorary canon of the chapter of Toledo. He saved Lucien de Rubempré from suicide, and took that young poet's life under his own direction; deemed guilty with him of having assassinated Esther Gobseck, who had really poisoned herself, Jacques Collin was acquitted of the charge, and became, 1830, chief of the detective police under the name of Saint-Estève. He was in this position in 1845. With his twelve thousand francs from his appointments and three hundred thousand francs he inherited from Lucien de Rubempré, he manufactured a green leather at Gentilly; Jacques Collin was very wealthy [Father Goriot, ***G***—A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***—The Harlot's Progress, ***Y, Z***—The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***]. Beside the pseudonym of Monsieur Jules, under which he was known to Catherine Goussard, he took the English name of William Barker, a creditor of Georges d'Estourny. Under that name he trapped the wily

Cérizet and made him endorse the acceptances of that man of affairs. He was also called "Trompe-la-Mort."

Collin, JACQUELINE, aunt of Jacques Collin, who had been raised by her; born in Java. In her youth she had been Marat's mistress; afterward was the same to Duvignon the chemist, condemned to death, in 1790, for counterfeiting; while intimate with him she acquired her dangerous toxicological knowledge. A dealer in second-hand clothing from 1800 to 1805, she served two years in prison—1806 to 1808—for having sold minor girls into debauchery. From 1824 to 1830 Mlle. Collin was of great assistance in Jacques' adventurous and lawless life—then called Vautrin. She excelled in making disguises. In 1839 she conducted a matrimonial bureau, on the Rue de Provence, under the name of Madame Saint-Estève. She often assumed the name of Mme. Nourrisson, her friend, who, under Louis-Philippe, made a pretense of being in trade, but who really made loans on goods, Rue Neuve-Saint-Marc.* She was in communication with Victorin Hulot, and on whose account she brought about the death of Mme. Marneffe, his father's mistress, then Crevel's wife. Under the name of Asia, Jacqueline Collin made an excellent cook to Esther Gobseck, whom she, by Vautrin's instructions, kept under surveillance [The Harlot's Progress, ***Y, Z***—Cousin Betty, ***w***—The Unconscious Mummers, ***u***].

Collinet, a renowned musician, director of the orchestra at the famous ball given by César Birotteau, Sunday, December 17, 1818 [César Birotteau, ***O***].

Collinet, a grocer at Arcis-sur-Aube, under Louis-Philippe, an elector belonging to the Liberal party under the leadership of Colonel Giguet [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Collinet, FRANÇOIS-JOSEPH, a wholesale trader of Nantes. He failed in 1814 through the great political changes, leaving for America in 1814; he returned in 1824, quite wealthy, and

* It was shortened to Rue Saint-Marc. The Rue Neuve-Saint-Marc ran from the Rue Richelieu to Place Boïeldieu.

was rehabilitated. Through him M. and Mme. Lorrain, little retailers, of Pen Hoël, had lost eighty thousand francs. (They were Major Lorrain's father and mother.) On his return to France he conveyed to Madame Lorrain, then a widow, and almost a septuagenarian, the whole amount of the capital and interest [Pierrette, *i*].

Colonna, an old Italian living at Genoa, at the end of the eighteenth century. He raised Luigi Porta, under the name of Colonna, and as his son; since the age of six years and until he entered the army he had borne this name [The Vendetta, *i*].

Coloquinte, the nickname of a pensioner; office messenger on Finot's newspaper, 1820. He made the campaign in Egypt, and lost an arm at the battle of Montmirail [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*—A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*].

Colorat, JÉRÔME, a keeper on Mme. Graslin's estates at Montégnac; born at Limoges. An old soldier of the Empire, an ex-quartermaster in the Royal Guards; he had also been M. de Navarreins' keeper, and had been of service to Mme. Graslin [The Country Parson, *F*].

Combabus, the nickname given by the artists and men of letters to Montez de Montéjanos, who, according to Rollin's "Ancient History," watched over the wife of a king of Abyssinia, Persia, Bactriana, and Mesopotamia [Cousin Betty, *w*].

Constance, Madame de Restaud's chambermaid in 1819. By Constance's means Father Goriot knew all that passed in the home of his eldest daughter. Constance was sometimes called Victoire; she took money to her mistress from Goriot when she needed it [Father Goriot, *G*].

Constant de Rebecque, BENJAMIN, born at Lausanne in 1767; died at Paris, December 8, 1830. Toward the end of 1821 Benjamin Constant is found in the store of the publisher and bookseller, Dauriat, Palais-Royal,* when Lucien de

* In the "Wooden Galleries."

Rubempré entered with his noble head and *spirituel* eyes [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***].

Constant, Napoleon's valet, who served his master's dinner in an old hut in Prussia, October 13, 1806, the day previous to the battle of Jena, at the time when Mlle. de Cinq-Cygne went from France to see the Emperor, and where she was introduced to him [A Historical Mystery, ***ff***].

Constantin, a Pole. Comte and Comtesse Laginski's coachman, Paris, 1836; Thaddée Pas was the major-domo of their house and could always count on him [The Imaginary Mistress, ***h***].

Contenson. See Tours-Minières, Bernard-Polydor Bryond, des.

Conti, GENNARO, a musical composer; of Neapolitan origin, but born at Marseilles. Mademoiselle des Touches' (Camille Maupin) lover in 1821–22; afterward he had as mistress the Marquise de Rochefide [Lost Illusions, ***N***—Béatrix, ***P***]. He was a most accomplished singer. In 1839, at the home of Rastignac, minister for public works, he sang the celebrated aria "Pria che spunti l'aurora"; then, with Luigia, a duet from "Semiramide," the "Bella imago" [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Conyncks, a family of Bruges, who had a maternal ascendency over Marguerite Claës; this young girl, in 1812, when sixteen years of age, was the living image of a Conyncks, her grandfather, whose portrait hung in the home of Balthazar Claës. A Conyncks, also of Bruges, but for a long time located at Cambrais, great-uncle to Balthazar Claës' children, was appointed their guardian-surrogate after the death of Mme. Claës. He had a daughter who married Gabriel Claës [The Quest of the Absolute, ***D***].

Coquart, copying-clerk to Judge Camusot de Marville, Paris, 1830. Coquart had not seen twenty-two summers at this time [The Harlot's Progress, ***Y, Z***].

Coquelin, M. AND MADAME, hardware dealers, successors

to Claude-Joseph Pillerault in a warehouse on the Quai de la Ferraille,* at the "Golden Bell." He was invited to the famous ball given by César Birotteau, December 17, 1818. Before receiving the formal invitation, Mme. Coquelin ordered a magnificent dress for that occasion [César Birotteau, *O*].

Coquet, chief of the bureau of the minister of war, Lebrun's division, in 1838; Marneffe succeeded him. Coquet was in the administration since 1809, and rendered excellent service. He was married, and his wife was still living at the time he retired [Cousin Betty, *w*].

Coralie, MADEMOISELLE, an actress at the Panorama-Dramatique and the Gymnase theatres, Paris, under Louis XVIII. Born in 1803, in the Catholic faith, she was nevertheless of an Israelitish type in all its purity. She died August, 1822. Sold, when fifteen, to young Henri de Marsay, of whom she had a great horror, and being deserted by him, she was kept by Camusot, who did not bother her. At the first sight of Lucien de Rubempré she fell in love with him, and was devoted to him until she ceased to breathe. The acme of her splendor and her decadence dated from this love. An original skit by young Chardon made the success of "The Alcade in a Fix," at the Marais, and was invaluable to Coralie, one of the principal impersonators of the piece, gaining her an engagement at the Boulevard Bonne-Nouvelle at a salary of twelve thousand francs; she was there the victim of a cabal of actors, in spite of the protection of Camille Maupin. At this time she was living on the Rue de Vendôme;† then on the Rue de la Lune, in an unpretentious lodging, where she died, being cared for by her cousin Bérénice. She had sold her furniture to Cardot senior when she left the suite of rooms on the Rue de Vendôme, and, after this change in her location, her old rooms were occupied by Florentine. Coralie was the

* Now the Quai de la Mégissere.

† Now the Rue Béranger.

rival of Mme. Perrin, the creator of the part of "Fanchon la Vielleuse," and of Mlle. Fleuriet, creator of "Michel et Christine,"* and whom she much resembled. Coralie's funeral service was held at noon in the little church of Notre-Dame de Bonne-Nouvelle, in the presence of the Cénacle—less Michel Chrestien—Bérénice, Mlle. des Touches, and two dancers from the Gymnase, of the actress' friends and Camusot, who promised to purchase a freehold lot at Père-Lachaise for the interment of her body [A Start in Life, *s*—A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*—A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Corbigny, De, prefect at Loir-et-Cher, 1811. A friend of Mme. de Staël, who was charged to place Louis Lambert at Vendôme College, at her expense; he probably died in 1812 [Louis Lambert, *u*].

Corbinet, a notary at Soulanges, Bourgogne, 1823, and formerly an old patron of Sibilet's. The Gravelots, lumber merchants, were clients of his. Instructed by Comte de Montcornet to sell his property, he explained the difficulty of so doing. He is once designated by the name of Corbineau [The Peasantry, *R*].

Corbinet, judge of the court at Ville-aux-Fayes, in 1823; son of the notary Corbinet. He belonged, body and soul, to the all-powerful mayor of that town [The Peasantry, *R*].

Corbinet, an old captain, manager of the post-office at Ville-aux-Fayes, 1823; brother of the notary Corbinet; he was affianced to Sibilet's youngest daughter, then aged sixteen [The Peasantry, *R*].

Corde-à-Puits, the nickname of a "rapin" of Chaudet's study, under the Empire [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

* It was not Madame Perrin, a rival of Coralie's, who created "Fanchon la Vielleuse," a vaudeville by Bouilly and Pain, but good Madame Belmont. Dupin, one of the authors of "Michel and Christine," is dead. He died at the same time as the last sheet of this Compendium was on the press.

Corentin, born at Vendôme in 1877; an agent of the police, choke-full of genius; a pupil of Peyrade's, the same as Louis David was of Vien. He was in Fouché's favor and probably his natural son; in 1799 he accompanied Mlle. de Verneuil, sent to seduce and deliver up Alphonse de Montauran, the young Breton chief, in that uprising against the Republic. For two years Corentin was attached to that strange girl, like a serpent to a tree [The Chouans, ***B***]. In 1803, commissioned, with his master, Peyrade, to accomplish a difficult task in the department of l'Aube, he got a fair tit-for-tat from Mlle. de Cinq-Cygne; he was surprised by her at the moment when he was forcing a cabinet; he received a sharp blow from her riding-whip; for this he vowed a cruel revenge and implicated the Simeuses and Hauteserres, in spite of their innocence, in the abduction of Senator Malin. About the same time he satisfactorily performed a mission to Berlin, for the minister for foreign affairs, Talleyrand, who felicitated him upon it [A Historical Mystery, ***ff***]. From 1824 to 1830, Corentin had the terrible Jacques Collin, called Vautrin, as an adversary, and caused the fatal miscarriage of his plans in favor of Lucien de Rubempré. It was Corentin who made impossible the marriage of that ambitious youth with Clotilde de Grandlieu, and caused, as a consequence, the death of that "Distinguished Provincial at Paris." About May, 1830, he vegetated at Passy, Rue des Vignes [The Harlot's Progress, ***Y***]. Under Charles X., Corentin was chief of the political police opposed to the Château [Vautrin's Last Avatar, ***ƶ***]. For more than thirty years he lived on the Rue Honoré-Chevalier under the name of M. du Portail. Since the death of his friend Peyrade, he had housed the daughter of the old detective, Lydie; about 1840 she was espoused to Théodose de la Peyrade, a nephew of Peyrade's, after being beaten in his audacious projects in trying to obtain the hand of Céleste Colleville, who had an enormous portion. Corentin (M. du Portail) initiated his adopted son-in-law

into the high policy of his secret occupation [The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Coret, AUGUSTIN, a petty clerk in Bordin's, the attorney, office, 1806 [A Start in Life, *s*].

Cormon, ROSE-MARIE-VICTOIRE, MADEMOISELLE. See Bousquier, Madame du.

Cornevin, an old Percheron, foster-father of Olympe Michaud, *née* Charel. He had been a Chouan in 1794 and 1799. In 1823 he served Michaud as a domestic in his household [The Peasantry, *R*].

Cornoiller, ANTOINE, a game-keeper at Saumur; married the great Manon, aged fifty-nine, after the death of Grandet, about 1827; he became keeper-steward of the estates and property of Eugénie Grandet [Eugénie Grandet, *E*].

Cornoiller, MADAME. See Nanon.

Corret, a partner in the banking firm founded by Mme. des Grassins, at Saumur, in the absence of M. des Grassins, who had gone to Paris, and of which he did not know until his return [Eugénie Grandet, *E*].

Cottereau, a celebrated smuggler, one of the heads of the Breton insurrection. In 1799, at la Vivetière, during a very violent altercation, he threatened the Marquis de Montauran, who had made submission to the First Consul, without receiving any advantages as a recompense for seven years of devotion to the "good cause." "My men and myself, we are devilishly importunate creditors," said he, slapping his stomach. One of the three brothers of Jean Cottereau, whose nickname of "Chouan" was taken by all the insurgents of the West against the Republic [The Chouans, *B*].

Cottin, MARÉCHAL, PRINCE DE WISSEMBOURG, DUC D'ORFANO, an old soldier of the Republic and the Empire; minister of war, 1841; born in 1771. A comrade-in-arms of Maréchal Hulot, and his friend, he was compelled to cause him chagrin by taking notice of the malfeasance of the contractor Hulot d'Ervy. Maréchal Cottin, with Nucingen, was

the witness for Hortense Hulot when she married Wenceslas Steinbock [Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Cottin, Francine, a Breton, of (probably) Fourgères; born about 1773. Maid and confidant of Mlle. de Verneuil, who had been brought up by Francine's parents; a playmate in childhood of Marche-à-Terre, she managed, by exerting her influence with the Chouan, to save the life of her mistress, at the time of the massacre of the Blues at la Vivetière, in 1799 [The Chouans, ***B***].

Cottin, an old man; servant of Madame de Dey, at Carentan, Manche, 1793 [The Conscript, ***b***].

Cottin, Brigitte, Madame de Dey's housekeeper; married to Cottin, a servant in the same house. Both possessed their mistress' full confidence and were devoted to her [The Conscript, ***b***].

Coudrai, Du, the registrar of mortgages at Alençon, under Louis XVIII. Received by Mlle. Cormon and afterward by M. du Bousquier, when he became the husband of "the old maid." One of the most amiable men of the town; there were but two things against him: he had married an old woman for her money, in the first place; and, secondly, it was his habit to make outrageous puns, at which he was the first to laugh. He lost his place by voting on the wrong side [Jealousies of a Country Town, ***AA***].

Coupiau, conductor for the carrier from Mayenne to Fourgères in 1799. In the struggle between the Blues and the Chouans he took no part; he looked to turn everything to his own advantage; he was allowed to steal, indeed without any resistance from the "Brigands," the money in the State strong boxes. Coupiau was surnamed Mène-à-Bien by the Chouan Marche-à-Terre [The Chouans, ***B***].

Coupiau, Sulpice, a Chouan, probably a relation of the foregoing. Killed, in 1799, either at the battle at la Pélerine or at the siege of Fougères. See Jean Cochegrue [The Chouans, ***B***].

Courand, JENNY, an artificial flower-maker, the mistress of Félix Gaudissart, 1831; she then lived in Paris, Rue d'Artois, which became the Rue Laffitte [Gaudissart the Great, *o*].

Courceuil, FÉLIX, Alençon, an old surgeon in the armies of the Vendee rebels; in 1809 he furnished arms to the "Brigands." Implicated in that affair called the "Chauffeurs de Mortagne," and for contumacy was condemned to death [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Cournant, a notary of Provins, 1827; competitor to the notary Auffray; of the Opposition; he possessed one of the rarest libraries in that little town [Pierrette, *i*].

Courtecuisse, game-keeper on the Aigues estate, Bourgogne, under the Empire and the Restoration, until 1823. Born about 1777, he had at one time been in the employ of Mlle. Laguerre; he was dismissed by General de Montcornet for his negligence, and was replaced by three devoted and vigilant keepers. Courtecuisse was a little man, with a face like the full moon, which made one laugh to see it. He claimed, when he quit, the sum of eleven hundred francs, which he said were due him, but which his master refused with a righteous indignation; to avoid any scandal, this was paid, to obviate any unjust trial. When dispossessed of his place, he bought of Rigou, for two thousand francs, the little domain of la Bachelerie, fenced inside the Aigues estate; and was tired out, without making any profit, in the working of his land. Courtecuisse had a very pretty daughter, aged eighteen, in 1823, who was at that time in the service of Mme. Mariotte, at Auxerre. People gave him the nickname of "Courtebotte," or "little man" [The Peasantry, *R*].

Courtecuisse, MADAME, wife of the preceding; she trembled before the usurer Grégoire Rigou, mayor of Blangy, Bourgogne [The Peasantry, *R*].

Courtet, stockinger at Arcis-sur-Aube, 1839 [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Courtevilles, THE, a notable family of Douai, one of

whom, Maître Pierquin the notary, once wished to become the husband of Félicité Claës; he boasted of attracting them to his home, also the Magalhens and the Savarons de Savarus [The Quest of the Absolute, ***D***].

Courteville, MADAME DE, cousin of Comte Octave de Bauvan on the maternal side; the widow of a judge in the tribunal of the Seine; she had a daughter of great beauty, Amélie, whom the comte wished to marry to Maurice de l'Hostal, his secretary [Honorine, ***k***].

Courtois, a miller at Marsac, near Angoulême, under the Restoration. In 1821 people said that he would like to have married the widow of a miller, aged thirty-six, his employer; this woman had one hundred thousand dollars in property. David Séchard was advised by his father to ask the hand of this rich widow. At the end of 1822, Courtois, then married, received Lucien de Rubempré on his return from Paris, when he was nearly dead [Lost Illusions, ***N***].

Courtois, MADAME, wife of the foregoing; she showed tender care and pity for Lucien de Rubempré on his return [Lost Illusions, ***N***].

Coussard, LAURENT. See Goussard, Laurent.

Coutelier, a creditor of Maxime de Trailles. This note Coutelier bought for five hundred francs through the Claparon-Cérizet Company, mounted up to three thousand two hundred francs, sixty-five centimes, capital, interest, and costs; it was recovered by Cérizet by means of a stratagem worthy of Scapin [A Man of Business, ***l***].

Couture, a sort of financier-journalist of an equivocal reputation; born about 1797. One of Mme. Schontz's first friends; she alone remained faithful to him when he was ruined by the downfall of the ministry of March 1, 1840. Couture could always find refuge at the courtesan's house, and she, perhaps, would have liked him as her husband, but he introduced to her Fabien du Ronceret and "the lorette" married him. In 1836, with Finot and Blondet, he was in

the private dining-room of a celebrated restaurant, at the "delicate revel of gluttony," where was recounted by Jean-Jacques Bixiou the origin of Nucingen's fortune. At the time of the passing of his opulence Couture kept Jenny Cadine in most brilliant style; at that time he was noted for his waistcoats. Without kindred; he knew the widow Couture [Béatrix, ***P***—The Firm of Nucingen, ***t***]. The financier had brought upon himself the hatred of Cérizet, for having caught on to the affair of the buying of a property situated near the Madeleine; the matter in which Jérôme Thuillier was mixed up [The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Couture, an attorney who worked with Fraisier at the beginning of his career [Cousin Pons, ***xx***].

Couture, MADAME, widow of an army commissary in the French Republic; a relation and protector of Mlle. Victorine Taillefer, with whom she lived, 1819, at Vauquer's boarding-house [Father Goriot, ***G***].

Couturier, ABBÉ, curate at St. Léonard's church, Alençon, under Louis XVIII. Director of the conscience of Mlle. Cormon; he remained her confessor after her marriage to du Bousquier and urged her on in the way of excessive spiritual mortifications [Jealousies of a Country Town, ***AA***].

Crémière, a tax-collector at Nemours, under the Restoration. A nephew by marriage of Doctor Minoret, who had procured him the position and gave his security; one of the three collateral heirs of the old physician; the two others being Minoret-Levrault, post-horse master; and the other a clerk to the justice of the peace. In the strange radiations of these four middle-class families of Gâtinais—the Minorets, Massins, Levraults, and Crémières—the tax-collector belonged to the Crémière-Crémière branch. He had a number of children, among them one daughter named Angélique. Became municipal councilor after the Revolution of July, 1830 [Ursule Mirouët, ***H***].

Crémière, MADAME, *née* MASSIN-MASSIN, wife of the tax-

collector Crémière, niece of Dr. Minoret; that is to say, the daughter of a sister of the old physician. A fat woman, with a doubtful blonde complexion and a freckled face, who passed for being educated because she read romances and whose comical *lapsus linguæ* were wickedly carried about by Goupil, the clerk to the notary, under the title of "Capsulinguettes"; in fact, Mme. Crémière translated these two words as being Latin [Ursule Mirouët, ***H***].

Crémière-Dionis, always called Dionis. See the last name.

Crevel, Célestin; born between 1786 and 1788; clerk to César Birotteau the perfumer; then second clerk, and became the first assistant when Popinot left the house for his own establishment. In 1819, on the failure of his employer, he bought the "Queen of Roses" for five thousand seven hundred francs, and became rich. Under the reign of Louis-Philippe he lived on his income. A captain, then major in the National Guard, an officer of the Legion of Honor, and finally mayor of an arrondissement in Paris, he was a very great personage. He married the daughter of a farmer of la Brie; became a widower in 1833, giving himself up to a life of pleasure; keeping Joséphа, who was carried off from him by his friend Baron Hulot; he then tried to seduce Madame Hulot for revenge, and "protected" Héloïse Brisetout. Following this he fell in love with Mme. Marneffe; he had her for mistress, and afterward married her, when she became a widow, in 1843. In May of the same year, Crevel and his wife died of a horrible disease, which had been communicated to Valérie by a negro belonging to Montez, the Brazilian. Crevel lived, in 1838, on the Rue des Saussaies; at this time he also possessed a "little house" on the Rue du Dauphin,* where he had arranged an apartment in which to secretly receive Mme. Marneffe; he sold that little place to Maxime de

* Part of the actual Rue Saint-Roch, running from the Rue de Rivoli to the Rue St. Honoré.

Trailles. Crevel owned the following: a mansion on the Rue Barbet de Jouy; the estate of Presles, bought from Mme. de Sérizy at a cost of three million francs. He was then nominated as a member of the council-general of the Seine-et-Oise. He had by his first marriage an only daughter, Célestine, who married Victorin Hulot [César Birotteau, *O*—Cousin Betty, *w*]. In 1844–45 Crevel owned a share in the conduct of the theatre of which Gaudissart was the manager [Cousin Pons, *x*]. The star Crevel drew in his orbit his satellite, Philéas Beauvisage [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Crevel, Célestine, the issue of the foregoing by his first marriage. See Hulot, Madame Victorin.

Crevel, Madame Célestin, *née* Valérie Fortin, 1815, the natural daughter of Comte de Montcornet, maréchal of France; married for the first time to Marneffe, an employé in the War Bureau, where she fell, by his consent, to his chief, and afterward similarly to Célestin Crevel. By Marneffe she had a legitimate son, a meagre, wretched boy, named Stanislas. The intimate friend of Lisbeth Fischer, who employed the irresistible charms of Valérie to satisfy her hate for her rich relatives; Mme. Marneffe at this time belonged to Marneffe, Montez the Brazilian, Steinbock the Pole, Célestin Crevel, and Baron Hulot; to each of these men she said that he was the father of her unborn child, of which she found herself *enceinte* in 1841, and which died as soon as it was brought into the world. During this period she was surprised by the commissary of police in the "little house" on the Rue du Dauphin, belonging to Crevel; Hector Hulot was her companion in the bed. After living with Marneffe on the Rue du Doyenné, the house in which Lisbeth Fischer (Cousin Betty) also lived, she was installed by Baron Hulot on the Rue Vaneau; after that, by Crevel in a mansion on the Rue Barbet-de-Jouy. She died in 1843, two hours before Crevel. She said she would try to "come round God"; she repented and made full restitution of three hundred thou-

sand francs to Hector Hulot. Valérie Marneffe did not lack intelligence. The great critic, Claud Vignon, particularly appreciated the intellectual and intelligent depravity of this woman [Cousin Betty, *w*].

Crochard, a dancer at the opera, in the second half of the eighteenth century. He had direction of the evolutions on the stage; he directed the assaults of a band of assailants against the Bastille, July 14, 1789; became an officer—a colonel—and died in 1814, from the result of wounds received at Lutzen, May 2, 1813 [A Second Home, *z*].

Crochard, MADAME, widow of the preceding. She had been a chorus singer with her husband, before the Revolution; in 1815 she lived poorly with her daughter Caroline, in a house on the Rue du Tourniquet-Saint-Jean,* Paris, which belonged to Molineux. Mme. Crochard, wishing to see a "protector" for her daughter, favored the love of Comte de Granville for Caroline. She was recompensed by an annuity of three thousand francs, and died, 1822, in a convenient lodging, Rue Saint-Louis, Marais. She was constantly pressing to her breast the cross of a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, conferred upon her husband by the Emperor. The widow Crochard was closely questioned at a visit she received in her last moments from the Abbé Fontanon, confessor to the Comtesse de Granville, and was troubled by the priest's manner [A Second Home, *z*].

Crochard, CAROLINE, born in 1797, daughter of the preceding persons. She was for a number of years the mistress of Comte de Granville, under the Restoration. She was then called Mlle. de Bellefeuille, the name of a small estate in Gâtinais, given to the young woman by an uncle of the count who had conceived a great affection for her. Her lover installed her in an elegant suite of rooms on the Rue Taitbout, the same as afterward occupied by Esther Gobseck. Caroline

* At that early date, this had already been razed to make room for the Hôtel de Ville.

Crochard deserted M. de Granville and a good position for an indigent young man called Solvet, who quickly dissipated all that she possessed. Reduced to poverty and ill, she lived, in 1833, on the Rue Gaillon, in a two-story house of paltry appearance. By the Comte de Granville she had one son and one daughter, Charles and Eugénie [A Second Home, *æ*].

Crochard, CHARLES, the son born in adultery of Comte de Granville and Caroline Crochard. In 1833 he was arrested for a theft of valuables; he was released through his father's offices, on the request of Eugène de Granville, his natural brother, the count furnishing the money necessary to settle up the matter; it being given to Eugène to use his own discretion in arranging the wretched business [A Second Home, *æ*]. This robbery was committed at the home of Mlle. Beaumesnil, and it was the actress' diamonds which were stolen [The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Croisier, Du. See Bousquier, du.

Croizeau, an old coach-builder to the Imperial Court under Bonaparte. He had an income of about forty thousand francs; lived on the Rue Buffault; a widower without children. He was an assiduous attendant at the reading-room kept by Antonia Chocardelle, Rue Coquenard, in the time of Louis-Philippe; he offered his hand in marriage to the "handsome lady" [A Man of Business, *U*].

Crottat, MONSIEUR AND MADAME, old farmers, father and mother of the notary Crottat, assassinated by robbers, one of whom was the infamous Dannepont, called la Pouraille; the trial in this affair was in May, 1830 [Vautrin's Last Avatar, *æ*]. They were very wealthy, and, according to César Birotteau, who knew them, the husband Crottat was as "close as a snail" [César Birotteau, *O*].

Crottat, ALEXANDRE, head clerk to Maître Roguin the notary. He succeeded him in 1819, after the flight of the notary, marrying the daughter of Lourdois, the master painter. At one time César Birotteau had an idea of having him for a

son-in-law; he was familiarly known by the name of "Xandrot." Alexandre Crottat was one of those invited to the famous ball given by the perfumer in December, 1818. He was in friendly relationship with Derville the attorney, whom he "thee'd and thou'd"; he was commissioned by him to make a sort of "half-pay" to Colonel Chabert. He was at the same time Comtesse Ferraud's notary [César Birotteau, *O*—Colonel Chabert, *i*]. In 1822 he was notary for Comte de Sérizy [A Start in Life, *s*], and of Charles de Vandenesse, before whom one evening he committed the blunder of staying where his room would have been preferred. He caused his client and Mme. d'Aiglemont much sorrow by bringing up old memories, in the first years of the reign of Louis-Philippe. On his return to his own home he told his wife all, and she covered him with reproaches [A Woman of Thirty, *S*]. Together with Leopold Hannequin, Alexandre Crottat signed the will dictated by Sylvain Pons, just before his death [Cousin Pons,* *x*].

Cruchot, Abbé, a priest at Saumur,† a dignitary in the chapter of St. Martin de Tours, a brother of the notary Cruchot and uncle of President Cruchot de Bonfons; the Talleyrand of his family; after many long arguments he brought Eugénie Grandet to marry the president, in 1827 [Eugénie Grandet, *E*].

Cruchot, a notary at Saumur under the Restoration, a brother of Abbé Cruchot, uncle of President Cruchot de Bonfons. He was engaged, the same as was the priest, in trying to bring about the marriage of his nephew to Eugénie Grandet; the young girl's father gave M. Cruchot charge of his usurious

* The numerous agitating vicissitudes which cross Mme. d'Aiglemont's life cause much confusion and a disparity in the statements. In error it is said that the notary Crottat committed a blunder in the first year of the reign of Louis-Philippe in the presence of Mme. d'Aiglemont and Charles de Vandenesse; in reality this was at the close of the Restoration.

† In the department of Maine-et-Loire.

transactions, and it is probable that he managed all his monetary business [Eugénie Grandet, ***E***].

Cruchot, the real name of President de Bonfons and his wife.

Curel, a goldsmith, Paris; colonel in the National Guard; with his wife and their two daughters invited to the famous ball given by César Birotteau, December 17, 1818 [César Birotteau, ***O***].

Cursy, the literary pseudonym of Jean-François du Bruel.

Curieux, CATHERINE. See Farrabesche, Madame.

Cydalise, a superb Norman woman, of Valognes, who went to Paris in 1840 to make traffic of her good looks. Born in 1824, she was not at this time quite sixteen years old; she served as Montez's, the Brazilian, instrument, who, out of revenge against Mme. Marneffe, who had become Mme. Crevel, had communicated to her, by one of his negroes, a terrible complaint, which he in turn took from her and then transmitted it to the faithless Valérie, who, before she died, also gave it to her husband. It is possible that Cydalise accompanied Montez to Brazil, the only place where that loathsome disease is curable [Cousin Betty, ***w***].

D

Dallot, a mason in the environs of l'Isle-Adam, who, at the commencement of the Restoration, wished to marry a peasant girl of little intelligence, called Geneviève, because she had a little bit of land; but he deserted her for another woman who had all her senses and rather more land than her. This rupture was a cruel blow to Geneviève, who became all but an idiot [Farewell, ***e***].

Damaso Pareto, MARQUIS, a noble Genoese, of a decidedly French spirit, who was present, in 1836, at the French consul-general's home at Genoa, when was recounted the

unhappy conjugal life of Comte Octave de Bauvan [Honorine, *k*].

Dannepont, called **la Pouraille**, one of the assassins of M. and Mme. Crottat. Held for this crime in the Conciergerie, 1830, and under condemnation for capital punishment; he was an escaped convict, captured by the police five years after for the commission of other crimes. Born about 1785; he was sent to the hulks when nineteen years old; there he met Jacques Collin (Vautrin), Riganson, and Sélérier, and these formed a kind of triumvirate. A little, dried-up, skinny man, with a face like a weazel [Vautrin's Last Avatar, *z*].

Dauphin, a small pastry-cook at Arcis-sur-Aube; well known to be a Republican. In 1839, during an election meeting, he interrogated Sallenauve, a candidate, on Danton [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Dauriat, a publisher and bookseller, Palais-Royal, Paris, in the Galleries de Bois,* under the Restoration. He bought "Les Marguerites" from Lucien de Rubempré for three thousand francs, as Lucien had "slashed" a book of Nathan's; he did not publish "Les Marguerites" until a long time after, and only then because of the author's posthumous fame. Dauriat's store was the rendezvous of all the writers and politicians in vogue at that time [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*—The Harlot's Progress, *Y, Z*]. He was the publisher of Canalis' works; in 1829 Dauriat received a request from Modeste Mignon for information of the poet, to which he responded with a very ironical letter. Dauriat said, when speaking of these famous men of letters: "I made Canalis; I made Nathan" [Modeste Mignon, *K*].

David, MADAME, a woman living in the suburbs of Brives; she died of fright caused by the Chauffeurs at the time of the Directory, falling limp at the feet of her husband [The Country Parson, *F*].

Delbecq, secretary and steward of Comte Ferraud, under

* Really the Galerie d'Orléans.

the Restoration. An old attorney. An alert man, ambitious, and entirely devoted to the countess, whom he assisted with his advice and counseled to refuse the dowry rights of Colonel Chabert, when that officer returned and demanded them [Colonel Chabert, *i*].

Delsouq, a celebrated robber under the Restoration; a pupil of the very infamous Dannepont, called la Pouraille, whose name he once took [Vautrin's Last Avatar, *z*].

Denisart, the name assumed by Cérizet when he took the disguise of an old man, custom-house officer, chevalier of the Legion of Honor, when introduced into the home of Antonia Chocardelle, the owner of a lending library and reading-room, to beat out Maxime de Trailles, who was his debtor, by this cunning scheme. He was quite successful [A Man of Business, *l*].

Derville, an attorney at Paris, on the Rue Vivienne, from 1819 to 1840; born in 1794, the seventh child of a bourgeois in Noyon. In 1816, then a second clerk, he lived on the Rue des Grés (really the Rue Cujas); he had as a neighbor the famous usurer Gobseck, who shortly afterward lent him fifteen thousand francs at 15 per cent., with which he purchased his master's practice; a man of pleasure, who returned to society. Through Gobseck he was made known to Jenny Malvaut, whom he married; from him he also learned the Restauds' secrets. In the winter of 1819–20 he recounted their misfortunes before the Vicomtesse de Grandlieu. Derville was the means of reëstablishing the feminine representative of the younger branch of the Grandlieus at the time of the return of the Bourbons; he was received in their house as a friend [Gobseck, *g*]. He had also been Bordin's clerk [A Start in Life, *s*—A Historical Mystery, *ff*]. He was Colonel Chabert's attorney when he returned to life and sought his legitimate rights from the Comtesse Ferraud; he was specially interested in the old officer, he succored him, and was grieved to see him, some years after, when he visited the hospital for

idiots at Bicêtre [Colonel Chabert, *i*]. Derville was also Comte de Sérizy's, Mme. de Nucingen's, the Ducs de Grandlieu and Chaulieu's attorney, and was in the confidence of them all. In 1830, with Corentin, under the name of Saint-Denis, he made inquiries of the Séchards, at Angoulême, on the subject of the real resources of Lucien de Rubempré [Father Goriot, *G*—The Harlot's Progress, *Y*].

Derville, MADAME, *née* JENNY MALVAUT, wife of Derville the attorney; a young Parisian girl, born in the country. Left alone in 1826 she led a virtuous, hard-working life on the fifth story of a mean house on the Rue Montmartre, where Gobseck had been to see her to obtain the payment of a note signed by her; he informed Derville about her, and he married her without any portion. She afterward inherited seventy thousand francs from an uncle, a farmer who had become rich; this money enabled her husband to settle with Gobseck [Gobseck, *g*]. Being desirous of attending the famous ball given by César Birotteau, December 17, 1818, she paid an unexpected visit to the perfumer's wife; she made much of Mlle. Birotteau, and was, with her husband, given an invitation to the fête. She had apparently, at some years previous to this, worked for the Birotteaus, when she had been a sempstress [César Birotteau, *O*].

Descoings, M. AND MADAME, father-in-law and mother-in-law of Doctor Rouget; Issoudun wool-brokers; they had charge of the sales for the owners and bought for the merchants the fleeces of Berry. They bought nationalized lands, and were very rich and miserly; they died, with an interval of two years between them, under the Republic, before 1799 [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Descoings, son of the foregoing, the youngest brother of Mme. Rouget, the doctor's wife; a grocer, Rue Saint-Honoré, Paris, not far from Robespierre's domicile. Descoings married for love the widow of the Sieur Bixiou, his predecessor, a woman some twelve years older than himself, but of good

health, and "she was as fat as a thrush after the vintage." Accused of "monopolizing," he was sent to the scaffold along with André Chénier, Thermidor 7, of the year II. (July 25, 1794); the death of the grocer produced more of a sensation than the death of the poet. César Birotteau made Descoings' old store his perfumery, "The Queen of Roses," about 1800. Descoings first successor failed in business; so also did the inventor of the "Compound Sultana Paste" and "Eau Carminative" [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Descoings, MADAME, born in 1744, the widow of two husbands, both of whom were in business as grocers, Rue Saint-Honoré, Paris: the Sieurs Bixiou and Descoings; the grandmother of Jean-Jacques Bixiou, the caricaturist. After the death of M. Bridau, chief of a division in the ministry of the Interior, the widow, Mme. Descoings, went, in 1819, to live with her niece, Mme. Bridau, *née* Agathe Rouget; she brought into the common fund six thousand francs of income. She was an excellent woman, and in her time had been known as "the handsome grocer"; she took the management of the household, but had a mania for playing the lottery unceasingly, and always on the same numbers, she "nursed the three." It ended in her ruining her niece; but she atoned for her foolish conduct by a perfect devotion, though she still continued to place her money on the prophetic three numbers. Her savings were one day stolen from her mattress by Philippe Bridau, so she was unable to place it in the lottery. It was now that the famous "three" came out. Mme. Descoings died of vexation, December 31, 1821; only for this theft she would have been a millionaire [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Desfondrilles, a substitute judge at Provins, under the Restoration; he was appointed president of the court of the same town under Louis-Philippe. An old man, he was more an archæologist than a magistrate; it was amusing to him to see the petty actions and miserable intrigues that were brought

before him. He left Tiphaine's party for the Liberal side, led by Vinet the barrister [Pierrette, *i*].

Deslandes, a surgeon at Azay-le-Rideau, 1817. He was called in to bleed M. de Mortsauf, whose life was saved by that operation [The Lily of the Valley, *L*].

Desmarets, Jules, a stockbroker at Paris, under the Restoration; a hard-working, honest man, whose youth had been passed in austerity and poverty. He fell in love, while still but an employé, with a charming young woman whom he met at his employer's; he married her in spite of the irregularity attending her antecedents; with the funds he received from his wife's mother he bought the stockbroker's connection in which he had acted as a clerk during very many happy years, which had been a labor of love and performed with the greatest ease. Desmarets had now an income of two hundred and fifty thousand francs. In 1820 he lived with his wife in a great mansion on the Rue Ménars. In the first part of his wedded life, without his wife knowing anything of it, he killed a man in a duel who had calumniated her. The perfect happiness enjoyed by this well-matched couple was suddenly broken by the death of his wife, who was struck to the heart by the suspicions, which, for a moment only, her husband had of her faithfulness. Desmarets, a widower, sold his business to the brother of Martin Falleix and left Paris in despair [The Thirteen—Ferragus, *bb*]. M. and Mme. Desmarets were invited to the famous ball given by César Birotteau, in 1818; after the perfumer's failure, the stockbroker, out of pure benevolence, gave good advice as to the placing of his funds, painfully gathered, to the end of disinterestedly being able to recoup his creditors in full [César Birotteau, *O*].

Desmarets, Madame Jules, wife of the foregoing, the natural daughter of Bourignard, called Ferragus, and of a married woman who passed as her godmother. She had no civil status when she married Jules Desmarets; her name of Clémence and her age were proclaimed by a public announce-

ment. Mme. Desmarets was, in spite of all this, loved by a young officer in the Royal Guards, Auguste de Maulincour. She frequented the Nucingens. The visits that Mme. Desmarets made secretly to her father, a mysterious man, were unknown to her husband, and were the means of her utterly losing her happiness; Desmarets thought her false, and she died of this suspicion in 1820 or 1821. Clémence's remains, at first taken to Père-Lachaise, were disinterred, incinerated, and taken to Jules Desmarets by Bourignard, aided by his dozen friends; this somewhat relieved the poignant grief of the widower [The Thirteen—Ferragus, ***bb***]. M. and Mme. Desmarets were frequently spoken of by the name of M. and Mme. Jules. At the ball given by César Birotteau, December 17, 1818, Mme. Desmarets was the most brilliant, as she was the most beautiful, of all present, as was said to the wife of the perfumer [César Birotteau, ***O***].

Desmarets, a notary at Paris, under the Restoration; the eldest brother of Jules Desmarets, the stockbroker. The notary was established by his younger brother and became rich very quickly. He received his brother's will, and accompanied him to the funeral of Mme. Desmarets [Ferragus, ***bb***].

Desplein, a great surgeon of Paris; born about the middle of the eighteenth century, of a poor family in the provinces. He had a rough youth, and would have been unable to pass his examinations but for the aid and succor of a neighbor in poverty, a water-carrier named Bourgeat. He lived with him for two years on the sixth floor of a mean house on the Rue des Quatre-Vents, where, with the poet, Daniel d'Arthez, he established the "Cénacle," which house was afterward said to be the "bowl of great men." Desplein was ejected from his rooms by the owner for being unable to pay his rent; so his second residence was, with his friend the Auvergnat, in the Rohan court, Passage du Commerce. Being received inside the Hôtel-Dieu, he did not forget the benefits done him by Bourgeat; he attended him in his last illness the same

as a devoted son, and founded, under the Empire, in honor of that simple man of religious sentiments, a mass to be said four times each year at Saint-Sulpice, and at which he piously assisted, although a confirmed atheist [The Atheist's Mass, ***c***]. In 1806 Desplein had condemned to a speedy death an old fellow, then aged fifty-six years, and who was still living in 1846 [Cousin Pons, ***w***]. The surgeon was present at the desperate death of M. Chardon, an old military doctor [Lost Illusions, ***N***]. Desplein attended, in their last moments, Mme. Jules Desmarets, who died in 1820 or 1821, and chief of division Flamet de la Billardière, who died in 1824 [The Thirteen, ***BB***—Les Employés, ***cc***]. In March, 1828, at Provins, he performed the trepanning operation on Pierrette Lorrain [Pierrette, ***i***]. In the same year he performed a bold operation on Mme. Philippe Bridau, who by the abuse of liquor had developed a "magnificent complaint." The operation was published in the "Gazette des Hôpitaux," but the one upon whom it was performed died [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***]. In 1829 Desplein was called in to see Vanda de Mergi, Baron du Bourlac's daughter [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***]. In the last months of the same year he operated with success on Mme. Mignon, who had become blind; and was afterward, in February, 1830, one of Modeste Mignon's witnesses when she was married to Ernest de la Brière [Modeste Mignon, ***K***]. At the beginning of the same year, 1830, he was called on by Corentin to see the Baron du Nucingen, who languished for love of Esther van Gobseck; and afterward, to see Mme. de Sérizy, who was ill, after the suicide of Lucien de Rubempré [The Harlot's Progress, ***Y, Z***]. With his pupil, Bianchon, he attended Mme. de Bauvan, on the point of death, at the end of 1830 or the beginning of 1831 [Honorine, ***k***]. Desplein had an only daughter, whose marriage was arranged with the Prince de Loudon in 1829.

Desroches, an employé in the Bureau of the Interior, under the Empire; a friend of Bridau senior, who had secured

him the position. His friendship survived his death, and was transferred to the widow of his chief, whom he met nearly every evening, his colleagues being MM. du Bruel and Claparon. A spare, rough man, he would never, in spite of his aptitude, become the sub-chief; he earned no more than eighteen hundred francs, and his wife twelve hundred by keeping an office for stamped papers. Compelled to retire after the second return of Louis XVIII., he talked of entering, as his chief had done, into an insurance company. In 1821, in spite of his lack of tenderness, Desroches was engaged with much ardor in trying to patch up a bad step taken by Philippe Bridau, who had "borrowed" from the cash-box of the newspaper on which he was employed; he arranged it so that his dismissal was brought about without any scandal. Desroches, a man of "good judgment," was the last friend remaining to the widow, Mme. Bridau, after the deaths of MM. du Bruel and Claparon. He was an angler [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Desroches, MADAME, wife of the foregoing. In 1826, then a widow, she asked for the hand of Mlle. Matifat for her son, Desroches, the attorney [The Firm of Nucingen, *t*].

Desroches, son of the two last named, born about 1795, brought up rigorously by a father of undue severity. He entered Derville's office as fourth clerk in 1818, and in the year following passed to second clerk. While with Derville he saw Colonel Chabert. In 1821 or 1822 he bought an attorney's practice, an empty title, on the Rue de Béthizy.* Wily and clever he soon had for clients men of letters, artists, women of the theatres, renowned lorettes, and fashionable bohemians. The counselor of Agathe and Joseph Bridau, he gave many precise and precious instructions to Philippe Bridau, when he was about starting for Issoudun about 1822 [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*—Colonel Chabert, *i*—A

* This disappeared by the lengthening of the Rue de Rivoli, from 1852 to 1855.

Start in Life, *s*—The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*]. Desroches was the attorney for Charles de Vandenesse and pleaded against his brother Félix; of the Marquise d'Espard, who sought for a commission in lunacy on her husband; and of the secretary-general, Chardin des Lupeaulx, whom he cunningly advised [A Woman of Thirty, *S*—The Commission in Lunacy, *c*—Les Employés, *cc*]. Lucien de Rubempré consulted Desroches in reference to the seizure of Coralie's furniture, who was then his mistress, 1822 [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*]. Vautrin fully appreciated the attorney's skill; he said that they would not again be able to augment de Rubempré's land so as to bring in thirty thousand francs per year [The Harlot's Progress, *Y*]. In 1826 Desroches once sought the hand of Malvina d'Aldrigger in marriage [The Firm of Nucingen, *t*]. About 1840 he told, at the house of Mlle. Turquet (Malaga), who was then kept by Cardot the notary, and before Bixiou, Lousteau, and Nathan, invited by the scrivener, the ruses employed by Cérizet to overreach Maxime de Trailles, who was his creditor [A Man of Business, *l*]. Desroches was also Cérizet's attorney, when he had a difference with Théodose de la Peyrade, in 1840; he also represented Sauvaignou's interests at the same time [The Middle Classes, *ee*]. Desroches' office was situated most likely, at one time, on the Rue Buci [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Desroys, an employé at the Bureau of Finance, in Baudoyer's office, under the Restoration. The son of a conventionalist who had not voted for the death of the King; a republican and the friend of Michel Chrestien, he had no dealings with any of his colleagues and kept his life hidden and his domicile unknown. He was dismissed in December, 1824, on account of his opinions and by Dutocq's denunciation [Les Employés, *cc*].

Desroziers, a musician who won the prize at Rome; he died in that town of typhoid fever in 1836. A friend of the

sculptor Dorlange, to whom he recounted Zambinella's history, the death of Sarrasine, and the marriage of Comte de Lanty. Desroziers gave lessons in harmony to Marianina, the count's daughter. The musician induced his friend, momentarily short of ready money, to make a copy of a statue of Adonis, which reproduced Zambinella's traits, and this copy was bought by Monsieur de Lanty [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Desroziers, a printer at Moulins, department of the Allier. After 1830 he printed in a small volume the works of "Jan Diaz, the son of a Spanish prisoner, born in 1807 at Bourges." This book was prefaced by an introduction written by M. de Clagny. It contained an elegy, "Tristesse"; two poems, "Paquita la Sévillane" and "Le Chene de la Messe"; also three sonnets and a novel entitled "Carola," etc. [Muse of the Department, ***CC***].

Destourny. See Estourny, d'.

Dey, COMTESSE DE, born about 1755. The widow of a lieutenant-general, retired to Carentan, department of the Manche; she died suddenly of a shock to her maternal feelings, November, 1793 [The Conscript, ***b***].

Dey, AUGUSTE, COMTE DE, only son of Madame de Dey. At eighteen years of age he was appointed a lieutenant of dragoons; as a point of honor he followed the princes in their emigration. His mother worshiped him; she stayed in France for the purpose of preserving her fortune. He had formed part of Granville's expedition; made a prisoner at the end of that affair, and wrote Madame de Dey that he should return home in three days in disguise, having made his escape. But he was shot in the Morbihan at the self-same moment that his mother died, her death being caused by having received as her son the conscript Julien Jussieu [The Conscript, ***b***].

Diard, PIERRE-FRANÇOIS, born in the environs of Nice, the son of a provost of merchants, quartermaster of the Sixth

Regiment of the line, 1808; then major of a battalion in the Imperial Guard; he retired with the last grade, owing to serious wounds which he received in Germany; he afterward became an administrator, a man about town, and a confirmed gambler. He was Juana Mancini's husband, who had been the mistress of Captain Montefiore, Diard's most intimate friend. In 1823, at Bordeaux, reduced to this expedient, he killed Montefiore for the purpose of robbery, having met him by chance; on his return home he confessed his crime to his wife, who vainly begged him to kill himself; she then shot him in the brain with a pistol [The Maranas, *e*].

Diard, MARIA-JUANA-PEPITA, daughter of la Marana, a Venetian courtesan, and a young Italian noble, Mancini, who recognized her. The wife of Pierre-François Diard, whom she had accepted by her mother's command after being deserted by Montefiore, who did not wish to marry her. Juana was brought up in a most austere manner in the house of a Spaniard, Perez de Lagounia, at Tarragon, under her father's name; she was the descendant of a long line of courtesans, a family purely feminine; the blood of her grandparents flowed in her veins. She was unconsciously carried away by this when she first met Montefiore. Although she did not love her husband, she was nevertheless strictly faithful; and she killed him for honor's sake. She had two children [The Maranas, *e*].

Diard, JUAN, Madame Diard's first child. He came into the world seven months after his mother's marriage, and was most probably Montefiore's son. He was the exact picture of Juana, who was secretly prodigal of her caresses with him, at the same time she openly pretended to care the most for her younger son. By "a kind of admirable flattery" initiated by his wife, Diard made Juan, the eldest born, his favorite [The Maranas, *e*].

Diard, FRANCISQUE, the second son of M. and Mme. Diard, born at Paris. The living picture of his father, and

(but only apparently so) his mother's favorite [The Maranas, ***e***].

Diaz, JAN, the pseudonym used by Dinah de la Baudraye in signing a very eccentric poem in "l'Echo du Morvan," entitled "Paquita la Sévillane"; and also published in a volume printed by Desroziers at Moulins about 1830 [Muse of the Department, ***CC***].

Diodati, the name of the owner of a villa on Lake Geneva, 1823–24. A character in a novel, "Ambitious for Love," published in 1834 by Albert Savarus, in the "Revue de l'Est" [Albert Savaron, ***f***].

Dionis, a notary of Nemours, since 1813 or thereabouts, in the early years of Louis-Philippe's reign. He was a Crémière-Dionis, but was always addressed by his second name. A cunning, false man; a secret partner of Massin-Levrault in the usury business; he was interested in the succession to Doctor Minoret's estate and gave counsel to the three heirs of the old physician. After the Revolution of 1830, he was appointed mayor of Nemours, replacing Levrault, and, about 1837, became a deputy. He was then with his a wife a guest at the Court balls, and Mme. Dionis was "enthroned" in her little town "as having the manners of the throne." There was at least one daughter [Ursule Mirouët, ***H***]. Dionis breakfasted familiarly with Rastignac, minister of public works, from 1839 to 1845 [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Doguereau, publisher, Rue du Cocq, Paris, 1821, and from the commencement of the century; an old professor of rhetoric. Lucien de Rubempré offered him his romance, "The Archer of Charles IX.," but the publisher would not give him more than four hundred francs for it, so the affair closed there [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***].

Doisy, a porter at the Lepître institution, Paris, in the Marais quarter, about 1814, at the time when Félix de Vandenesse had completed his studies. The young man had contracted a debt of one hundred francs with him, for which

he was severely reprimanded by his mother [The Lily of the Valley, *L*].

Dominis, Abbé de, a priest of Troyes, under the Restoration, Jacques de Mortsauf's tutor [The Lily of the Valley, *L*].

Dommanget, a doctor-accoucheur, celebrated in Paris, in the time of Louis-Philippe. Called in, 1840, to see Mme. Calyste du Guénic, whom he had delivered, and who upon the sudden revelation of her husband's infidelity fell into a highly dangerous state, for she was at this time nursing her son. Dommanget, taken into confidence, treated and cured the illness by purely moral remedies [Béatrix, *P*].

Doni, Massimilla. See Varèse, Princesse de.

Dorlange, Charles, the first name of Sallenauve. See Sallenauve.

Dorlonia, Duc. See Torlonia.

Dorsonval, Madame, a bourgeoise of Saumur, friendly with M. and Mme. des Grassins, at the time of the Restoration [Eugénie Grandet, *E*].

Doublet, second clerk in the office of Desroches the attorney, 1822 [A Start in Life, *s*].

Doublon, Victor-Ange-Herménégilde, a bailiff at Angoulême under the Restoration. He was the instrument of the service of the account against David Séchard by the Cointet Brothers [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Drake, Sir Francis, an Englishman, the manager of the Italian theatre, London, 1839. His prima donna was Luigia, who succeeded la Serboni [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Duberghe, a wine merchant of Bordeaux, of whom Nucingen bought, in 1815, before the battle of Waterloo, one hundred and fifty thousand bottles of wine, paying therefor thirty sous a bottle; the financier received in return six francs for each bottle sold to the allies from 1817 to 1819 [The Firm of Nucingen, *t*].

Dubourdieu, born about 1805, a symbolic painter, a disciple of Fourier's; decorated. In 1845 he was met and ac-

costed by his friend Léon de Lora, at the corner of the Rue Neuve-Vivienne; he gave a synopsis of his ideas on art and philosophy before Gazonal and Bixiou, who were in the now famous landscape painter's company [The Unconscious Mummers, *u*].

Dubut, DE CAEN, merchant, allied to Messrs. de Boisfranc, de Boisfrelon, and de Boislaurier, who were also of the Dubuts, and whose grandfather was a linen-merchant. Dubut, de Caen, was implicated in the trial of the Chauffeurs of Mortagne, 1808, and was condemned to death for non-appearance. Under the Restoration he hoped by his devotion to the Royal cause to succeed to the title of M. de Boisfranc; Louis XVIII. appointed him grand provost, in 1815, and soon after attorney-general under the coveted name; he died the first president of the court [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Ducange, VICTOR, a French writer of romances and an insipid dramatic author, born in 1783 at La Haye, died 1833. One of the collaborators of "Thirty Years, or the Life of a Gambler," and the author of "Léonide, or the Maid of Suresnes." Victor Ducange was a guest, 1821, at the home of Braulard, head claquer, at a dinner at which also Adèle Dupuis, Frédéric Dupetit-Méré, and Mlle. Millot, Braulard's mistress, were guests [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*].

Dudley, LORD, statesman, an old man, and one of the most distinguished English peers, located in Paris since 1816; the husband of Lady Arabelle Dudley; the putative father of Henri de Marsay, of whom he took little notice and who became Arabelle's lover. This person was "profoundly immoral"; among his numerous illegal posterity he counted Euphémia Porrabéril; and among the women whom he kept a certain Hortense, who lived on the Rue Tronchet. Lord Dudley, before establishing himself in France, lived in his native country with two sons born of him in wedlock, but

who bore a remarkable resemblance to Marsay [The Lily of the Valley, ***L***—The Girl with Golden Eyes, ***ds***—A Man of Business, ***l***]. Lord Dudley early in 1830 was present at an assembly at Mlle. des Touches, when Marsay, then prime minister, told the story of his first love, and these two statesmen exchanged philosophical reflections [Another Study of Woman, ***l***]. In 1834 he went by chance to a great ball given by his wife, and he played in the drawing-room with bankers, ambassadors, and former ministers [A Daughter of Eve, ***V***].

Dudley, Lady Arabelle, wife of the foregoing; of an illustrious English family, free from all mesalliances since the Conquest; immensely wealthy; one of those ladies who are half-royal; the idol of Parisian high society under the Restoration. She lived apart from her husband, to whom she left her two sons, who bore a striking resemblance to Marsay, of whom she had been the mistress. She in some sort drew away Félix de Vandenesse from Mme. de Mortsauf and so caused the despair of that virtuous woman. She was born, she said, in Lancashire, where the women die for love [The Lily of the Valley, ***L***]. In the first years of the reign of Charles X., at least during the summer, she livéd in the village of Châtenay, near Sceaux [The Sceaux Ball, ***u***]. Raphaël de Valentin desired her and would have obtained her, only that he feared to use the wild ass' skin [The Wild Ass' Skin, ***A***]. In 1832 he was present at a soirée at Mme. d'Espard's, where the Duchesse de Maufrigneuse was "smitten" by Daniel d'Arthez, and who also fell in love with her [The Secrets of the Princess of Cadignan, ***z***]. Very jealous of Mme. Félix de Vandenesse, the wife of her former lover, 1834–35, she schemed with Mme. de Listomère and Mme. d'Espard to have that young woman fall into the poet Nathan's arms, whom she wished had been even more ugly. She said to Mme. Félix de Vandenesse: "Marriage, my child, is our purgatory; love is our paradise" [A Daughter of Eve, ***V***].

Lady Dudley, out of revenge, caused the death of Lady Brandon from chagrin [Letters of Two Brides, *v*].

Dufau, a justice of the peace in a commune in the neighborhood of Grenoble, of which Dr. Benassis was the mayor, under the Restoration; he was then a tall, spare man, with gray hair, clothed in black. He strongly exerted himself in the renovation brought about by that doctor in the village [The Country Doctor, *C*].

Dufaure, JULES-ARMAND-STANISLAS, barrister and French politician; born December 4, 1798, at Saujon, Charente-Inférieure; died an academician, at Rueil, in the summer of 1881 (*sic*); a friend and disciple of Louis Lambert and of Barchou de Penhoën, at Vendôme College, 1811 [Louis Lambert, *u*].

Duineff, a Frankish name, common to the two families of Cinq-Cygne and Chargebœuf [A Historical Mystery, *ff*].

Dulmen, a branch of the family Rivaudoult d'Arschoot, of Galicia, to which Armand de Montriveau was allied [The Duchess of Langeais, *bb*].

Dumay, ANNE-FRANÇOIS-BERNARD; born at Vannes in 1777. The son of a wicked barrister, president of a revolutionary tribunal under the Republic, and who perished on the scaffold after Thermidor 9. His mother died of vexation. Anne Dumay went as a common soldier with the army to Italy in 1799. He retired, at the fall of the Empire, with the grade of lieutenant, and became much attached to Charles Mignon, whom he had known in his first years of military life. Entirely devoted to his friend, who had in fact saved his life at Waterloo, he was of great assistance to him in the trading enterprises of the Mignon house, and faithfully looked after Mme. and Mlle. Mignon during the prolonged absence of the head of that family, owing to his sudden ruin. Mignon returned from America with great wealth, and Dumay largely profited by his good fortune [Modeste Mignon, *K*].

Dumay, MADAME, *née* GRUMMER, wife of the preceding.

An American, a pretty little person; she married her husband at the time he made a voyage to America on behalf of his employer and friend, Charles Mignon, under the Restoration. They had the misfortune to lose all their children, without hope of ever having others; so they became dearly attached to Mignon's two daughters. She, the same as her husband, was entirely devoted to that family [Modeste Mignon, *K*].

Dumets, a young clerk in the office of Desroches, the attorney, in 1822 [A Start in Life, *s*].

Dupetit-Méré, FRÉDÉRIC; born in Paris, 1785; died in 1827; a dramatic author who had his hour of fame. Under the name of Frédéric he had presented alone, or in collaboration with Ducange, Rougemont, Brazier, etc., a great number of melodramas, vaudevilles, and fairy pieces. In 1821 he attended a dinner given by Braulard, the chief claquer, together with Ducange, Adèle Dupuis, and Mlle. Millot [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*].

Duplanty, ABBÉ, vicar of St. François church, Paris; requested by Schmucke, he administered extreme unction to Pons, in 1845, who lay dying, and who recognized him and appreciated his kindness [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Duplay, the wife of a carpenter on the Rue Honoré, in whose house Robespierre lived; a customer of Descoings the grocer, whom she denounced as a "monopolist." This denunciation led to his incarceration and death on the scaffold [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Dupotet, a kind of bank established at Croisic, under the Restoration. It had the modest patrimony of Pierre Cambremer on deposit [A Seaside Tragedy, *e*].

Dupuis, a notary in the St. Jacques quarter, under Louis-Philippe; of ostentatious piety and a church-warden of the parish. He had the savings of a large number of servants. Théodose de la Peyrade, who recruited for capital to be placed in his keeping, persuaded Mme. Lambert, M. Picot's housekeeper, to place twenty-five hundred francs, gathered at the

expense of her master, in the hands of that virtuous man, who became a bankrupt [The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Dupuis, ADÈLE, an actress of Paris, who was for a long time, and with great *eclat*, employed as "first lady" at the Gaîté; she was at the dinner given by Braulard, chief of the claquers, when were also present Ducange, Frédéric Dupetit-Méré, and Mlle. Millot, the amphitryon's mistress [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*].

Durand, Chessel's real name. This name of Chessel had been that of Mme. Durand. "Monsieur de Chessel generally has something of the Durand about him," was the witticism long enjoyed in Touraine.

Duret, ABBÉ, curé of Sancerre under the Restoration, an old man of the old clergy. A boon companion, he frequented the society of Mme. de la Baudraye, at whose home he satisfied his penchant for play. Very delicately Duret explained M. de la Baudraye's real character to his young wife; he advised her to seek in literature a relief from the secret bitterness of her conjugal life [Muse of the Department, *CC*].

Duriau, a celebrated man-midwife of Paris. Assisted by Bianchon, he delivered Mme. de la Baudraye, 1837 (when living with Lousteau), of a boy of that journalist's parentage [Muse of the Department, *CC*].

Durieu, cook and factotum of Cinq-Cygne castle under the Consulate. An old and faithful servitor, wholly devoted to his mistress, Laurence de Cinq-Cygne. He was married; his wife was the housekeeper at the castle [A Historical Mystery, *ff*].

Duroc, GÉRARD-CHRISTOPHE-MICHEL, DUC DE FRIOUL, grand marshal of Napoleon's palace; born at Pont-à-Mousson, 1772; killed on the field of battle in 1813. October 13, 1806, the eve of the battle of Jena, he introduced the Marquis de Chargebœuf and Laurence de Cinq-Cygne to the Emperor [A Historical Mystery, *ff*]. In the month of April, 1813, he assisted at a review at the Carrousel, Paris, when Napoleon

addressed him on the subject of Mlle. de Chatillonest, who was singled out by him among the crowd; a few words were spoken which made the grand marshal smile [A Woman of Thirty, *S*].

Durut, Jean-François, a criminal that Prudence Servien helped to have committed to hard labor by her deposition before the Assize Court. Durut swore to Prudence, before the same court, that he would kill her when once at liberty; but he was executed on the hulks four years after, in 1829. Jacques Collin, called Vautrin, through this obtained Prudence's devotion; he boasted of having had Durut made away with; his menaces were a continual terror to her [The Harlot's Progress, *Z*].

Dutheil, Abbé, one of two vicars-general of the bishop of Limoges, under the Restoration; one of the luminaries of the Gallacian church; appointed bishop August, 1831, and archbishop 1840. He presided over the public confession of Mme. Grasslin, of whom he was the friend and counselor, and whom he buried in 1844 [The Country Parson, *F*].

Dutocq, born in 1786. He entered the Bureau of Finance in 1814, succeeding Poiret senior, being placed in the office under Rabourdin's direction; he was a draughting-clerk. Incapable and an idler, he hated his chief and brought about his downfall. Very mean and very inquisitive, he tried to strengthen his position by acting as a spy in the offices; the secretary-general, Chardin des Lupeaulx, was informed by him of certain happenings. Dutocq outwardly affected very pronounced religious opinions, which he thought would aid in his advancement. He had a passion for collecting old engravings and claimed as complete "his Charlets," which he gave or lent to the wife of the minister. At this time he lived on the Rue Saint-Louis-Saint-Honoré,* near the Palais-Royale, on the fifth story of a house in a court, and took his meals at a boarding-house on the Rue de Beaune [Les Em-

* It disappeared in 1854 in the transformation of the Rue de l'Échelle.

ployés, ***cc***]. In 1840, retired, he was clerk to a justice of the peace in the *mairie* of the Pantheon, and resided in la Thuillier's house, Rue Saint-Dominique d'Enfer. He remained a bachelor; he had all the vices, but carefully concealed his real life and saved appearances; he grossly flattered his superiors to keep his position. He was mixed up with Cérizet, in divers villainous intrigues, who was his copying clerk; and with Théodose de la Peyrade, the crafty barrister [The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Duval, an opulent forge-master at Alençon, whose daughter, the grand-niece of M. du Croisier (or Bousquier), was married in 1830, with a dowry of three millions, to Victurnien d'Esgrignon [The Collection of Antiquities, ***aa***].

Duval, a professor and celebrated chemist, Paris, 1843. A friend of Dr. Bianchon, he analyzed for him the blood of M. and Mme. Crevel, infected with a singular cutaneous disease which caused their death [Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Duvignon. See Lanty, de.

Duvivier, a jeweler at Vendôme under the Empire. Mme. de Merret swore to her husband that she had bought an ebony and silver crucifix from that merchant, which in reality she had obtained from her lover, Bagos de Férédia. It was on this crucifix that she took her false oath [The Great Bretêche, ***l***].

E

Ellis, William, a celebrated English physician and alienist who had charge of the asylum at Hanwell, 1839, at the time when Marie Gaston became insane and was there admitted [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Emile, "a lion of the most triumphant species," known to Mme. Komorn (Comtesse Godollo). One evening, in 1840 or 1841, on the Boulevard des Italiens, this woman, who had escaped Théodose de la Peyrade's researches, took the arm of

this dandy and begged him to accompany her to the Mabille,* where the jolly dances were held till daylight [The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Ernest, a child invited by Naïs de l'Estorade to the bal masque, given, in Paris, by the mother of that little girl, in 1839. At this festival a young "Highlander" suggested that Ernest should join him in finding a corner for a quiet smoke. "I cannot, my dear fellow; you know that Léontine always makes a scene when she finds out that I have been smoking. She is in the sweetest mood to-night. There, see what she has just given me." This was a horsehair ring [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Esgrignon, CHARLES-MARIE-VICTOR-ANGE CAROL, MARQUIS D' (or des Grignons, to follow the old title), commander of the order of Saint-Louis, born about 1750, died in 1830. The head of a very ancient family of Franks, the Krawls, who came from the north to conquer the Gauls and who were charged to defend one of the French ways. The Esgrignons, quasi princes under the Valois, all-powerful under Henri IV., were forgotten at the Court of Louis XVIII., and the marquis, ruined by the Revolution, lived in retirement at Alençon in an old gabled house which had formerly belonged to him, but which had been sold as nationalized land and redeemed by the devoted notary Chesnel for his master, as also certain portions of his other estates. The Marquis d'Esgrigon, although not an émigré, had been obliged to hide himself. He took part in the struggle of the Vendéans against the Republic, and was a member of the Royalist committee of Alençon. In 1800, at the age of fifty, in order to continue his race, he married Mlle. de Nouastre, who died in childbed, leaving the marquis an only son. M. d'Esgrignon was in total ignorance of this boy's escapades, which were glossed

*On the site where once stood the famous bal Mabille, which has been demolished for over four years, there has been built a fine house inhabited at this writing [December, 1896] by Professor Germain Sée.

over by Chesnel [The Chouans, ***B***—The Collection of Antiquities, ***aa***].

Esgrignon, MADAME D', *née* NOUASTRE, of the purest and most noble blood, married at twenty-two, in 1800, to the Marquis Carol d'Esgrignon, a quinquagenarian. She died shortly after giving birth to an only son. "In her were revived the now imaginary graces of the feminine figures of the sixteenth century; she was the prettiest of human beings" [The Collection of Antiquities, ***aa***].

Esgrignon, VICTURNIEN, COMTE, then MARQUIS D', only son of the above and the marquis her husband; born about 1800, at Alençon. He was beautiful and intelligent; raised by his aunt Armande d'Esgrignon with indulgence and extreme kindness, he abandoned all her innocent sophistries for the open egoism of the age. At eighteen years of age he had wasted eighty thousand francs, without either his father's or aunt's knowledge, the devoted Chesnel paying all. Young d'Esgrignon was urged on his willful way by an accomplice of his own age, Fabien du Ronceret, a perfidious flatterer, who was paid by M. du Croisier. About 1823 Victurnien de Esgrignon was sent to Paris; by ill-luck he fell into the society of the Parisian *roues*, Marsay, Ronquerolles, Trailles, Chardin des Lupeaulx, Vandenesse, Ajuda-Pinto, Beaudenord, Martial de la Roche-Hugon, and Manerville, all of whom he met at the houses of the Marquise d'Espard, the Duchesses de Grandlieu, de Carigliano, and de Chaulieu; beside those of the Marquises d'Aiglemont and de Listomère, and Mme. Firmiani, and the Comtesse de Sérizy, at the opera and the ambassadors he was welcomed for his noble name and his seeming great fortune. He soon became the Duchesse de Maufrigneuse's lover; she ruined him and he ended by forging a note to the prejudice of M. du Croisier for one hundred thousand francs. Taken by his aunt in all haste to Alençon, he was with much trouble saved from judicial censure. Following this he fought a duel with M. du Croisier, whom

he dangerously wounded; notwithstanding this Victurnien d'Esgrignon married Mlle. Duval, the niece of the old contractor, soon after the death of his father. He might as well not have had a wife, for he led the jovial life of a bachelor [The Collection of Antiquities, *aa*—Letters of Two Brides, *V*]. According to Marguerite Turquet, "that little d'Esgrignon had been well rinsed out" by Antonia [A Man of Business, *l*]. In 1832 Victurnien d'Esgrignon declared at Mme. d'Espard's, before a numerous company, that the Princesse de Cadignan (Mme. de Maufrigneuse) was a dangerous woman. "My disgraceful marriage is entirely owing to her," added he [The Secrets of the Princess of Cadignan, *z*]. In 1838 Victurnien d'Esgrignon assisted with the artists, lorettes, and men about town at the inauguration of the mansion given to Joséphа Mirah by the Duc d'Hérouville, Rue de la Ville-l'Évêque. The young marquis had been Joséphа's lover before, but he had again taken her, this time from Baron Hulot [Cousin Betty, *w*].

Esgrignon, MARIE-ARMANDE-CLAIRE D', born about 1775, sister of the Marquis d'Esgrignon, aunt of Victurnien d'Esgrignon, and to whom she filled the place of his mother with the tenderest care. In his old age her father had married for his second wife the young daughter of a farmer-general of taxes, ennobled by Louis XIV.; she was born of this union, which was looked upon as a horrible mesalliance, and, although the marquis dearly loved her, he looked upon her as a stranger. He wept one day on recognizing her and said, over a grave event: "You are an Esgrignon, my sister." Émile Blondet, brought up at Alençon, knew and loved Mlle. Armande, as a child, and later he often spoke of her beauty and virtues. She refused out of devotion to her nephew to marry M. de la Roche-Guyon and the Chevalier de Valois; she also repulsed M. du Bousquier. She gave great and constant proofs of her maternal affection for Victurnien, especially at the time when, in Paris, he committed the crime which

might have placed him in the criminal dock of the Assize Court only for the skillful work of Chesnel. She survived her brother: "Had she not outlived her creed and the beliefs that had been destroyed?" About the middle of Louis-Philippe's reign Blondet went to Alençon to look up the papers necessary for his marriage, and could not contemplate that noble figure without emotion [Jealousies of a Country Town, *AA*].

Espard, CHARLES-MAURICE-MARIE-ANDOCHE, COMTE DE NÉGREPELISSE, MARQUIS D'; born in the latter part of 1788. A Négrepelisse by name, he was of an old Southern family which assumed, by a marriage under Henri IV., the estates and titles of the family d'Espard, du Béarn, which was also a connection of the house d'Albret. The device on the blazon of the Espards was: *Des partem leonis.* The Négrepelisses, militant Catholics, were ruined at the epoch of the religious wars, but were afterward considerably enriched by the spoliation of a family of protestant merchants, the Jeanrenauds, the head of which had been hanged on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. These wrongfully acquired lands had marvelously increased in value to the benefit of the Négrepelisse-d'Espards; the grandfather of the marquis was able, thanks to his fortune, to marry a Navarreins-Lansac, a very rich heiress, her father being a Grandlieu of the younger branch. The Marquis d'Espard married, in 1812, Mlle. de Blamont-Chauvry, then sixteen years old; by her he had two sons, but discord soon arose between the couple. By her foolish lavishness Mme. d'Espard compelled the marquis to borrow largely, and he left her in 1816. With his children he was located at No. 22 Rue de la Montagne-Sainte-Geneviève, in the old Duperron hôtel,* where he devoted himself to the education of his sons and the composition of a great work: "The Picturesque History of China," from the profits of which, added to the

* This house has disappeared, being razed for the opening of the Rue des Écoles.

savings acquired during his austere life, he hoped to make restitution in twelve years to the heirs of the executed Jean-renaud of eleven hundred thousand francs, which represented the value of the estates acquired from them in the time of Louis XIV. and confiscated from their grandfather. This "Picturesque History of China" was written, so it was said, in collaboration with Abbé Crozier; the financial results were also shared by a ruined friend, M. de Nouvion. In 1828 Mme. d'Espard tried to have an interdiction placed on her husband, and opposed the marquis' noble conduct, but he defended it, and was declared by the court to be in full possession of his faculties [The Commission in Lunacy, *c*]. Lucien de Rubempré, who was told by the attorney-general, Granville, of this affair, was undoubtedly no stranger to the fact of a judgment having been rendered in favor of M. d'Espard; but he only by this brought down upon him the hate of the marquise [The Harlot's Progress, *Y, Z*].

Espard, Camille, Vicomte d', second son of the Marquis d'Espard; born in 1815; with his elder brother, Comte Clément de Négrepelisse, he was a student at the college of Henri IV.; in 1828 he was a rhetorician [The Commission in Lunacy, *c*].

Espard, Chevalier d', the Marquis d'Espard's brother; he wished to see an interdiction granted, and hoped to be nominated the curator of his estate; his face was thin as a knife-blade, and his manner cold and harsh. According to Judge Popinot, he had a look of Cain. He was one of the most profound persons in the Marquise d'Espard's salon and "half the policy" of that woman [The Harlot's Progress, *Y* —The Secrets of the Princess of Cadignan, *z*].

Espard, Jeanne-Clémentine-Athénaïs de Blamont-Chauvry, Marquise d'; born in 1795; wife of the Marquis d'Espard; of one of the most illustrious houses of the faubourg Saint-Germain. Deserted by her husband in 1816, at twenty-two, she became the mistress of herself and her fortune, which

consisted of an income of twenty-six thousand francs. At this time she lived a retired life; then, in 1820, she put in an appearance at the Court, gave fêtes, and took steps to become a woman of the world. She was now seated "on the throne upon which so brilliantly had sat the Vicomtesse de Beauséant, the Duchesse de Langeais, and Mme. Firmiani, who after her marriage had resigned the sceptre into the hands of the Duchesse de Maufrigneuse, who had been plucked up by Mme. d'Espard." Cold, egotistical, and a coquette, she possessed neither hate nor love; she treated everybody with the like profound indifference. She moved but little; from the scientists she had processes to preserve her beauty; she never wrote, but spoke; she remarked that two words from a woman were sufficient to kill three men. Many times when in argument she had made epigrams on the deputies, peers, and the courts that made the rounds of Europe. Among men she was still young in 1828, and seemed to belong to the future; when they were present at her drawing-rooms she always noticed Messrs. de Marsay, de Ronquerolles, de Montriveau, Martial de la Roche-Hugon, de Sérizy, Ferraud, Maxime de Trailles, Listomère, the two Vandenesses, Sixte du Châtelet, and the two famous bankers Nucingen and du Tillet. Mme. d'Espard lived at No. 104 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré [The Commission in Lunacy, *c*]. She was a superb Célimène. She displayed much prudence and severity when she separated from her husband, and society was unable to penetrate the secret of their parting. She was surrounded by the Navarreins, the Blamont-Chauvrys, and the Lenoncourts, her relatives; and was visited by women of the highest rank. A cousin of Mme. de Bargeton, whom she reclaimed when she arrived in Paris from Angoulême in 1821, she was her guide in Paris, and initiated her into all the secrets of fashionable life and drew her away from Lucien de Rubempré. Soon after, while the "Distinguished Provincial" was still a parvenu, she had him received into high society through Mme.

de Montcornet, and enlisted him in the Royalist party [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*]. In 1824 she is found at an opera-ball, whither she had been brought by an anonymous note, and where, on the arm of Sixte du Châtelet, she came face to face with Lucien de Rubempré, whose beauty struck her; but he appeared not to recognize her. The poet took revenge for her old disdain by quilps, and Jacques Collin (Vautrin), masked, caused the marquise much uneasiness by making her believe that Lucien was the author of the note and that he was her lover [The Harlot's Progress, *Y*]. The Chaulieus were in frequent communication with her at the time when their daughter Louise had as a lover the Baron de Macumer [Letters of Two Brides, *v*]. In spite of the mute opposition of the faubourg Saint-Germain, after the Revolution of 1830, the marquise did not close her salon; she was unwilling to renounce her influence over Paris; at this time she was intimate with one or two women of her world and with Mlle. des Touches [Another Study of Woman, *l*]. She received on Wednesdays. In 1833 she attended a soirée at the house of the Princesse de Cadignan, where de Marsay revealed the secret of the abduction of Senator Malin in 1806 [A Historical Mystery, *ff*]. In spite of the cruel words spoken against her by the Marquise d'Espard, the Princesse de Cadignan told Daniel d'Arthez that the marquise was her best friend; at the same time she was a relation of hers [The Secrets of the Princess of Cadignan, *z*]. Out of jealousy for Mme. Félix de Vandenesse, Mme. d'Espard encouraged the incipient relations of that young woman with the poet Nathan; she much wished to compromise her, for she considered that she was her rival. In 1835 the marquise defended the vaudeville against Lady Dudley, who said it caused her much suffering, as for that, said she, it was like Louis XIV. and the Téniers; Mme. d'Espard held that "vaudevilles were certainly very charming comedies"; she was much amused over it [A Daughter of Eve, *V*]. In 1840, as she was leaving the

Italiens,* Mme. d'Espard humiliated Mme. de Rochefide, turning her back on her; all the women imitated her, and none took notice of the mistress of Calyste du Guénic [Béatrix, ***P***]. For the rest, the Marquise d'Espard was one of the most impertinent persons of her age; but her house, as was said by an old academician, was "the palace of the renowned" [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Estival, Abbé d', a provincial priest, a Lenten preacher in 1840 at the church of Saint-Jacques du Haut-Pas, Paris. Théodose de la Peyrade told Mme. Colleville that he had vowed through predilection to labor in the interest of the poorer classes; by his unction and intelligence he redeemed a but little agreeable exterior [The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Estorade, Baron, then Comte de l', a little gentleman of Provence, father of Louis de l' Estorade; a very Christian and miserly old man who hoarded up for his son. He lost his wife about 1814; she died of grief that her son did not come and at not having had any news of him since the battle of Leipsic. M. de l'Estorade was an excellent grandfather. He died at the end of 1826 [Letters of Two Brides, ***v***].

Estorade, Louis, Chevalier, then Vicomte and Comte de l', a peer of France, president in the Chamber of the Court of Accounts, grand officer of the Legion of Honor; born in 1787; son of the preceding. After being for a long time withdrawn from the conscription under the Empire, he was at length sent to the army in 1813, and served in the Guard of Honor. At Leipsic he was taken prisoner by the Russians and did not return to France until the Restoration. He suffered terribly in Siberia; at thirty-seven he looked fifty. Pallid, lean, taciturn, and rather deaf, he had much resemblance to the Knight of the Rueful Countenance. He had a fancy for Renée de Maucombe, who, in 1824, he in fact married without a portion. Urged on by his wife he became ambitious; he left Crampade, his Provençal domain, and, although a

* Then in the Salle de l'Odéon.

very ordinary man, attained the highest political offices and positions [Letters of Two Brides, *v*—The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Estorade, Madame de l', born in 1809, Renée de Maucombe, of a very ancient Provençal family, established in the Géménos valley, twenty kilometres from Marseilles. She was brought up in a convent of the Carmellites at Blois, and there knew Louise de Chaulieu; the two friends remained constant to each other; they exchanged a long correspondence with each other, during a great number of years, on life, love, and marriage, in which the sage Renée gave the passionate Louise good and prudent counsel. In 1836 Mme. de l'Estorade hastened to the provinces to attend the last moments of her friend, then become Mme. Marie Gaston. Married at the age of seventeen when she was just come from the convent, Renée de Maucombe bore her husband three children; these she loved as she had never loved him; she devoted her life to her maternal duties [Letters of Two Brides, *v*]. In 1838–39 the quietude of this sage person was disturbed by her meeting with Dorlange-Sallenauve; she thought she might desire him and defended her secret penchant for that man. She resembled, like a sister, Marianina de Lanty. Both had in fact the same father, M. de Maucombe, but Marianina was the legitimate daughter of M. de Lanty [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*]. In 1841, Mme. de l'Estorade said of M. and Mme. Savinien de Portenduère: "They are the prettiest and handsomest couple I have ever seen" [Ursule Mirouët, *H*].

Estorade, Armand de l', eldest son of M. and Mme. de l'Estorade; godson of Louise de Chaulieu, successively Baronne de Macumer and Mme. Marie Gaston. Born December, 1825. He studied in the college of Henri IV. He was not liked by Sallenauve [Letters of Two Brides, *v*].

Estorade, René de l', M. and Mme. de l'Estorade's second child. He is spoken of in his childhood as being bold and adventurous; he had an iron will, and his mother was

convinced that he would make "the most cunning sailor in the world" [Letters of Two Brides, *v*].

Estorade, JEANNE-ATHÉNAÏS DE L', daughter and third child of M. and Mme de l'Estorade. She was generally called by the abbreviation of "Naïs."

Estourny, CHARLES D', the name of a young man of fashion, Paris, who went to Havre, under the Restoration, to see the ocean; he was received by the Mignon family and ran away with Bettina-Caroline, the eldest daughter. He afterward deserted her, and she died of grief. In 1827 Charles d'Estourny was convicted by the police of continually cheating at play [Modeste Mignon, *K*]. A Georges-Marie Destourny, called Georges d'Estourny, was the son of a bailiff at Boulcnge, near Paris, and was without doubt the same man as Charles d'Estourny, who was for a short time Esther van Gobseck's (la Torpille) protector. He was born about 1801, and, after receiving a brilliant education, was by his father left without any resources; he was compelled to sell his position under bad conditions. Georges d'Estourny speculated on the Bourse with the money of women who had confidence in him. After his conviction, he left Paris without paying the different accounts. He was employed by Cérizet, and afterward became his partner in the same business. He was a pretty bachelor, a hail-fellow-well-met, and as generous as a robber-chief. Bixiou, by reason of his trickeries, and at the time he was before the court, nicknamed him "Tricks at Cards" [The Harlot's Progress, *Y*—A Man of Business, *l*].

Étienne & Co., merchants at Paris under the Empire. They had dealings with the Guillaumes, dry goods dealers, Rue Saint-Denis, who foresaw their failure and listened "with anxiety, as if at the play" [At the Sign of the Cat and Racket, *t*].

Eugène, a Corsican, colonel of the sixth regiment of the line, almost entirely composed of Italians, who first entered Tarragone in 1808. Colonel Eugène, a second Murat, was of

extraordinary bravery; his regiment was formed of a species of bandits [The Maranas, *e*].

Eugénie, the Christian pseudonym of Prudence Servien. See the last named.

Euphrasie, a courtesan of Paris, under the Restoration and in the reign of Louis-Philippe. A pretty and graceful blonde with blue eyes and a melodious voice, a very candid manner, but profoundly depraved, and an expert in refined vices; in 1821 she gave the notary Crottat's second clerk a hideous complaint from which he died. She lived at that time on the Rue Feydeau. Euphrasie pretended that in her early youth she had passed whole days and nights in learning love, which had been left her as a heritage. With the brunette Aquilina, Euphrasie took part in a famous orgie at the house of Frédéric Taillefer, Rue Joubert, in company with Émile Blondet, Rastignac, Bixiou, and Raphaël de Valentin. She is later seen at the Italiens theatre with the centenarian antiquarian who sold Raphaël the celebrated "Wild Ass' Skin;" she consumed the old merchant's treasures [Melmoth Reconciled, *d*—The Wild Ass' Skin, *A*].

Europe, the name assumed by Prudence Servien. See the last name.

Évangélista, MADAME, *née* CASA-RÉAL in 1781, of a great Spanish family collaterally descended from the Duc d'Albe and allied to the Claës of Douai; a creole who went to Bordeaux in 1800 with her husband, a great Spanish financier. She was a widow in 1813, her daughter living with her. She was in utter ignorance of the value of money and never resisted any of her caprices. One morning, in 1821, she called in the broker-expert, Élie-Magus, to make an estimate on her magnificent diamonds, in the midst of which figured a certain "discreto," a superb stone, old and historical. Tired of a provincial life she favored the marriage of her daughter to Paul de Manerville, in order to follow the young household to Paris, whither she went with a great equipage and again

exercised her power. She was very astute in settling the arrangements for the marriage, when her notary, Maître Solonet, was brought to the point of wishing to marry her, and fought with heat against Maître Mathias, Manerville's scrivener. To all appearance she was an excellent woman; she knew, though, like Catherine de Médicis, how to hate and wait [A Marriage Settlement, ***aa***].

Évangélista, Natalie, daughter of Mme. Évangélista; married to Paul de Manerville. See that name.

Évelina, a noble young woman, wealthy and well brought up; of a very austere Jansenist family; a friend of and sought in marriage by Benassis, at the commencement of the Restoration. Évelina responded to the love of Benassis, but her parents opposed the union of the young people. Becoming free, Évelina died, and the doctor did not long survive her [The Country Doctor, ***C***].

F

Faille & Bouchet, Parisian perfumers, who failed in 1818. They had ordered ten thousand phials of an absurd shape which Anselme Popinot bought at four sous each on six months, with the intention of filling them with "cephalic oil," invented by César Birotteau [César Birotteau, ***O***].

Falcon, Jean, called Beaupied, or oftener Beau-Pied, a sergeant in the 72d demi-brigade, in 1799, under the command of Colonel Hulot. Jean Falcon was the butt of his company; he was then serving in the artillery [The Chouans, ***B***]. In 1808, still under Hulot's command, it formed part of the Spanish army and of the troops commanded by Murat; in that year he was a witness to the death of the French surgeon, Béga, who was assassinated by a Spaniard [Muse of the Department, ***CC***]. In 1841 he was his old colonel's factotum, now become marshal; he served him thirty years [Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Falcon, MARIE-CORNÉLIE, a celebrated cantatrice of the opera; born at Paris, January 28, 1812. On July 20, 1832, she made her début with *eclat*, in the part of Alice,* in "Robert the Devil," and later created with equal success "Rachael the Jewess" and Valentin in the "Huguenots." In 1836 Conti, the composer, declared to Calyste du Guénic that he was rendered crazy by this singer, "the most beautiful and the youngest of her day;" he wished to marry her, he said, but it is probable that this talk was only to the end of annoying Calyste, who was in love with the Marquise de Rochefide, and of whom at that time the musician was the lover [Béatrix, ***P***]. Cornélie Falcon disappears from the stage in 1840, after a celebrated soirée, when before a deeply affected public she wept her voice away. She was married to a financier, M. Malençon; she is now a grandmother. Madame Falcon's name has, in the provinces, been given to designate "soprani" tragic singers. "La Vierge de l'Opera," an interesting recital by M. Emmanuel Gonzalès, contains, we are told, certain episodes in her life.

Falleix, MARTIN, Auvergnat, a copper-founder, Rue du Faubourg Saint-Antoine, Paris; born about 1796; he went from the provinces to Paris with his caldron on his back. Patronized by Bidault, called Gigonnet, who lent him money at a high rate of interest, he was by that usurer introduced to Saillard, a cashier in the Bureau of Finance, and who with his savings helped him start a foundry. At the exposition of 1824 Martin Failleix obtained the gold medal for an invention of his. Mme. Baudoyer undertook this man's education, and intended him for her son-in-law; on his part he was engaged in advancing the interests of his future father-in-law [Les Employés, ***cc***]. About 1826 he discussed on the Bourse with du Tillet, Werbrust, and Claparon, the third liquidation of Baron de Nucingen, which definitely founded the fortune of the celebrated Alsacian banker [The Firm of Nucingen, ***t***].

* Really created by Madame Dorus-Gras, who is still living.

Falleix, JACQUES, brother of the preceding; stockbroker, one of the most wily and wealthy; successor to Jules Desmarets, Rue St. Georges,* broker and stockbroker to the firm of Nucingen. He had a "little house" at that address very elegantly furnished for his mistress, Mme. du Val-Noble. The victim of one of Nucingen's liquidations, he failed in 1829 [Les Employés, ***cc***—Ferragus, ***bb***—The Harlot's Progress, ***Y***].

Fanchette, a servant in the house of Doctor Rouget, Issoudun, at the end of the eighteenth century; a fat woman of Berri, who, before la Cognette, was reputed to be the best cook in the town [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Fanjat, a physician and something of an alienist, uncle of Comtesse Stéphanie de Vandieres, who was thought to have perished in the disastrous Russian campaign; after his return he met her, insane, near Strasbourg, in 1816. He had her taken in the vicinity of l'Isle-Adam, Seine-et-Oise, to an old convent of the Bons-Hommes, there he tended her with a tender solicitude, but had the sorrow of seeing her die, in 1819, during a tragic scene in which, as by a blow, she recovered her reason and recognized her old lover, Philippe de Sucy, whom she had not seen since 1812 [Farewell, ***e***].

Fanny, an old servant in the service of Lady Brandon at la Grenadière,† under the Restoration. She was her "mistress' eyes" and worshiped her; after her death she took her two children to a cousin of hers at Tours, on the Rue Guerche, there‡ lived with them until the eldest joined the navy, leaving the youngest to go to college under Fanny's charge, and left with her the whole of his inheritance [La Grenadière, ***j***].

* Part of that street is comprised between the Rue Saint-Lazare and the Place Saint-Georges, called, up to 1851, the Rue Neuve-Saint-Georges.

† According to our friend Renault, of the journal "Le Balzac," la Grenadière is still in existence.

‡ Now the Rue Marceau.

Fanny, a romantic young girl, the only daughter of a banker at Paris. One evening in her father's house she asked Bavarois Hermann to "tell us another dreadful, thrilling story." She innocently brought up the death of Frédéric Taillefer, who had been guilty, while she was still a girl, of unknowingly assassinating a merchant, and the story of which was told before her by the stranger [The Red House, *d*].

Fario, an old Spaniard, a prisoner of war at Issoudun, under the Empire. After the peace he remained in the country, where he did a small trade in grain. He was a native of Grenada and had been a peasant. He was the butt of the greatest rascals in that section, the "Knights of Idlesse," and he avenged himself by stabbing their chief, Maxence Gilet. This attempted assassination was for a time imputed to Joseph Bridau. Fario ended by obtaining full satisfaction of his instinctive vindictiveness by seeing his adversary fall in a duel, mortally wounded, at the hands of Philippe Bridau; Gilet had already been demoralized by the presence of the grain dealer on the field of combat [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Farrabesche, an old convict, one of the keepers on Mme. Graslin's estate at Montégnac, under Louis-Philippe; of an old Corrèze family. Born about 1791, and had had an elder brother who was killed at Montebello, in 1800; a captain at twenty-two, by his heroic death he saved Consul Bonaparte's army; another brother died while a sergeant of the first regiment of the Guards, at Austerlitz, in 1805. Farrabesche, himself, had been on the point of entering the service, but at the time he was about being called on he fled to the forest. He affiliated with the Chauffeurs, was accused of numerous assassinations, and condemned to death for contumacy. At the instance of Abbé Bonnet, he surrendered himself at the commencement of the Restoration and was sent to the hulks, whence he returned after serving ten years, in 1827. In April, 1830, he was rehabilitated and his citizenship restored; he married Catherine Curieux, by whom he

had had a child. Abbé Bonnet and Mme. Graslin were the benefactors and counselor of Farrabesche [The Country Parson, ***F***].

Farrabesche, MADAME, *née* CATHERINE CURIEUX, about 1798. The daughter of tenants of the Messrs. Brezac at Vizay, the most important market-town in Corrèze; Farrabesche's mistress in the last days of the Empire; by him she had a son when she was seventeen years old; she was soon separated from her lover, who was sent to the hulks, from whence he returned to Paris, where she was at that time in service. In this last place she was the servant of an old woman, whom she treated with every care and devotion, but who died and left her nothing. In 1833 she returned to her own country after leaving the hospital, where she had been cured of an illness brought on by overwork, but she still remained very weak; at this time she married her old lover. Catherine Curieux was tall, well made, white, sweet, and refined by her sojourn in Paris, though she could neither read nor write. Three of her sisters were married: one at Aubusson, another at Limoges, and the last at St. Leonard [The Country Parson, ***F***].

Farrabesche, BENJAMIN, son of Farrabesche and Catherine Curieux; born in 1815; raised by his mother's parents until 1827, then taken again by his father, who dearly loved him, though his character was energetic and savage [The Country Parson, ***F***].

Faucombe, MADAME DE, sister of Mme. des Touches and aunt of Félicité des Touches (Camille Maupin); a nun at Chelles to whom Félicité was confided on her mother's death in 1793. The nun took her niece to Faucombe, a large estate near Nantes belonging to the deceased mother, and there she died of fear in 1794 [Béatrix, ***P***].

Faucombe, DE, great-uncle on the maternal side of Félicité des Touches; born about 1734; died in 1814. He lived at Nantes, and was married in his old age to a young,

frivolous woman, to whom he abandoned the whole of his affairs. A passionate archæologist, he now gave attention to the education of his grand-niece, who had been brought to him in 1794, after the death of Mme. de Faucombe, the former nun at Chelles; in a way Félicité grew up to womanhood without any direction being given to her studies; she read books that she selected herself [Béatrix, ***P***].

Faustine, a young woman of Argontan, who was executed in 1813, at Mortagne, for killing her child. In 1816 Suzanne, the future Mme. du Val-Noble, evoked the memory of the "beautiful Faustine" before M. du Bousquier to obtain money from him, on the pretext that he was the cause of her being in the family-way [The Old Maid, ***aa***].

Félicie, chambermaid of Mme. Diard, Bordeaux, in 1823 [The Maranas, ***e***].

Félicité, a fat, ruddy, cross-eyed girl, servant of Mme. Vauthier, who kept a "furnished-rooms" house on the Rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs and the Boulevard du Montparnasse, under Louis-Philippe [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

Félix, an office boy of Attorney-General Granville's in 1830 [Vautrin's Last Avatar, ***z***].

Fendant, an old first-clerk of the Vidal & Porchon firm; Cavalier's partner. Both were bookseller-publisher-commission men, Rue Serpente, Paris, about 1821. They had dealings at that time with Lucien Chardon de Rubempré. The name of the firm was properly Fendant & Cavalier; half-knaves, they passed for being cunning. The while Cavalier traveled, Fendant, the slyest of the two, managed the business [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***].

Ferdinand, the real name of Ferdinand du Tillet.

Ferdinand, the pseudonym of one of the principal actors in the Breton insurrection of 1799; one of the companions of the Messrs. du Guénic, la Billardière, Fontaine, and Montauran [The Chouans, ***B***—Béatrix, ***P***].

Férédia, Comte Bagos de, a Spanish prisoner of war at

Vendôme, under the Empire; the lover of Mme. de Merret. He was surprised one evening by the inopportune return of her husband and took refuge in a closet, the entrance to which was walled up by the order of M. de Merret, and he there heroically died without giving utterance to a cry [The Great Bretêche, *l*].

Feret, Athanase, a clerk in the office of Maître Bordin, procureur to the Châtelet, in 1787 [A Start in Life, *s*].

Ferragus XXIII. See Bourignard.

Ferraro, Comte, an Italian colonel who had been known by Castanier, and by him alone, to have died in the Zembin marshes, under the Empire; after signing the bogus bills of exchange he intended to be safe in Naples as Comte Ferraro, while they were "on his track" elsewhere [Melmoth Reconciled, *d*].

Ferraud, Comte, son of an old councilor of the parlement of Paris, who emigrated under the Terror and found himself ruined by that event. Born in 1781; returning to France under the Consulate he was received by Napoleon, whose offers he refused. He remained constant to the interests of Louis XVIII. Of a graceful appearance, he met with success in the faubourg Saint-Germain and became famed therein. About 1809 he married the widow of Colonel Chabert, who owned an income of thirty thousand francs; by her he had two children, a boy and a girl. He lived on the Rue de Varenne and had a beautiful villa in the valley of Montmorency. Under the Restoration he was appointed director of a ministry and a councilor of State [Colonel Chabert, *i*].

Ferraud, Comtesse, *née* Rose Chapotel, wife of Comte Ferraud. She had before that been married, under the Republic or at the beginning of the Empire, to an officer called Hyacinthe Chabert, who had been left for dead on the field of battle at Eylau, 1807, and who endeavored, in 1818, to recover his rights as her husband. Colonel Chabert said that he had picked up Rose Chapotel at the Palais-Royal, in a bad

house. Under the Restoration this woman, become a countess, was one of fashion's queens in the Parisian world. Brought into the presence of her first husband she pretended not to know him, then, disguising her hatred of him, she cajoled him into relinquishing his rights [Colonel Chabert, *i*]. Countess Ferraud was Louis XVIII.'s last mistress and remained in the favor of the Court of Charles X. In 1824 she, with Mesdames de Listomère, d'Espard, de Camps, and de Nucingen, was invited to the soirées of the minister of Finance [Les Employés, *cc*].

Ferraud, Jules, son of Comte Ferraud and Rose Chapotel, Comtesse Ferraud. While yet a child he is found one day at his mother's in the presence of Colonel Chabert; when he saw his mother crying, he angrily asked the officer if he was the cause of his mother's grief. She turned her two children into a maternal comedy, which she played on the colonel, and obtained a successful issue over the simple soldier [Colonel Chabert, *i*].

Fessard, a grocer at Saumur, under the Restoration. He supplied the Grandets. One day he was astonished at seeing Nanon, their servant, buy some wax-candles and asked her if "the three magi were staying with them" [Eugénie Grandet, *E*].

Fichet, Mademoiselle, the richest heiress of Issoudun, under the Restoration. Godet junior, one of the "Knights of Idlesse," loved Mlle. Fichet's mother, without the hope of being recompensed for his drudgery by the hand of the young girl [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Fil-de-Soie, one of the malefactor Sélérier's nicknames. See the last name.

Finot, Andoche, manager-editor of journals and reviews under the Restoration and Louis-Philippe. Son of a hatter on the Rue du Coq.* Abandoned by his father, a harsh and stern trader, he made a wretched beginning. He composed

* Now the Rue Marengo.

a startling prospectus of the "Cephalic Oil" for Popinot, the first of the announcements inserted in the press; he was invited to the famous ball given by César Birotteau in December, 1818. Andoche Finot was already in communication with Félix Gaudissart, who actually took hold of the oil, on the recommendation of the little Anselme, like a "courtier at the sound of the bell." He was seemingly the editor of the "Courrier des Spectacles," and had a piece of his played at the Gaîté [César Birotteau, ***O***]. In 1820 he managed a little theatrical paper, the office of which was situated on the Rue du Sentier. A nephew of the captain of dragoons, Giroudeau, he was one of the witnesses at Philippe Bridau's marriage to Flore Brazier, the widow of J. J. Rouget [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***]. In 1821 Finot's newspaper had on its staff Étienne Lousteau, Hector Merlin, Félicien Vernou, Nathan, F. du Bruel, and Blondet, and was then published on the Rue Saint-Fiacre. At this time Lucien de Rubempré made his début in journalism by a remarkable account of "l'Alcade dans l'embarras," a piece in three acts, played at the Panorama-Dramatique. Finot's private residence just then was on the Rue Feydeau [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***]. In 1824 he was at an opera-ball in a group of dandies and men of letters who surrounded Lucien du Rubempré, who was flirting with Esther Gobseck [The Harlot's Progress, ***Y***]. In the same year Finot was a guest at a soirée at Rabourdin's, chief of a bureau, and was gained to the cause of that functionary through the influence of his friend Chardin des Lupeaulx, who asked him to give the voice of the press against Baudoyer, Rabourdin's rival [Les Employés, ***cc***]. He was a guest at the breakfast given by Frédéric Marest, in 1825, to celebrate his entrance into the office of Desroches the attorney; he was also at the orgie at Florine's which followed [A Start in Life, ***s***]. Gaudissart, in 1831, said of his friend Finot that he had an income of thirty thousand francs, and that he would most likely become a councilor of State, beside

being nominated a peer of France; his aspiration was to finish up as a "stockholder" or coupon-clipper [Gaudissart the Great, *o*]. In 1836, in the private dining-room of a celebrated restaurant, in company with Blondet, his follower, and Couture, a man about town, he heard recited the financial rogueries of Nucingen, wittily recounted by Bixiou [The Firm of Nucingen, *t*]. Finot "hid a brutal will under a mild exterior," and his "impertinent stupidity was frothed with wit as the bread of a laborer is rubbed with garlic" [The Harlot's Progress, *Y*].

Firmiani, a respectable quadragenarian, married, in 1813, her who afterward became Madame Octave de Camps. He was not able, he said, to offer her more than his name and his fortune; he had been a receiver-general in the department of Montenotte. He died in Greece, in 1823 [Madame Firmiani, *h*].

Firmiani, MADAME. See Camps, Madame de.

Fischer, the name of three brothers, laborers in a village situated on the far frontier of Lorraine, at the foot of the Vosges; they belonged to the army of the Rhine, following the Republican requisitions. The first, Pierre, the father of Lisbeth, called Cousin Betty, was killed, in 1815, in the Francs-tireurs. The second, André, father of Adeline, who became Baron Hulot's wife, died at Trèves in 1820. The third, Johann, became a clerk; his acts of extortion, while a contractor for provender for the troops in Algiers, in Oran, caused him to commit suicide in 1841. He was more than a septuagenarian when he killed himself [Cousin Betty, *w*].

Fischer, ADELINE. See Hulot d'Ervy, Baronne Hector.

Fischer, LISBETH, called COUSIN BETTY, born in 1796. Raised a peasant; sacrificed in her infancy to her cousin-german, the pretty Adeline, who was spoiled by all the family. In 1809, called to Paris by Adeline's marriage, she became an apprentice to the celebrated Pons Brothers, embroiderers to the Imperial Court. She became a very skillful

worker and was about to establish herself in business, when the downfall of the Empire occurred. Lisbeth Fischer remained a Republican; she was of a restive disposition, capricious, independent, and of an inexplicably savage nature. She always refused to marry, successively repulsing an employé in the war office, a major, a provision contractor, a retired captain, and a rich lace dealer, one after the other. Baron Hulot nicknamed her "nanny goat." She lived on the Rue du Doyenné,* where she worked for Rivet, Pons' successor; she there came to know her neighbor, Wenceslas Steinbock, a Livonian exile, who had been brought by his poverty to commit suicide, but was saved by her and who watched over him with a stringent jealousy. Hortense Hulot found and succeeded in seeing the Pole; their marriage followed; Cousin Betty apparently concurred in it, but felt a deep resentment against the couple, which she adroitly dissimulated, and it ended in a terrible manner. By her Wenceslas was introduced to the irresistible Mme. Marneffe, and the happiness of this household was destroyed. She did the like by Baron Hulot, and Lisbeth in secret favored his misconduct. Lisbeth Fischer died in 1844, of pulmonary consumption, but quite as much by the chagrin of seeing the Hulot family reconstituted and united. The relatives of the old maid were in total ignorance of her deep schemes; they surrounded her death-bed, cared for her, and wept over "the angel of the family." Mlle. Fischer died on the Rue Louis-le-Grand, after having successively lived in Paris in the Rues du Doyenné, Vaneau, Plumet,† and Montparnasse, where she looked after the household of Maréchal Hulot, of which she dreamed of becoming the legitimate mistress, and which she little thought would have to be put in mourning for its master [Cousin Betty, *w*].

Fitz-William, Miss Margaret, the daughter of a noble

* A street that the erection of the Louvre blotted out about 1855.

† Now the Rue Oudinot.

and wealthy Irishman, who was the maternal uncle of Calyste du Guénic and also cousin-german to that young man. Mme. du Guénic, his mother, wished her son to marry Miss Margaret [Béatrix, ***P***].

Flamet. See la Billardière, Flamet de.

Fleurant, MOTHER; she kept a café at Croisic, which was frequented by Jacques Cambremer [A Seaside Tragedy, ***e***].

Fleuriot, a grenadier in the Imperial Guard, of a colossal height, to whom Philippe de Sucy confided Stéphanie de Vandières, during the passage of the Bérésina, in 1812. Unfortunately separated from Stéphanie the grenadier did not find her again until 1816, in an inn at Strasbourg, at which she had sought refuge, after having escaped from an insane asylum; both of them were rescued by Dr. Fanjat, and by him taken to Auvergne, where Fleuriot soon after died [Farewell, ***e***].

Fleury, an old captain of infantry, comptroller at the Cirque-Olympique, and an employé under the Restoration in the Bureau of Finance in Rabourdin's office. A subscriber, but a bad payer, for "Victories and Conquests"; a zealous Bonapartist and Liberal. His three great men were Napoleon, Bolivar, and Béranger, of whom he knew by heart, and was constantly singing, in a beautiful sonorous voice, all the songs as they appeared. He was loaded with debts. His skill as a fencer and pistol-shot preserved him from Bixiou's jests; he was equally brusque with Dutocq, who basely flattered him. Fleury was discharged in December, 1824, after the appointment of Baudoyer as chief of a division; he was mocked, he said, by being soon after offered a position on a journal as responsible editor [Les Employés, ***cc***]. In 1840, while still an employé at the theatre mentioned, Fleury became manager of the "Écho de la Bièvre," a newspaper of which Thuillier was the proprietor [The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Flicoteaux, the rival of Rousseau l'Aquatique; historic, legendary, and Spartan restaurateur in the Latin quarter between Rues de la Harpe and des Grés (Cujas), frequented

about 1821–22 by Daniel d'Arthez, Étienne Lousteau, and Lucien Chardon de Rubempré [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***].

Florent, a partner of Chanor's; both were manufacturers and merchants in bronze, Rue des Tournelles, Paris, under Louis-Philippe. The firm was properly known as Florent & Chanor [Cousin Betty, ***w***—Cousin Pons, ***x***].

Florentine. See Cabirolle, Agathe-Florentine.

Florimond, MADAME, mercer, Rue Vieille-du-Temple, Paris, 1844–45. Kept by a "worn-out," she became his heiress, thanks to Fraisier, her man of business; she would probably have married him as an acknowledgment only for the terrible infirmity of that man [Cousin Pons, ***x***].

Florine. See Nathan, Madame Raoul.

Florville, LA, an actress at the Panorama-Dramatique in 1821; she there had as comrades Coralie, Florine, and Bouffé or Vignol. On the evening when "l'Alcade dans l'embarras" had its first presentation she played, on the rise of the curtain, in "Bertram," a burlesque written by Raymond, and a skit on a tragedy by Robert-Charles Maturin, a romancist and Irish dramatist. La Florville was for some days the mistress of a Russian prince, who kept her at St. Mandé, and, for having deprived the theatre of her services, paid a large sum to the manager as an indemnity [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***].

Foedora, COMTESSE; born about 1805, of Russian origin; popular and of marvelous beauty; married, possibly morganatically, to a great lord of her nation. Become a widow, she reigned in Paris in 1827. People believed her to have an income of eighty thousand francs. At her drawing-rooms she received all the famous people of the epoch, and there "all the romantic productions which are never published are brought out." Presented to the countess by Rastignac, Raphaël de Valentin became passionately charmed by her; but he went away one day, having learned this was a woman

"without a heart." She had a cruel memory and an address that was the despair of a diplomatist; although the Russian ambassador did not receive her, she had the society of Mme. de Sérizy; went to the homes of Mesdames de Nucingen and de Restaud; received the Duchesse de Carigliano, the maréchalé being the most *collet-monté* of all the Bonapartist coterie. She had heard too much of the young dudes and the son of a peer of France, who had offered their names in exchange for her fortune [The Wild Ass' Skin, ***A***].

Fontaine, MADAME, a fortune-teller in Paris, Rue Vieille-du-Temple, under Louis-Philippe. An old cook; born in 1767. She made lots of money; but, on the other hand, she made heavy losses by the lottery. Since the abolition of chance plays* she was amassing money for her nephew. Mme. Fontaine was served in her divinations by an enormous toad named Astaroth and one black hen with glistening ebony feathers named Cléopâtre or Bilouche. These two animals profoundly impressed Sylvestre-Palafox-Castel Gazonal in 1845, at the time when he was taken to the sorceress' home by Léon de Lora and Bixiou. The Southerner asked in fact that she give him five francs' worth; the same year Mme. Cibot, for a very grave occasion, gave one hundred francs for a consultation. According to Bixiou, "one-third the lorettes, one-quarter the politicians, and half the artists" consulted Mme. Fontaine; she was the Hegira of a minister, and he listened carefully to his "good fortune" as promised by Bilouche. Léon de Lora said that he did nothing of importance without taking the advice of Astaroth [The Unconscious Mummers, ***u***—Cousin Pons, ***x***]. In 1839 Mme. Fontaine was the friend and almost the partner of Mme. de Saint-Estève (Jacqueline Collin), then a matrimonial-broker [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Fontaine, COMTE DE, one of the chiefs of the Vendée in 1879; nicknamed the Grand-Jacques [The Chouans, ***B***]. One

* Similar to policy in this country and played twice daily.

of Louis XVIII.'s intimates. Field marshal, councilor of State, crown administrator extraordinary, a deputy, and afterward, under Charles X., a peer of France; decorated with the Legion of Honor and the order of St. Louis. Head of one of the most ancient families of Poitou, he was married to a Demoiselle de Kergarouët, without fortune, but of one of the very oldest families in Brittany, and whose mother was a relative of the Rohans. He had three sons and three daughters. Of the three sons the eldest, president of the Chamber, married a young girl whose father, many times a millionaire, had been a salt merchant; the second, a lieutenant-general, married Mlle. Mongenod, daughter of a rich banker, that the aunt of the Duc d'Hérouville had refused for her nephew [Modeste Mignon, ***K***]; the third, then director-general of the ministry of Finance, married the only daughter of M. Grossetête, the receiver-general at Bourges. Of the three daughters, the first was married to M. Planat of Baudry, receiver-general; the second to a magistrate of bourgeois origin, made noble by the King, the Baron de Villaine; the third, Émilie, married her old uncle, Comte de Kergarouët; then, when a widow, Marquis Charles de Vandenesse [The Sceaux Ball, ***u***]. Comte de Fontaine attended, with his family, the famous ball given by César Birotteau, Sunday, December 17, 1818, and after the perfumer's failure he procured him a place under government [César Birotteau, ***O***]. He died in 1824 [Les Employés, ***cc***].

Fontaine, Émilie de. See Vandenesse, Marquise Charles de.

Fontaine, Baronne de, *née* Anna Grossetête, only daughter of the receiver-general at Bourges; brought up in the Demoiselles Chamarolles' boarding-school with Dinah Piédefer, who became Mme. de la Baudraye. Thanks to her fortune she married the third son of Comte de Fontaine. After her marriage she lived in Paris, where she engaged in a lively correspondence with her old school-mate, located at

Sancerre; she followed the fashions and manners in every luxurious change. Baronne de Fontaine, on her way to Italy with her husband, went to see Dinah at the sub-prefecture; she stayed there long enough for Mme. de la Baudraye to compare the fashionable elegance of Paris with that of the provinces. Later, at the first representation of a drama by Nathan, about the middle of the reign of Louis-Philippe, Anna de Fontaine pretended not to recognize the same Baronne de la Baudraye, then known as Étienne Lousteau's mistress [Muse of the Department, ***CC***].

Fontanieu, MADAME, a friend and neighbor of Mme. Vernier Vouvray, 1831; the greatest gossip and laugher, and the most renowned banterer in that country; she was present at the meeting between the crazy Margaritis and Félix Gaudissart, when the drummer was so cleverly mystified [Gaudissart the Great, ***o***].

Fontanon, ABBÉ, born about 1770. A canon in Bayeux Cathedral at the beginning of the nineteenth century, he "directed the conscience" of Mlle. Bontems. In November, 1808, he was appointed a priest in Paris and hoped to get a curacy, and this to be followed by a bishopric; he again became Mlle. Bontems' confessor, now married to M. de Granville, and helped to stir up trouble in that household by "his stern provincial Catholicism and inflexible bigotry." He revealed to the wife the relationship existing between Granville and Caroline Crochard. He also troubled the last moments of her mother, Mme. Crochard [A Second Home, ***z***]. In December, 1824, at Saint-Roch, he delivered the funeral oration over the remains of Baron Flamet de la Billardière [Les Employés, ***cc***]. Before the year 1824, Abbé Fontanon was vicar of Saint-Paul's Church, Rue Saint-Antoine [Honorine, ***k***]. The confessor of Mme. de Lanty in 1839, he always delighted in intermeddling in family secrets; he was charged with a negotiation with Dorlange-Sallenauve, in reference to Marianina de Lanty [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Fortin, MADAME, Mme. Marneffe's mother. General de Montcornet's mistress, who was loaded down with money in her sojourn in Paris, all of which she dissipated, under the Empire, in a life of folly; for twenty years all the world was at her feet. She died poor, but believed herself to be still rich. Her daughter had all the tastes of a courtesan [Cousin Betty, ***W***].

Fortin, VALÉRIE, daughter of Maréchal de Montcornet. See Crevel, Madame.

Forzheim, COMTE DE. See Hulot, Maréchal.

Fousseuse, LA, orphan daughter of a grave-digger of that name; born in 1807. Fragile, nervous, and independent and insulated, she tried domestic service, then fell into the vagabondage of a beggar. Brought up in a town in the vicinity of Grenoble, where Doctor Benassis was located under the Restoration, she became the object of the physician's particular care; he took a lively interest in that gentle, loyal, and fantastical being, with such an impressionable nature. Although plain, la Fousseuse nevertheless had a charm all her own. Perhaps she secretly loved her benefactor [The Country Doctor, ***C***].

Fouché, JOSEPH, DUC D'OTRANTE; born near Nantes, in 1753; died in exile, at Trieste, in 1820. An orator, deputy to the National Convention, councilor of State, minister of police under the Consulate and the Empire, he still had charge of the department of the Interior and of the government of the Illyrienne provinces, and, finally, president of the provisional government, in 1815. In the month of September, 1799, Colonel Hulot said: "Bernadotte, Carnot, and every one else down to citizen Talleyrand have abandoned us. There is only one good patriot left, in fact, our friend Fouché, who has everything in his hands by police supervision. There is a man for you." Fouché was Corentin's particular protector, and possibly his natural father. He was sent to Brittany during the insurrection, at the beginning of the year

VIII., to accompany and direct Mlle. de Verneuil's mission for the seduction and capture of the Marquis de Montauran, chief of the Chouans [The Chouans, ***B***]. In 1806 he caused Senator Malin de Gondreville to be carried off and sequestrated for some days by masked agents of the police, in order that he might have a better opportunity of searching for any important papers which might be hidden in the castle; these were not more compromising to the senator than to himself. This abduction was imputed to Michu, the Simeuses, and the Hauteserres, the former of whom was executed and the others imprisoned. In 1833 de Marsay, president of the council of ministers, explained the mystery of that enterprise at the home of Princesse de Cadignan; he also appreciated Fouché—"That man of profound, infernal genius, working in the shadow, and but little understood, but who was of a certainty the equal of a Philip the Second, a Tiberius, and a Borgia" [A Historical Mystery, ***ff***]. In 1809 Fouché, who was at the back of Peyrade, saved France in the Walcheren affair; on his return from the Wagram campaign the Emperor rewarded him by dismissing him [The Harlot's Progress, ***Y***].

Fouquereau, concierge of M. Jules Desmarets, stockbroker, Rue Ménars, 1820; specially feed by his master to spy on and note the suspected walks abroad of Mme. Jules Desmarets [Ferragus, ***bb***].

Fourchon, an old tenant-farmer at Ronquerolles, on the outskirts of the forest of Aigues, Bourgogne. Formerly a schoolmaster and an old carrier; an old man who fell into a drunken habit; he practiced at Blangy, in 1823, the triple functions of a public writer, helper to a justice of the peace, and a player on the clarionet; at the same time he worked as a rope-maker with his apprentice, Mouche, the natural son of one of his natural daughters; but the principal revenue of these two beings they picked up while hunting or catching otters. Fourchon was the father-in-law of Tonsard, the tavernkeeper at the "Grand I Vert" [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Foy, Maximilien-Sébastien, a celebrated orator and general, born in 1775, at Ham; died at Paris in 1825. In December, 1818, at the time of the failure of César Birotteau, who had gone to the Kellers' bank to solicit a credit for one hundred thousand francs, he was seen by him as he left the bankers' private office, General Foy being escorted to the antechamber by François Keller. About the same time the discourse of the soldier-orator stirred the patriotic and liberal fibres of the anti-Bourbon, Claude-Joseph Pillerault, Birotteau's uncle by marriage [César Birotteau, ***O***]. In 1821 General Foy, who was in the bookseller Dauriat's store, talking with the editors of the "Constitutionnel" and the manager of "la Minerve," remarked on the beauty of Lucien de Rubempré, who came in with Lousteau to offer the sale of his sonnets [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***].

Fraisier, born about 1814, possibly at Mantes. The son of a rope-maker; barrister, business agent, No. 9 Rue de la Perle, Paris, 1844–45. After being for six years head clerk to Maître Desroches, he bought the practice of Maître Levroux, an attorney at Mantes, where he saw Lebœuf, Vinet, Vatinelle, and Bouyonnet; but he soon had to sell his practice and leave that town for unprofessional conduct. He then opened in Paris an office for consultations. A friend of Dr. Poulain, who had treated him and who attended the dying Sylvain Pons, he gave cunning advice to Mme. Cibot, who was avaricious to despoil the old collector; he assured the Camusot de Marvilles of becoming the heirs of the old musician, who was their relative, after astutely getting the best of the faithful Schmucke. In 1845 he succeeded Vitel as justice of the peace; that post, which it had been his ambition to secure, was procured for him by the Camusot de Marvilles, as a reward for his devotion to their interests. He had luckily been of service to that family in Normandy on the great question of pasture, in which they were mixed up with an Englishman named Wadmann. Fraisier was a small, lean man with a pimply face and viscid

blood; he exhaled a frightful odor. At Mantes a certain Mme. Vatinelle "had not been unkind to him," and he lived with a servant-mistress, the woman Sauvage. But he missed a good thing by not marrying his client, Mme. Florimond, or the daughter of Tabareau. To tell the truth, the Camusot de Marvilles in the end counseled him to disdain Mlle. Tabareau [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Franchessini, Colonel, born about 1789; served in the Imperial Guard, and was afterward one of the most brilliant colonels of the Restoration, but was dismissed the service on account of suspicions cast on his honor. In 1808, to provide for his foolish lavishness on a woman, he forged a bill of exchange. Jacques Collin (Vautrin) was convicted of the crime and sent to the hulks for a number of years. In 1819 Franchessini killed young Taillefer in a duel, at Vautrin's instigation. The year following, with Lady Brandon, perhaps his mistress, he was at the great ball given by Comtesse de Beauséant before her flight. In 1839 Franchessini, one of the most active members of the Jockey Club, exercised the functions of a colonel in the National Guard; he married a wealthy Irishwoman, who was pious and charitable; he resided in one of the most beautiful hôtels in the Breda quarter. Elected a deputy, he was intimate with Eugène de Rastignac; he showed himself very hostile to Sallenauve and voted against the validity of the election of his colleague, in response to Maxime de Trailles' desire. Franchessini during nearly the whole of his life was in correspondence with Jacques Collin, called Vautrin [Father Goriot, *G*—The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Francine. See Cottin Francine.

François, Abbé, curé of the parish at Alençon, in 1816. "Cheverous of the little foot"; he had subscribed to the oath of the Constitution under the Revolution, and for that reason was scorned by the "Ultras" of the town, although he was a model of charity and virtue. Abbé François was a

regular visitor at M. and Mme. du Bousquier's and M. and Mme. Granson's; but M. du Bousquier and Athanase Granson alone accorded him a hearty welcome. In his last hours he was reconciled to the curé of Saint-Léonard's, the aristocratic church at Alençon, and died amid universal grief [The Old Maid, *aa*].

François, head valet to Maréchal Comte de Montcornet, at the Aigues, 1823. He was specially attached to the service of Émile Blondet while the journalist stayed there; he was paid twelve hundred francs as wages. François possessed the confidence and the secrets of Montcornet [The Peasantry, *R*].

François, in 1822 the conductor of a diligence running from Paris to Beaumont-sur-Oise and belonging to the enterprising Touchard. He made a communication to the innkeeper at Saint-Brice, which, if it had been repeated to the farmer Léger, would have been a bit of very useful information to him [A Start in Life, *s*].

Françoise, a servant of Mme. Crochard's, Rue Saint-Louis in the Marais,* in 1822. She was a toothless old woman, who had been in service since she was thirty years old. She attended her mistress in her last moments; this was the fourth mistress that Françoise had buried [A Second Home, *z*].

Françoise, a servant at the Minards, 1840 [The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Frappart, in 1839, at Arcis-sur-Aube, was the proprietor of a dance-hall in which the electors met under the presidency of Colonel Giguet and received with acclaim the candidature of Dorlange-Sallenauve for deputy [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Frappier, the leading carpenter of Provins, in 1827–28. It was in his place that Jacques Brigaut entered as a journeyman, when he went to that little town to rejoin the friend of his childhood, Pierrette Lorrain. Frappier received that

* Now the Rue Turenne.

young girl when she left Rogron's house. Frappier was married [Pierrette, *i*].

Frédéric, one of the editors on Finot's journal, in 1821. He had charge of the theatrical notices at the Odéon and Français theatres [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*].

Frelu, Big, daughter of Croisic. She had a child by Simon Gaudry. She nursed Pierrette Cambremer, whose mother died very young. The father of her child sometimes owed two or three months' dues to Big Frelu [A Seaside Tragedy, *e*].

Frémiot, Jean-Baptiste, a professor living at No. 22 Rue de la Montagne-Sainte-Geneviève, the house occupied in 1828 by the Marquis d'Espard [The Commission in Lunacy, *c*].

Fresconi, an Italian who, under the Restoration, about 1828, managed a menagerie on the Boulevard du Montparnasse and the Rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs, Paris. The enterprise was unsuccessful. Barbet, the bookseller, had found the funds; the menagerie became his property; he transformed it into an apartment house; it was here that Baron du Bourlac lived with his daughter and grandson [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Fresquin, an old superintendent of bridges and roads; married and the father of a family. Employed, in the time of Louis-Philippe, by Grégoire Gérard in the erection of hydraulic works for Mme. Graslin at Montégnac. In 1843 Fresquin was appointed tax-collector for the canton [The Country Parson, *F*].

Frisch, Samuel, Jew; a jeweler, living on the Rue Sainte-Avoie,* in 1829; a tradesman and creditor of Esther Gobseck; he bought, sold, and took things in pawn [The Harlot's Progress, *Y*].

Fritaud, Abbé, a priest at Sancerre in 1836, at the time

* A part of the real Rue du Temple running from the Rue Saint-Merry to the Rue des Haudriettes.

when Dinah de la Baudraye shone under the pseudonym of the Sapho of Saint-Satur [Muse of the Department, ***CC***].

Fritot, a shawl merchant in the Bourse quarter, Paris, under Louis-Philippe. Emulating Gaudissart, he succeeded in selling a ridiculous shawl for six thousand francs to Mrs. Noswell, a capricious and distrustful Englishwoman. Fritot was invited to the King's table [Gaudissart II., ***n***].

Fritot, MADAME, wife of the foregoing. After the success of the good piece of trading, played before Jean-Jacques Bixiou and Fabien du Ronceret, she gave instructions to Adolphe, a young blonde clerk [Gaudissart II., ***n***].

Froidfond, MARQUIS DE; born about 1773; a gentleman of Maine-et-Loire. When very young he was ruined and sold his castle near Saumur. It was bought at a good price by Félix Grandet, through the aid of the notary Cruchot, in 1811. About 1827 the Marquis de Froidfond was a widower with children; he was spoken of as about being made a peer of France. At this time Mme. des Grassins tried to persuade Eugénie Grandet, newly orphaned, to marry the marquis, and that this same marriage was the one thought of by her father, Grandet. In 1832, when Eugénie was the widow of Cruchot de Bonfons, the family of the marquis again asked her to marry M. de Froidfond [Eugénie Grandet, ***E***].

Fromaget, an apothecary at Arcis-sur-Aube, under Louis-Philippe. As he did not supply the château of Gondreville, he seemed disposed to cabal against the Kellers; that is why, when the election of 1839 was on, he probably voted for Simon Giguet [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Fromenteau, police agent. He belonged to the political police of Louis XVIII., with Contenson; in 1845 he assisted the commercial police to discover persons who were runaway debtors. He was encountered in company with Théodore Gaillard by Sylvestre-Palafox-Castel Gazonal; he told the bewildered provincial some curious details of the various police forces. Although an old man, Fromenteau did not scorn

the women, and was still a rake [The Unconscious Mummers, *u*].

Funcal, Comte de, one of the names assumed by Bourignard; met with, about 1820, at the Spanish ambassador's residence, Paris, by Henri de Marsay and Auguste de Maulincour. He was to be Comte Funcal, a Portuguese-Brazilian naval officer: "My friends have found me a shape to fill"; few men of his age would have had patience to "learn Portuguese and English, with which that confounded naval officer was perfectly acquainted" [Ferragus, *bb*].

G

Gabilleau, a deserter from the Seventeenth regiment of the line, and a Chauffeur executed at Tulle, under the Empire, the same day that he had arranged for his escape. He was one of Farrabesche's accomplices, who made use of the condemned's skill in opening his prison to make his own escape [The Country Parson, *F*].

Gabriel; born about 1790; messenger in the Bureau of Finance, and taker of pass-out checks in a theatre, under the Restoration; a Savoyard; a nephew of Antoine's, the oldest messenger in the same bureau; the husband of a clever, pearly toothed woman. He lived with his uncle Antoine and another of his relatives, his comrade in the office, the doorkeeper, Laurent [Les Employés, *cc*].

Gabusson, clerk and cashier to Dauriat, publisher, Palais-Royal, 1821 [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*].

Gaillard, Théodore, a journalist, owner or manager of newspapers. In 1822, with Hector Merlin, he founded a Royalist and romantic newspaper, in which Lucien de Rubempré, a turncoat, "broke the back" of a grand book written by his friend Daniel d'Arthez [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*]. Under Louis-Philippe he was one of

the proprietors of a most important political newspaper [Béatrix, *P*—The Harlot's Progress, *Y*]. In 1845 he managed a leading journal. Formerly bright and intelligent, "he finished by becoming stupid and fell into the dead medium" class. He sprinkled his dialogues with celebrated words from plays then in vogue; he pronounced them with an accent equal to Odry, and really better than Frédérick Lemaître. He lived at that time on the Rue Ménars. He there received Léon de Lora, Jean-Jacques Bixiou, and Sylvestre-Palafox-Castel Gazonal [The Unconscious Mummers, *u*].

Gaillard, Madame Théodore, born at Alençon about 1800. Christian name Suzanne. "A beautiful Norman, fresh, dazzling, and plump." One of the workers in Mme. Lardot's laundry in 1816, the year that she left her native town after having obtained some money from M. du Bousquier, and persuaded him that she was pregnant by him. Chevalier de Valois dearly loved Suzanne, but all the same he would not allow himself to be entrapped. Suzanne on her arrival in Paris made rapid progress in becoming a stylish courtesan. Some time after her departure she reappeared for a little while at Alençon,* when she followed the funeral of Athanase Granson, crying before his afflicted mother, whom she said had kept them apart, "I loved him." During this visit, in pretty straight talk, she ridiculed the marriage of Mlle. Cormon to M. du Bousquier [The Old Maid, *aa*]. Under the name of Mme. du Val-Noble she became famous in the world of gallantry and art. In 1821–22 she was Hector Merlin's mistress; at this time she received Lucien du Rubempré, Rastignac, Bixiou, Chardin des Lupeaulx, Finot, Blondet, Vignon, Nucingen, Beaudenord, Philippe Bridau, and Conti [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*—A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*]. After being Jacques Falleix's,

* She alighted at the Hôtel du More, since then the Café de la Renaissance, and, in 1799, the Trois Maures inn, where Montauran and Mlle. de Verneuil are encountered for the first time.

a stockbroker, kept mistress, after his failure she was discovered by Peyrade, 1830, living hidden under the name and protection of Samuel Johnson "the nabob." She was friendly with Esther Gobseck, who occupied, on the Rue Saint-Georges, a mansion which had been given her, Suzanne, by Falleix, and that Nucingen acquired for Esther [The Harlot's Progress, *Y*]. In 1838 she married Théodore Gaillard, her lover since 1830; in 1845, on the Rue Ménars, she received Léon de Lora, Jean-Jacques Bixiou, and Sylvestre-Palafox-Castel Gazonal [Béatrix, *P*—The Unconscious Mummers, *u*].

Gaillard, one of the three keepers who succeeded Courtecuisse, under Michaud's command, to look after the estate and property of General de Montcornet, at the Aigues. An old soldier, formerly a sub-lieutenant, "riddled with wounds"; he had a natural daughter of his living with him [The Peasantry, *R*].

Galard, a truck-gardener of Auteuil, father of Mme. Lemprun, maternal grandfather of Mme. Jérôme Thuillier; his death, at an advanced age, was caused by an accident in 1817 [The Peasantry, *R*].

Galard, Mademoiselle, an old maid, a real-estate owner at Besançon, Rue du Perron. In 1834 she rented the first story of her house to Albert Savaron de Savarus, who took as his servant the old valet formerly employed by the late M. Galard, Mlle. Galard's father [Albert Savaron, *f*].

Galardon, tax-collector at Provins. He married, under the Restoration, the widow Madame Guénée [Pierrette, *i*].

Galardon, Madame, *née* Tiphaine, eldest sister of M. Tiphaine, the president of the court at Provins. Forthwith, on being married to a Sieur Guénée, she opened on the Rue Saint-Denis, Paris, one of the numerous retail outfitting stores: a "sister of the family." About the end of 1815 she sold out to the Rogrons and retired to Provins. She had three daughters that she married in that little town: the first to M. Lesourd, public prosecutor; the second to M. Martener, a

physician; and the third to M. Auffray, the notary. Then she married again, this time her husband being M. Galardon, tax-collector. She invariably added "*née* Tiphaine" to her signature. She took the part of Pierrette Lorrain, and was opposed to the Liberals, who had been drawn into persecuting the Rogrons' ward [Pierrette, ***i***].

Galathionne, PRINCE AND PRINCESS, Russians. The prince was one of Diane de Maufrigneuse's lovers [The Secrets of the Princess of Cadignan, ***z***]. In September, 1815, he was la Minoret's protector, whom he endowed as a daughter [The Middle Classes, ***ee***]. In 1819 de Marsay was seen in the Princess Galathionne's box at the Italiens, which caused Mme. de Nucingen much anguish [Father Goriot, ***G***]. Lousteau said that "the history of Prince Galathionne's diamonds, the Maubreuil affair, and the Pombreton succession" were all subjects for the puffs of the journalists [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***]. Princess Galathionne gave balls in 1834–35, which Comtesse Félix de Vandenesse attended [A Daughter of Eve, ***V***]. About 1840 the prince tried to "pump" Mme. Schontz about the Marquis de Rochefide; but that woman answered: "My dear prince, you are not more beautiful, but you are more aged than Rochefide; you would beat me, but he is like a father to me" [Béatrix, ***P***].

Galope-Chopine. See Cibot.

Gamard, SOPHIE, an old maid, who, on the Rue de la Psalette,* Tours, was the owner of a house at the rear of St. Gatien's church, which she in part rented out to priests. It was here that the Abbés Troubert, Chapeloud, and François Birotteau resided. This house had been nationalized during the Terror, and bought by the father of Mlle. Gamard, who rented it out to and boarded priests. After having warmly welcomed Abbé Birotteau, she began to hate him; secretly urged by Troubert, she then had him dispossessed of his fur-

* Rue de la Psalette, where the ecclesiastics used to live at the beginning of the century, is now occupied by laundresses.

niture and denied the suite of rooms he had rented. Mlle. Gamard died, in 1826, of a severe cold. Troubert had it bruited around that Birotteau had caused her death by the annoyance he had given the old maid [The Abbé Birotteau, *i*].

Gambara, Paolo, a musician; born at Cremona in 1791; son of an instrument-maker; he was a good executant, but a better composer; he was driven from his house by the French and ruined by the war. These events forced Paolo Gambara to an errant life when but ten years old. He tasted but little calm, and found it difficult to support himself when in Venice, about 1813. At that time, at the Fenice theatre, he had a representation of an opera of his, "Mahomet," which sounded most horribly. Nevertheless, he obtained the hand of Marianina, whom he loved, and with her made his way to Germany, thence in turn to Paris, where he lived, in 1831, in a wretched apartment on the Rue Froidmanteau.* The musician, a past-master in the theory of music, could not realize and embody his remarkable thoughts, and when he played his auditors were stupefied by the formless compositions of his sublime inspirations; but he analyzed with enthusiasm "Robert le Diable," after having with Andréa Marcosini attended a representation of Meyerbeer's masterpiece. In 1837 he was reduced to repairing musical instruments, and, at the same time, he sang duets with his wife on the Champs-Élysées to earn a few sous. Émilio and Massimilla Varèse took particular notice of and pitied the Gambaras, whom they met in the vicinity of the faubourg Saint-Honoré. Paolo Gambara had no sense until he was drunk. He invented a strange instrument which he called the "Panharmonicon" [Gambara, *bb*].

Gambara, Marianina, a Venetian, wife of Paolo Gambara. She lived a generally wretched life with him, and for a long time in Paris their household was supported by her

* This street has disappeared for more than thirty years; it formed the site of the Louvre galleries.

needle. Her customers were the prostitutes living on the Rue Froidmanteau, who treated her generously and always with great respect. From 1831 to 1836 Marianina had abandoned her husband; she left her lover, Comte Andréa Marcosini, who deserted her and married a dancer, in January, 1837, and returned to the conjugal domicile, emaciated, dirty, dusty, "a species of nervous skeleton," to again take up a life more than ever wretched [Gambara, ***bb***].

Gandolphini, PRINCE, a Neapolitan, an old partisan of Murat's. A victim of the last Revolution, he was, in 1823, proscribed and poor. At that time he was sixty-five years old and had the face of an octogenarian; he lived frugally enough with his young wife at Gersau, Lucerne, under the English name of Lovelace. He also passed for being a certain Lamporani, a famous bookseller of Milan. When, before Rudolphe, the prince revealed his real physiognomy, he said: "I have played many a part and know well how to make up. Ah! I played one in Paris under the Empire, with Bourriènne, Mme. Murat, Mme. d'Abrantis *e tutté quanti.*" A character in a novel, "l'Ambitieux par amour," published by Albert Savarus in "la Revue de l'Est," in 1834. Under these suppositious names the author wrote his own history. Rudolphe was himself; Prince and Princess Gandolphini represented the Duc and Duchesse d'Argaïolo [Albert Savaron, ***f***].

Gandolphini, PRINCESSE, *née* FRANCESCA COLONNA, a Roman of illustrious descent, the fourth child of Prince and Princesse Colonna. While quite young she married Prince Gandolphini, one of the richest land-owners in Sicily. Hidden under the name of Miss Lovelace, she met and was loved by Rudolphe, in Switzerland. The heroine of a novel entitled "l'Ambitieux par amour," published in "la Revue de l'Est," in 1834, by Albert Savarus, and in which he recounts his own history under these suppositious names [Albert Savaron, ***f***].

Ganivet, a bourgeois of Issoudun. In 1822, in a conversa-

tion in which he repeatedly questioned Maxence Gilet, Major Potel threatened Ganivet that he "would swallow his tongue, and without sauce," if he gave any more of it to Flore Brazier's lover [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Ganivet, Mademoiselle, a woman of Issoudun, "as ugly as the seven capital sins." She none the less had "seduced" a certain Borniche-Héreau, who left her an income of one thousand crowns, in 1778 [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Gannerac, a carrier's clerk at Angoulême; in 1821–22 he was mixed up in the affair of the acceptances subscribed by Lucien de Rubempré under the imitated signature of his brother-in-law, David Séchard [Lost Illusions, *N*—A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*].

Garangeot, in 1845, in a large, popular theatre, managed by Félix Gaudissart, obtained the baton, as leader of the orchestra, formerly in possession of Sylvain Pons. He was cousin-german to Héloïse Brisetout, who got him the position. Pons said of Garangeot that he asked him to employ him as first violin, but that he had no talent and was unable to compose an air; that, for all that, he was a man of parts, and could make some good variations in music [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Garceland, mayor of Provins, under the Restoration; brother-in-law of Guepin. He indirectly defended Pierrette Lorrain against the Liberal party of that little town, that Maître Vinet headed and that represented Rogron [Pierrette, *i*].

Garcenault, De, first president of the court at Besançon, in 1834. He persuaded the chapter of the cathedral to take Albert Savarus, as barrister, in the trial of the chapter against the town to recover the buildings of that ancient convent. Albert Savarus, in fact, plead for the chapter and gained his cause [Albert Savaron, *f*].

Garnery, one of the two commissaries to the delegation in May, 1830; charged by de Granville, the public prosecutor, to go and take possession of the letters written to Lucien de

Rubempré by Mme. de Sérizy, the Duchesse de Maufrigneuse, and Mlle. Clotilde de Grandlieu, letters which were in the possession of Jacqueline Collin, and that Vautrin consented to deliver to them [Vautrin's Last Avatar, *z*].

Gars, Le. See Montauran, Marquis Alphonse de.

Gasnier, a peasant in the environs of Grenoble; born about 1789. Married, and the father of numerous children, whom he loved much; he could not be consoled on the loss of his eldest-born; Dr. Benassis, mayor of the commune, spoke of this paternal affection to Major Genestas as a rare trait in farm servants [The Country Doctor, *C*].

Gasselin, a Breton; born 1794; a servant of the Guénics, Guérande, 1836, and since he was fifteen years old. A little, squat man, with black hair, sooty complexion, silent and slow. He cared for the garden and groomed the horses. In 1832, at the time of the Duchesse de Berry's prank, in which Gasselin took part with Baron du Guénic and his son Calyste, the faithful servitor received a sword-stroke on the shoulder which was meant for the young man. This action seemed so natural in the family that Gasselin was fully thanked [Béatrix, *P*].

Gaston, Louis, eldest adulterous son of Lady Brandon; born in 1805. He was orphaned by the death of his mother in the first years of the Restoration; during the whole of his childhood he acted as a father to his younger brother, Marie Gaston, whom he placed in the college at Tours, and embarked soon after as a midshipman in a man-of-war. After being raised to the grade of captain of a vessel in an American republic, and becoming very wealthy in the Indies, he died at Calcutta in the early years of the reign of Louis-Philippe, following the failure of the "famous Halmers," at the moment when he was about returning to France. He was happily married [La Grenadière, *j*—Letters of Two Brides, *v*].

Gaston, Marie, second adulterous son of Lady Brandon; born in 1810; brought up at Tours College, which he left in 1827; a poet, the protege of Daniel d'Arthez, who often gave

him "the tricks of the trade." Louise de Chaulieu, the widow of Macumer, met him at Mme. d'Espard's, in 1831; he married her in October, 1833, although his whole fortune amounted to thirty thousand francs of debts owing by him, and that she was much older than himself. The couple were happy, living in solitude at Ville-d'Avray; but Louise became jealous, owing to unjust suspicions, and thought that her husband was unfaithful; she died two years after the marriage. During those two years Marie Gaston wrote at least four pieces for the stage; one of these was in collaboration with his wife, and was given with immense success, at Paris, under the names of Nathan and MM. * * * [La Grenadière, *j*—Letters of Two Brides, *v*]. In his early youth Marie Gaston published, at the cost of his friend Dorlange, a volume of poems, "les Perce-neige," of which every copy sold for three sous each volume at a second-hand bookstore, and overflowed the quays from the Pont Royal to Pont Marie. A widower, Marie Gaston traveled without obtaining consolation. He became insane, and was lodged in a lunatic asylum at Hanwell, England [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD, EE***].

Gaston, Madame Louis, a stiff and cold Englishwoman; wife of Louis Gaston; married doubtless in the Indies, where she lost her husband following a commercial crisis. A widow, she went to France, taking her two children with her, and, being without resources, became a charge on her brother-in-law, who secretly visited and supported her. She lived at that time in Paris, on the Rue de la Ville-l'Évéque. The visits made her by Marie Gaston became known to her sister-in-law, who from this cause became absurdly jealous, not knowing the object of the calls; Madame Louis Gaston was indirectly the cause of the death of Madame Marie Gaston [Letters of Two Brides, *v*].

Gaston, Madame Marie, *née* Armande-Louise-Marie de Chaulieu, in 1805. At one time destined to take the veil, she was brought up at the convent of the Carmellites, Blois,

along with Renée de Maucombe, who became Madame de l'Estorade; she remained in constant communication with her faithful friend by means of letters, and was given wise and prudent advice. Louise de Chaulieu, in 1825, married her Spanish professor, Baron de Macumer, whom she lost in 1829. In 1833 she contracted a new union with Marie Gaston, the poet. Both marriages proved sterile. In the first she was worshiped and believed she loved; in the second she was beloved and also loved, but her foolish jealousy, strengthened after a rapid horseback ride from Ville-d'Avray to Verdier, caused her death, for she died of consumption voluntarily contracted by her, through despair at the thought of treachery, in 1835. At one time in the Carmellite convent at Blois, Madame Marie Gaston lived also at Paris, in the faubourg Saint-Germain, where she had an interview with M. de Bonald; at Chantepleur, on her domain; at la Grampade, Provence, at Mme. de l'Estorade's; in Italy, at the Ville-d'Avray, where she slept her last sleep in a park of her own creation [Letters of Two Brides, *v*].

Gatienne, a servant of Mme. and Mlle. Bontem Bayeux, 1805 [A Second Home, *z*].

Gaubert, one of the most illustrious generals of the Republic; the first husband of Mlle. de Ronquerolles, whom he left a widow at twenty years of age, constituting her his sole heiress. The widowed Mme. Gaubert, sister of the Marquis de Ronquerolles, again married in 1806, her second husband being Comte de Sérizy [A Start in Life, *s*].

Gaubertin, François, born about 1770, son of the ex-bailiff at Soulanges, Bourgogne, before the Revolution. About 1791, after being for five years the bookkeeper to the steward of Mlle. Laguerre at the Aigues, he in turn occupied the latter position. His father, the bailiff, had meanwhile become the public prosecutor of the department, under the Republic; at the same period he was appointed mayor of Blangy. Married in 1796 to the citizeness Isaure Mouchon,

he had three children; a boy, Claude, and two daughters, Jenny (Mme. Leclercq) and Élisa. He had also a natural son, Bournier, whom he established as manager of a printing-office and of a local sheet. On the death of Mlle. Laguerre, after twenty-five years of administration as steward, Gaubertin possessed six hundred thousand francs; he finished by dreaming of acquiring the Aigues estate, but Comte de Montcornet bought it, giving him charge as manager; surprising him in his stealings he incontinently and ignominiously drove him off the place. Gaubertin received a few cuts from a whip, which made him vow vengeance. The old steward became nothing less than a great personage. In 1820 he was mayor of Ville-aux-Fayes and furnished a third of the lumber taken in Paris; he was general agent of that trade in that country and directed the exploitations in the forest, the cutting, storage, and so forth. By his genealogical relationships Gaubertin embraced all the arrondissement, like a "boa constrictor twisted around a gigantic tree"; the church, the magistrature, the municipality, the administration marched to his piping. The peasants themselves indirectly served his interests. At the time when the general was disgusted with numberless vexations and sold the Aigues, Gaubertin acquired the woods and a fine pavilion, while his accomplices, Rigou and Soudry, obtained the vineyards and the other lots [The Peasantry, *R*].

Gaubertin, Madame, *née* Isaure Mouchon, in 1778. The daughter of a Conventionalist, a friend of Gaubertin's father; wife of François Gaubertin; she primly played, at Ville-aux-Fayes, the part of a fine woman of fashion and elegance with great effect; she was dominated by "passionate virtue." In 1823 she had the public prosecutor as her attendant—her "patito," she said [The Peasantry, *R*].

Gaubertin, Claude, son of François Gaubertin, godchild of Mlle. Laguerre, at whose expense he was educated at Paris; the busiest attorney in Ville-aux-Fayes, in 1823; he talked,

after five years' practice, of selling his connection. He probably became a judge [The Peasantry, *R*].

Gaubertin, JENNY, eldest daughter of François Gaubertin. See Leclercq, Madame.

Gaubertin, ÉLISA, or ÉLISE, second daughter of François Gaubertin. Loved, courted, and hoped for, in 1819, by the sub-prefect at Ville-aux-Fayes, M. des Lupeaulx, nephew. M. Lupin, the notary at Soulanges, secured the young girl's hand for his only son, Amaury [The Peasantry, *R*].

Gaubertin-Vallat, MADEMOISELLE, in 1823, an old maid, the sister of Mme. Sibilet, wife of the clerk of the court at Ville-aux-Fayes; she held the office for the sale of stamped papers in that little town [The Peasantry, *R*].

Gaucher, in 1803, was Michu's servant, who was the keeper-steward of the Gondreville estate. By his gossip, more or less disinterested, this boy kept farmer Violette duly posted on the doings of his master, who, for his part, thought him faithful [A Historical Mystery, *ff*].

Gaudebert, the surname common to all the masculine representatives of the Guénic house [Béatrix, *P*].

Gaudet, Maître Desroches' second-clerk, 1824. Twice he had a small error in his "petty cash" account, and was dismissed by the advice of the head-clerk, Godeschal [A Start in Life, *s*].

Gaudin, captain of a squad of grenadiers in the Imperial Horse Guards, created baron of the Empire with the endowment of Wistchnau or Vits-chnau; made a prisoner by the Cossacks at the passage of the Bérésina, he escaped from captivity by passing to the Indies, and from thence, having never learned any news, he returned to France, about 1830, suffering much, but an "archimillionaire" [The Wild Ass' Skin, *A*].

Gaudin, MADAME, wife of the preceding; she kept the hôtel Saint-Quentin,* Rue des Cordiers, Paris, under the

* This hôtel has disappeared; it was here that Jean-Jacques Rosseau and George Sand once lived.

Restoration. Among the number of her tenants she counted Raphaël de Valentin. She became wealthy and a baronne on the return of her husband, about 1830 [The Wild Ass' Skin, *A*].

Gaudin, PAULINE, daughter of the two foregoing; she knew, loved, and delicately assisted Raphaël de Valentin, then poor, at the hôtel Saint-Quentin. After the return of her father she lived with her parents on the Rue Saint-Lazare. For a long time she had not seen Raphaël, who had suddenly left the Saint-Quentin; but she was seen by him one evening at the Italiens: they fell into each other's arms and declared their mutual love. Becoming rich, like as she had become, Raphaël resolved to marry Pauline; but, frightened by the shrinkage of the "ass' skin," he suddenly took flight and returned to Paris. Pauline hastened after him; she saw he was dying when she discovered her lover; he, by a supreme access of love, furious and impotent, at the last moment set his teeth in Pauline's breast [The Wild Ass' Skin, *A*].

Gaudissart, JEAN-FRANÇOIS, father of Félix Gaudissart [César Birotteau, *O*].

Gaudissart, FÉLIX (the Great), born in Normandy in the year 1792; commercial-traveler or drummer. He made a specialty of the sale of hats, continuing in the service of Andoche Finot, after having served his father; he also sold the *article de Paris*. In 1816 he was arrested at the instance of Peyrade (Father Canquoëlle). He had most imprudently given air to his sentiments in the Café David while this half-soldier, half-officer was by his side—and divulged the particulars of a conspiracy against the Bourbons. Two of his accomplices were executed. Gaudissart's case came before Judge Popinot, who, after his condemnation, used his influence to obtain a pardon for him. Anselme Popinot obtained Gaudissart the position as manager of a boulevard theatre; in 1834 it was opened with the intention of rendering opera at popular prices. At this theatre were employed Sylvain Pons,

Schmucke, Wilhelm Schwab, Garangeot, and Héloïse Brisetout, the latter Félix's mistress. The director there, who was under his command, was treated in a brutal manner, but from motives of policy he did not interfere [The Harlot's Progress, ***Y***—Cousin Pons, ***x***]. Gaudissart the Great, when young, assisted at the family ball given by César Birotteau, in December, 1818; a few blamed the perfumer for his lavishness. At this time he was a constant visitor of the Rue Deux Écus and a frequenter of the Vaudeville * [César Birotteau, ***O***]. Under the Restoration (as a pretended dealer in artificial flowers), by the good offices of Judge Popinot, he, for the Comte Octave de Bauvan, paid exorbitant prices to Bauvan's wife for the flowers made by Honorine; she "liked the pieces of gold that were given her by Gaudissart, as much as Lord Byron liked those given him by Murray" [Honorine, ***k***]. At Vouvray, in 1831, this man assumed his old habits as a drummer, where he had a droll adventure, being mystified by a lunatic, to whom he was sent by one Vernier. A duel was the result. After this adventure Gaudissart again assumes the place of vantage. He was the lover (at the time of Saint-Simonism) of Jenny Courand [Gaudissart the Great, ***o***].

Gaudron, Abbé, vicar, then curé of Paul-Saint-Louis' church, Rue Saint-Antoine, Paris, under the Restoration and the government of July. A peasant full of faith, he cared for high and low alike, in complete ignorance of the world and literature. He was Isidore Baudoyer's confessor, and worked for the advancement of that incapable to become chief of a division in the Bureau of Finance, in 1824. In the same year he was present at the house of Comte Octave de Bauvan, at a dinner, where were present Messrs. de Sérizy, de Granville, Maurice d'Hostal, Abbé Loraux, curé of the Blancs-Manteaux,

* This theatre was once situated on the Rue de Chartres, near the Place des Palais-Royal; of these two places the first has entirely disappeared, and the second has been much changed.

who agitated the question of woman, marriage, and adultery [Les Employés, *cc*—Honorine, *k*]. In 1826 Abbé Gaudron confessed Mme. Clapart and threw into devotional habits "the old Aspasia of the Directory," who had not been seen at the "footstool of penitence" for quite forty years. In February, 1830, the priest obtained the dauphine's protection for Oscar Husson, the son by the first marriage of Mme. Clapart, and that young man was promoted sub-lieutenant in the regiment in which he had served as a non-commissioned officer [A Start in Life, *s*].

Gaudry, SIMON, a peasant or fisherman, a Breton; he was the lover of "Big Frelu," Pierrette Cambremer's nurse [A Seaside Tragedy, *e*].

Gault, warden at the Conciergerie, May, 1830, when Jacques Collin and Lucien de Rubempré were confined there; he was then an old man [Vautrin's Last Avatar, *z*].

Gay, a shoemaker, Rue de la Michodière, Paris, 1821; he furnished boots for Lucien de Rubempré, boots which were delivered at Coralie's house and were there seen by Matifat, who kept that actress when she fell in love with the poet [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*].

Gazonal, SYLVESTRE-PALAFOX-CASTEL, one of the most skillful cloth manufacturers in the Eastern Pyrenees, a major in the National Guard, September, 1795. He went to Paris, 1845, for the purpose of looking after a great trial, and found his cousin, Léon de Lora, the landscape painter, who, with Bixiou the caricaturist, took him a tour and revealed to him the doings of the town in the "Unconscious Mummers"—dancers, actresses, a detective, a painter, a fortune-teller by cards, a second-hand clothes dealer, hatter, hair-dresser, chiropodist, janitor, usurer, and politicians. Thanks to his two *cicerones*, Gazonel won his suit and returned to the provinces, after having been, contrary to his expressed opinion, cleaned out of notes and money by Jenny Cadine, Dejazet's famous rival [The Unconscious Mummers, *u*].

Gendrin, a designer, tenant of M. Molineux's, Cour Batave,* 1818. According to his landlord, the artist was a profoundly immoral man, who designed caricatures against the government, staying in his house with bad women and making the stairway "impracticable." He had, "with an infamy worthy of Marat," obstinately refused to either quit or pay the rent for his empty apartments [César Birotteau, ***O***].

Gendrin, brother-in-law of Gaubertin, the steward at the Aigues. Like him, he married one of the two daughters of Mouchon, the Conventionalist; once a barrister, then for a long time judge of the court of First Instance at Ville-aux-Fayes, he afterward became president, by the favor of Comte de Soulanges, under the Restoration [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Gendrin, councilor at a court in a chief place in the department of Bourgogne; a distant relative of President Gendrin, of Ville-aux-Fayes, who helped by his favor to have Sibilet appointed, in 1817, as steward of Comte de Montcornet's estate of the Aigues, in place of Gaubertin, who had been dismissed [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Gendrin, only son of the president of the court of Ville-aux-Fayes; registrar of mortgages in that sub-prefecture, 1823 [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Gendrin-Wattebled, or **Vatebled**; born about 1733. General keeper of the waters and forests at Soulanges, Bourgogne, since the reign of Louis XV.; he still fulfilled these functions in 1823. A nonagenarian, in his lucid moments he talked of the jurisdiction of the Tables of Marble. He had reigned in Soulanges before the coming of Mme. Soudry, *née* Cochet, the most intelligent woman in that little town [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Général, Le, the particular name of Comte de Mortsauf [The Lily of the Valley, ***L***].

Gén ral-Hardi. See Herbomez, or Herbomez d' [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

* The Rue Berger occupies a portion of the site of the Cour Batave.

Genestas, PIERRE-JOSEPH; born in 1779; a cavalry officer. First the child of the regiment, then a soldier. A sub-lieutenant in 1802; an officer of the Legion of Honor after the battle of Moskowa; captain of a squad in 1829. In 1814 he married the widow of a subaltern, Renard, his friend, who died immediately after; a child which she had was acknowledged by Genestas, who, after his adolescence, confided him to the care of Doctor Benassis, after that officer had had a talk with his friend Gravier, of Grenoble. In December, 1829, Genestas was promoted a lieutenant-colonel in a regiment in garrison at Poitiers [The Country Doctor, ***C***].

Genestas, MADAME JUDITH, a Polish Jewess; born in 1795, she married, about 1812, in the Sarmatian manner, her lover, François Renard, a quartermaster, who was killed in 1813. Judith bore him a son, Adrien; she survived his father but one year. *In extremis* she married Genestas, her formerly dismissed lover, who acknowledged Adrien [The Country Doctor, ***C***].

Genestas, ADRIEN, the adopted son of Major Genestas; born in 1813 of Judith, a Polish Jewess, and Renard, the Parisian, a non-commissioned cavalry officer, who was killed before the birth of his child. The living picture of his mother, Adrien had the olive skin, beautiful black eyes, melancholic and spiritual, and his head of hair was too much for his weak body. At sixteen he looked to be only twelve. A prey to bad habits, after eight months' sojourn with Doctor Benassis, he was cured and became robust [The Country Doctor, ***C***].

Geneviève, an idiotic peasant-girl, ugly, but relatively rich. The friend and companion of Comtesse de Vandières, who had gone crazy, at the asylum of the Bons-Hommes, near l'Isle Adam, under the Restoration. Deserted by a mason called Dallot, who had promised to marry her, Geneviève lost what little intelligence love had generated in her [Farewell, ***e***].

Genevieve, a stout, strong girl; the Phellions' cook, 1840. They were highly incensed at this time with a little male servant, aged fifteen [The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Genovese, a tenor singer at the Fenice,* Venice, 1820. Born at Bergamo, 1797; a pupil of Veluti's. The, at that time, platonic lover of la Tinti, he sang outrageously bad in the presence of that prima donna for as long as she resisted him, but he repaid for all when she abandoned herself to him [Massimilla Doni, ***ff***]. In the winter of 1823–24, at Prince Gandolphini's, Geneva, Genovese sang with his mistress, Princess Gandolphini, and an Italian prince at that time in exile, the famous quartette "Mi manca la voce" [Albert Savaron, ***f***].

Gentil, one of the servants of the Duchesse de Grandlieu, in May, 1830, during the trial and incarceration of Lucien Chardon de Rubempré [Vautrin's Last Avatar, ***z***].

Gentil, an old valet of Mme. de Bargeton's, at Angoulême, under the Restoration. During the summer of 1821, with Albertine and Lucien Chardon de Rubempré, he accompanied his mistress to Paris and lived successively at the hôtel Gaillard-Bois, near the Rue de l'Échelle; then on the Rue de Luxembourg, which became the Rue Cambon [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***].

Gentillet went, in 1835, in an old *calèche* with Albert Savarus when he left Besançon after his visit to Prince Soderini, father of the Duchesse d'Argaïolo. The *calèche* belonged to Mme. de Saint-Vier [Albert Savaron, ***f***].

Gentillet, Madame, grandmother on the maternal side of Félix Grandet. She died in 1806, leaving an important succession. In Grandet's "hall," at Saumur, he had a pastel which represented Mme. Gentillet as a shepherdess. Eugénie Grandet had in her treasury three quadruples of Spanish gold of the reign of Philippe V., minted in 1729, given by Mme. Gentillet [Eugénie Grandet, ***E***].

* The boxes in the Fenice were private property.

Georges, a valet of the Comtesse Fœdora [The Wild Ass' Skin, *A*].

Georges, the confidential valet of Baron de Nucingen, at Paris, in the time of Charles X., who knew all the particulars of the amours of his sexagenarian master, which he assisted or hindered [The Harlot's Progress, *Y*].

Georges, Pauline Gaudin's coachman. She had become a millionaire, and was then called Pauline de Wistchnau, or Vitschnau [The Wild Ass' Skin, *A*].

Gérard, François-Pascal-Simon, Baron, a celebrated painter, 1770 to 1837; in 1818 he obtained from Joseph Bridau, then poor, two copies of the portrait of Louis XVIII., all he got therefrom being one thousand francs, which went to supply the necessities of the Bridau family [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*]. The Parisian salon of Gérard's, very select and fashionable, was on the Chaussée-d'Antin, a rival to that of Mlle. des Touches [Béatrix, *P*].

Gérard, adjutant-general of the 72d demi-brigade, commanded by Hulot. A careful education had developed a superior intelligence in Adjutant Gérard, who was a thorough Republican. He was killed by the Chouan, Pille-Miche, at la Vivetière, in December, 1799 [The Chouans, *B*].

Gérard, Grégoire; born in 1802, very probably in Limousin; a protestant, of somewhat ingratiating appearance; the son of a working carpenter who had died at an early age; the godson of F. Grossetête. From the time he was twelve years old he had been directed by the banker in the exact sciences, and was at the Polytechnique from nineteen to twenty-one. He afterward entered the school for engineers on bridges and roads, leaving there at twenty-four, passing as an "ordinary engineer;" two years after. Grégoire Gérard, with a cold head and a warm heart, disgusted with his prospects, gave his aid to the Journeymen in July, 1830. He might at that time have adopted the doctrines of the Simonists, when M. Grossetête got him to accept the direction of important works

for Mme. Pierre Graslin, lady of the manor of Montégnac in Haute-Vienne. Gérard accomplished prodigies with the wise instructions of Fresquin and aided by the intelligent coöperation of Bonnet, Roubaud, Clousier, Farrabesche, and Ruffin; he became mayor of that country (Montégnac), in 1838. Mme. Graslin died about 1844; Grégoire Gérard followed the wishes of the deceased and took up his abode in the château; he took the orphaned Francis Graslin as his ward and pupil. Three years (months?) afterward, out of respect to the same wishes, Gérard married a young woman of the district, Denise Tascheron, the sister of a man condemned to death and executed at the close of the year 1829 [The Country Parson, *F*].

Gérard, MADAME GRÉGOIRE, wife of the foregoing, *née* TASCHERON, DENISE, of Montégnac in Limousin, the youngest child of a large family. She lavished her fraternal affection on Jean-François Tascheron, who was sentenced to death; she visited the prisoner and softened his ferocious humor; seconded by another of her brothers, Louis-Marie, she destroyed certain compromising traces of her eldest brother's crime, and then made restitution of the stolen money. She shortly after this left the country and went to America, where she became wealthy. Seized with nostalgia, she returned to France five years later; at Montégnac she recognized and kissed Francis Graslin, her natural nephew, to whom she became a second mother when she married Grégoire Gérard, the civil engineer. The marriage between that protestant and the Catholic took place in 1844. By her grace and modesty, her piety and her beauty, Mme. Gérard resembled the heroine in "Edinburgh Prison" [The Country Parson, *F*].

Gérard, MADAME, an honest, poor woman; a widow, the mother of grown-up daughters, who kept in Paris, about the end of the Restoration, a furnished-room house, situated on the Rue Louis-Grand. Having had as a lodger Mme. Théodore Gaillard, she welcomed Suzanne du Val-Noble when that

courtesan was expelled her splendid apartments on the Rue Saint-Georges, caused by the ruin and flight of the one who "kept her," Jacques Falleix, the stockbroker. Mme. Gérard was no relation of the foregoing Gérards [The Harlot's Progress, ***Y, Z***].

Germain, the name by which Bonnet, Canalis' valet, was habitually called [Modeste Mignon, ***K***].

Giardini, a Neapolitan cook, quite aged, and married. Assisted by his wife, he kept a *table-d'hôte*, Rue Froidmanteau, Paris, in 1830–31. Previous to this he had established three several restaurants in Italy: at Naples, Parma, and Rome. In the early years of Louis-Philippe's reign his "insensate" cookery nourished Paolo Gambara. In 1837 this altogether foolish "sublime" restaurateur had fallen to be a dealer in "second-hand food," without, however, leaving the Rue Froidmanteau [Gambara, ***bb***].

Giboulard, GATIENNE, Auxerre, the very handsome daughter of a wealthy carpenter; Sarcus, about 1823, vainly desired her as his wife, but could not obtain the paternal consent of "Sarcus le Riche." Soon after the frequenters of Mme. Soudry's salon, who represented the first society of a neighboring small town, had thoughts of using her in their base schemes against M. and Mme. de Montcornet; she might, perhaps, even be used to compromise Abbé Brossette [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Gigelmi, once conductor of the Italian orchestra, a refugee in Paris, together with the Gambaras, after the Revolution of 1830; he took his meals at Giardini's, on the Rue Froidmanteau. To all praise of Beethoven Gigelmi was more inclined to deafness than usual [Gambara, ***bb***].

Gigonnet, the picturesque and significant nickname given to Bidault. See that name.

Giguet, COLONEL; perhaps originally of Arcis-sur-Aube, to which he had retired; one of Mme. Marion's brothers. An officer much esteemed in the *grande armée;* of a character

both honest and refined; for eleven years simply a captain of artillery of the Guard, chief of battalion, 1813, major in 1814; out of attachment to Napoleon he refused to serve the Bourbons after his first abdication, and gave proof of his devotion to him, in 1815, when he would have been banished had not the Comte de Gondreville intervened; he also had the credit for obtaining a pension and the retiring grade of colonel for Giguet. About 1806 he married one of the daughters of a rich banker in Hamburg, who bore him three children, and who died in 1814. He also lost his two youngest children in 1818 and 1825, which left him a sole surviving son, Simon. A Bonapartist and Liberal, the colonel, during the Restoration, was president of the Directory Committee at Arcis, and there rubbed shoulders with the heads of the families Grévin, Beauvisage, and Varlet, all notabilities on the same side. He abandoned militant politics, when his ideas triumphed, and, under Louis-Philippe, became a past-master in horticulture, and was the creator of the celebrated Giguet rose. Nevertheless, the colonel remained the idol of his sister's very influential salon, where he is seen at the time of the legislative elections of 1839. In the first part of May of that year the little, but well preserved, old man presided at Frappart's hall at an election meeting, the candidates being his own son, Maître Simon Giguet, Philéas Beauvisage, and Sallenauve-Dorlange [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Giguet, Colonel, brother of the foregoing and Mme. Marion, was a corporal of gendarmes at Arcis-sur-Aube, in 1803. He passed to lieutenant in 1806. As a corporal Giguet was one of the most intelligent men in the legion. The commander at Troyes informed the Parisian police-detectives, Peyrade and Corentin, who were instructed to investigate the doings of the Simeuses and Hauteserres, of their acts, which brought about the loss of those young Royalists in consequence of the fictitious abduction of Gondreville. However, a cunning trick of little François Michu trapped Corporal

Giguet, who intended seizing the conspirators, who thus made good their retreat. Promoted a lieutenant, he, after their arrest, became colonel of gendarmes at Troyes, whither he followed Mme. Marion, then Mlle. Giguet. Colonel Giguet died before his brother and sister, and constituted Mme. Marion his universal legatee [A Historical Mystery, *ff*—The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Giguet, SIMON; born under the first Empire; the eldest and sole surviving child of Giguet, the colonel of artillery. He lost his mother in 1814; she was the daughter of a wealthy banker of Hamburg, and, in 1826, his maternal grandfather turned over to him an income of two thousand francs per year, the German having to study the remainder of his own large family. He had little hope of inheriting more than his paternal aunt's fortune, which was larger than that of his father's, and had beside that coming from Giguet of the gendarmes. So, after having studied under Antonin Goulard, the sub-prefect, Simon Giguet, frustrated of a fortune which he fully expected, became a barrister in the little town of Arcis, where barristers were but seldom needed. The position of his father and aunt made him ambitious for a political career. Giguet at this time was a pretender to the hand and dowry of Cécile Beauvisage. A man of the Left-Centre party, by all account, of only mediocre ability, he heard of the coming elections in May, 1839, and announced his candidature for deputy for the arrondissement of Arcis-sur-Aube [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Gilet, MAXENCE; born in 1789. In Issoudun he was supposed to be the natural son of M. Lousteau, substitute judge; others gave him Doctor Rouget as his father, the friend and at the same time the rival of Lousteau. To sum up, "luckily for the child, the doctor and substitute each disputed the other's paternity." Now, as a fact, he looked to belong neither to the one nor the other, his real father being "a charming officer of dragoons in garrison at Bourges." His

mother, the wife of a poor sabot-maker in the neighborhood of the faubourg de Rome at Issoudun, had the marvelous beauty of a "Transtévérine." Her husband knew of his wife's infidelities and profited thereby; for his own advantage he allowed both the substitute and Dr. Rouget to believe that each was the parent of the child, so that both one and the other should concurrently assist in the education of Maxence, commonly spoken of as Max. In 1806, when seventeen years old, Max enlisted in a regiment then on its way to Spain; in 1809, in Portugal, he was left for dead in an English battery; he was taken by the English and sent to the Spanish hulks at Cabrera; Gilet stayed there from 1810 to 1814. When he returned to Issoudun, his father and mother were dead at the hospital. On Bonaparte's return Max served in the Imperial Guard as captain. Under the second Restoration he again returned to Issoudun and became the chief of the "Knights of Idlesse," who enlivened themselves with nocturnal Byronic recreations more or less agreeable to the town's folk. "Max, at Issoudun, played a part very similar to that of the 'Armorer in the Fair Maid of Perth'; he was the champion of Bonaparte and the Opposition. He was looked to on great occasions as the good men of Perth looked to Smith. A fray gave the hero and the victim of the hundred days his opportunity." Cæsar Borgia could not cover more ground than Gilet; he lived well, although devoid of personal resources. This is why: Max, on the strength of being the natural brother of Jean-Jacques Rouget, an old, wealthy, inept bachelor, who was dominated by his servant-mistress, Flore Brazier (called la Rabouilleuse), was installed in his home. From 1816 Gilet reigned in that household; the pretty boy had conquered the heart of Mlle. Brazier. Surrounded by a kind of major-state, in which Potel, Renard, Kouski, François Hochon, and Baruch Borniche figured, Maxence forthwith coveted for himself the very important succession of Rouget's; he worked his schemes in a marvelous manner against two of the legitimate

heirs, Agathe and Joseph Bridau, and he would have appropriated it but for the intervention of a third one, Philippe Bridau. Max was killed by Philippe in a duel in the early part of December, 1822 [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Gillé, an old printer to the Emperor; he possessed several fonts of type that Jérôme-Nicolas Séchard used in 1819, and maintained that these types were the fathers of the Messrs. Didots' English types [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Gina, a character in "l'Ambitieux par amour," an autobiographical novel by Albert Savarus, published in his "Revue de l'Est," under Louis-Philippe, disguising a certain "ferocious" Sormano. She is represented as a young Sicilian woman who had been in the service of the Gandolphinis for fourteen years; this family were proscribed refugees, in 1823, at Gersau, Switzerland; devoted to their interests, she pretended to be a mute, and did not hesitate to stab Rudolphe, the hero of the romance, when he showed a lack of discretion [Albert Savaron, *f*].

Gina, in 1836, at Genoa, in the service of M. and Mme. Maurice de l'Hostal [Honorine, *k*].

Ginetta, a Corsican young girl. Very small, slight, but not a little cunning; the mistress of Théodore Calvi and his accomplice in the double crime committed by her lover, about the end of the Restoration; in fact, she had been able, thanks to her slender shape, to creep into the house of the widow Pigeau through the bake-oven; in turn, she opened the door of the house to Théodore, who killed and despoiled the two occupants—the widow and her servant [Vautrin's Last Avatar, *z*].

Girard, under the Restoration, a bank cashier, Paris; perhaps he also acted as a usurer; he knew Jean-Esther van Gobseck. Like Palma, Werbrust, and Gigonnet, Girard owned a lot of acceptances signed by Maxime de Trailles, and Gobseck, whom he knew, turned them to his profit against the count, the lover of Mme. de Restaud, at the time

when Trailles vainly implored for money on the Rue des Grès [M. Gobseck, *g*].

Girard, MOTHER, who kept a modest restaurant, Rue de Tournon, Paris, before 1838; she had a successor, in whose house Godefroid promised to take his board when he went on a tour of inspection on the extreme left bank of the Seine and afforded help to the Bourlac-Mergi families [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Girardet, an attorney at Besançon, between 1830 and 1840. A verbose man, a partisan of Albert Savarus, he followed, most likely for him, the beginning of a trial in which the interests of the Wattevilles had been assailed. When Albert Savaron de Savarus abruptly left Besançon, Girardet took charge of his business and lent him five thousand francs [Albert Savaron, *f*].

Giraud, LÉON, was a member of the Cénacle, 1821, presided over by Daniel d'Arthez, Rue des Quatre-Vents, Paris. He represented the philosophical element. His "doctrines" predicted the end of Christianity and the family. Giraud, in that same year (1821), managed an Opposition newspaper, "dignified and serious." He became the head of a school of morals and politics in which "sincerity compensated for mistakes" [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*]. Pretty near the same date Giraud frequented the home of his friend Joseph Bridau, and was there at the time when the painter's eldest brother compromised himself [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*]. The Revolution of July opened a political career to Léon Giraud, a master of requests in 1832, then a councilor of State; he was in accord with Louis-Philippe for having funeral honors paid Chrestien, the combatant of Saint-Merri's. In 1845, took his seat in the chamber on the Left-Centre benches [The Secrets of the Princess of Cadignan, *z*—The Unconscious Mummers, *u*].

Gireix, of Vizay. A relative of Farrabesche's, he earned one hundred Louis for delivering him up to the gendarmes.

Farrabesche did not remain one single night in the Lubersac prison [The Country Parson, *F*].

Girel, of Troyes. As said of Michu, and like him, under the first Revolution, Girel was also Royalist, under a Jacobin cloak, for his own advantage. From 1803 to 1806, at least, he was in correspondence with the firm of Breintmayer, of Strasbourg, who acted as agents for the twins of the Simeuse family, and who were tracked by Bonaparte's police [A Historical Mystery, *ff*].

Girodet, Anne-Louis, a celebrated painter, born at Montargis, 1767; died at Paris in 1824. Under the Empire he was in friendly intercourse with his colleague, Théodore de Sommervieux; in his atelier he one day vastly admired the portrait of Augustine Guillaume and an interior scene, which he vainly discountenanced him sending to the salon, saying there was too much linen in it to suit the public. He added: "You see, these two works will not be appreciated. Such true coloring, such prodigious work cannot yet be understood; the public is not accustomed to such depths. The pictures we paint, my dear fellow, are mere screens. We should do better to turn rhymes, and translate the antique poets" [At the Sign of the Cat and Racket, *t*].

Giroud, Abbé, Rosalie de Watteville's confessor, at Besançon, between 1830 and 1840 [Albert Savaron, *f*].

Giroudeau; born about 1774. The uncle of Andoche Finot; he was a simple cavalryman in the army of the Sambre and Meuse; in five years was master-at-arms in the First Hussars (of the army of Italy); he, with Colonel Chabert, had command at Eylau. He passed into the dragoons of the Imperial Guard. Giroudeau was a captain therein in 1815. The Restoration interrupted his military career. Finot managed divers Parisian reviews and other sheets; to him was confided the writing of a little newspaper specially consecrated to dramatic articles, and of which he had the management from 1821 to 1822. Giroudeau was also the responsible

manager; and replied with arms to the provocations concerning the soldier, who for the rest lived a jolly life. Although he had catarrh, he had as his mistress Florentine Cabirolle, of the Gaîté. He frequently met those of his own sort, among others an old comrade, the eldest Bridau. He also assisted as a witness on his marriage to the widow of Jean-Jacques Rouget, 1824. Frédéric Marest, in November, 1825, gave a grand breakfast of welcome to the clerks of Maître Desroches, and there Giroudeau made a convivial guest at the Rocher de Cancale, kept by the famous Borel; he was also one of the others seen at Florentine Cabirolle's apartments that same evening, on the Rue de Vendôme, where little Oscar Husson most involuntarily compromised himself. Ex-captain Giroudeau made little of his three glorious exploits; he returned to the service after the advent of the crowned-citizen, and became in time colonel, and then general, 1834–35. At this time he sought satisfaction for his legitimate resentment against his old friend Philippe Bridau, and did all he could to impede his advancement [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***—A Start in Life, ***s***—A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Givry, one of the numerous names of the second son of the Duc de Chaulieu, who became, through his marriage with Madeleine de Mortsauf, a Lenoncourt-Givry-Chaulieu [Letters of Two Brides, ***v***—The Lily of the Valley, ***L***—The Harlot's Progress, ***Y***].

Gobain, Madame Marie, an old cook to a bishop, living in Paris, under the Restoration, on the Rue Saint-Maur, in the Popincourt quarter, in good style. Marie Gobain there served Octave de Bauvan. She was chambermaid and woman in charge for Comtesse Honorine, who had flown away from the old conjugal mansion and had become an artificial flower-maker. Madame Gobain had been secretly obtained by M. de Bauvan, who, in some sort, mysteriously lived in the life of his wife. Although looking after her mistress on account

of her husband, she was not so devoted but that she introduced into Honorine's house Maurice de l'Hostal, Octave's secretary. At one time the countess took the name of her servant [Honorine, *K*].

Gobenheim, brother-in-law of François and Adolphe Keller, whose names were joined the same as his own. About 1819, at Paris, he was the first appointed "judge-commissary" in César Birotteau's failure, being afterward replaced by Camusot [César Birotteau, *O*]. Under Louis-Philippe, Gobenheim, a stockbroker in Paris, looked after the pretty handsome savings of Mme. Fabien du Ronceret [Béatrix, *P*].

Gobenheim, nephew of Gobenheim-Keller, Paris; a young banker at l'Havre, in 1829; a frequent caller on the Mignons, without seeking their heiress, Marie-Modeste [Modeste Mignon, *K*].

Gobet, MADAME, in 1829, at l'Havre; Mme. and Mlle. Mignon's shoemaker, and grumbled at by Marie-Modeste for the inelegant boots and shoes which she furnished her [Modeste Mignon, *K*].

Gobseck, JEAN-ESTHER VAN, a usurer, born in 1740, at Antwerp, of a Jew and a Dutchwoman; he began by being blunt. He was not more than ten years old when his mother embarked for the Dutch East Indies. In India or America Jean-Esther became acquainted with M. de Lally, Admiral de Simeuse, M. de Kergarouët, M. d'Estaing, M. de Portenduère, Lord Cornwallis, Lord Hastings, Tippo-Sahib, and his father. He had transactions with Victor Hughes and a number of famous corsairs; he traveled the world and exercised his craft everywhere. The passion for money had entire hold upon him. The heaping up of gold and power, the result of his avarice, was his only joy. He arrived in Paris and there became the head-centre of numerous businesses, establishing himself on the Rue des Grés—to-day the Rue Cujas; there Gobseck, arrayed in his dressing-gown, had audience with the elegant Maxime de Trailles and was melted by the tears of

Mme. de Restaud and those of Jean-Joachim Goriot, 1819. About the same time, Ferdinand du Tillet, also after the money, had an "operation" with him and saluted "Gobseck the great, the master of Palma, Gigonnet, Werbrust, Keller, and Nucingen." Jean-Esther, always sure of meeting his friend Bidault-Gigonnet, went each evening to the Café Themis, between the Rue Dauphine and Quai des Augustins, to have a game of dominoes, 1824. He was called out from there by Élisabeth Baudoyer, to whom he promised his intervention, in December of the same year: as a matter of fact, Gobseck, flanked by Mitral, gained over Clément Chardin des Lupeaulx, of whom they made themselves creditors, and thus brought about the nomination of Isidore Baudoyer as successor to the late chief of the division, Flamet de la Billardière. In 1830 Jean-Esther, an octogenarian, and living most sordidly on the Rue des Grés, had become enormously wealthy. The last wishes of the miser were given to Derville. We know that Gobseck was the cause of Derville's marriage and that he was received with friendliness in the latter's household. Fifteen years after the death of the Dutchman the "Parisian of the Boulevards"* described him as "the last of the Romans." He had a most peculiar signature, which showed the talons of a bird-of-prey [Gobseck, *g*—Father Goriot, *G*—César Birotteau, *O*—Les Employés, *cc*—The Unconscious Mummers, *u*].

Gobseck, Sarah van, called the Handsome Dutchwoman. It was a particular token of the Gobseck family—as also in that of the Maranas—that the female line always preserved the first patronymic designation; thus Sarah van Gobseck was the great-niece of Jean-Esther van Gobseck. That prostitute, the mother of Esther, another woman of gallantry, had the nature and manners of the Paris girls; she conduced to Birotteau's notary's failure, Maître Roguin, and was in time ruined by

* Bixiou.

Maxime de Trailles, whom she worshiped and kept when he was a simple page to Napoleon the first. She died in a house of the Palais-Royal, seized by a rush of love and furious folly, December, 1818. Sarah Gobseck's memory survived for a long time; from 1824 to 1839 the prodigalities and outrageous life of the courtesan were common talk [César Birotteau, ***O***—The Maranas, ***e***—The Harlot's Progress, ***Y***—The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Gobseck, ESTHER VAN, born in 1805, of Jewish origin; daughter of the preceding and great-great-niece of Jean-Esther van Gobseck. For a long time she followed a similar life to her mother, in Paris, which she began early in her existence and of which she knew what chances she was taking. She was very quickly given the significant nickname of "la Torpille." For some time she was a "rat" at the Académie Royal de Musique, and counted among those by whom she had been kept Clement Chardin des Lupeaulx; very stiff and awkward, 1823, she was a failure in Paris, and left there for Issoudun, where, for a Machiavellian end, Philippe Bridau would have given her as mistress to Jean-Jacques Rouget, on the collective advice of Nathan, Florine, Bixiou, Finot, Mariette, Florentine, Giroudeau, and Tullia. The affair failed; Esther Gobseck heard in the house of the tolerance of Mme. Meynardie, whom she had deserted about the end of 1823. One evening as she was passing out of the Porte-Saint-Martin theatre she fortunately met Lucien Chardon de Rubempré, with whom she fell in love at first sight. Their love was crossed by a thousand different things. The poet and ex-prostitute committed the mistake of being seen at the opera; they there had an adventure, in the winter of 1824, at the annual ball. Unmasked and insulted, Esther Gobseck flew to the Rue de Langlade,* where she lived most wretchedly. The dangerous, powerful, and occult protector of Rubempré,

* The opening of the Avenue de l'Opera caused the demolition of this street.

Jacques Collin, followed her home; he gave her a lecture and finally decided Esther's future existence; he made her a Catholic and had her carefully brought up, and then, soon after accomplishing this, gave her to Lucien, on the Rue Taitbout. Guarded by Jacqueline Collin, Paccard, and Prudence Servien, Esther lived in the suite of rooms lately occupied by Caroline Crochard. She was only allowed to take a promenade at night. Nevertheless, Baron de Nucingen discovered the mysterious beauty and became crazy by love for Esther. Jacques Collin made the most of the situation; Esther accepted the banker and by his means enriched Chardon de Rubempré. In 1830, Esther Gobseck owned a fine mansion, grander than that of any other courtesan, Rue Saint-Georges; she there received Mme. du Val-Noble, Tullia and Florentine (two dancers), Fanny Beaupré and Florine (two actresses). Her new position provoked the formidable intervention of the police: Louchard, Contenson, Peyrade, and Corentin. In May, 1830, incapable of filling Nucingen's wishes, to whom she promised herself the day following the "execution of la Torpille," she took a Javanese poison. She died without knowing that she was the heiress to the seven million francs left by her great-great-uncle, Jean-Esther van Gobseck [Gobseck, *g*—The Firm of Nucingen, *t*—A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*—The Harlot's Progress, *Y, Z*].

Godain; born in Burgundy, 1796; a neighbor of Soulanges, at Blangy and Ville-aux-Fayes; nephew of one of the masons who built Mme. Soudry's house; a malignant field laborer, avaricious and poor: first he was the lover and then the husband of Catherine Tonsard, whom he married about 1823 [The Peasantry, *R*].

Godain, MADAME CATHERINE, the eldest legitimate daughter of Tonsard, the innkeeper of the Grand I Vert, situated between Conches and Ville-aux-Fayes. A virile beauty of depraved instincts, an assiduous attendant at the Tivoli-Socquard; the devoted sister of Nicolas Tonsard, for whom she

tried to throw from virtue Geneviève Niseron; courted by Charles, Montcornet's valet; feared by Amaury Lupin; married Godain, one of her lovers, and obtained a dowry of one thousand francs from Mme. de Montcornet by an ingenious scheme [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Godard, JOSEPH; born in 1798, probably at Paris; to some extent an ally of the Baudoyers through Mitral; puny and catarrhal; a fifer in the National Guard; a bundle of imbecilities; a chaste bachelor; living with his sister, an artificial flower-maker, Rue Richelieu, Paris; about the years 1824–25, an employé in the Bureau of Finance; a mediocre sub-chief in Isidore Baudoyer's office, and one of the victims of his colleague Bixiou's mystifications. With Dutocq, Joseph Godard made numerous calls on the Baudoyers and their relations, the Saillards. He extolled Baudoyer's advancement in the office; he is often met with in their home, where he seems, in the evenings, to have played the flageolet [Les Employés, ***cc*** —The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Godard, MADEMOISELLE, sister of the foregoing, living on the Rue Richelieu, Paris, where, in 1824, she kept an artificial-flower store. Mlle. Godard gave employment to Zélie Lorrain, who afterward became the wife of an employé in the Bureau of Finance, François Minard. She received both Minard and Dutocq [Les Employés, ***cc***].

Godard, in May, 1830, was in the service of the Marquise d'Espard, 104 Rue Faubourg Saint-Honoré; during the trial of the Collin-Rubempré case he went on horseback with a little note to the minister of justice which had been obtained from the wife of the judge of instruction, Camusot [Vautrin's Last Avatar, ***≈***].

Godard, MANON, Mme. de la Chanterie's servant. She was arrested in 1809, between Alençon and Mortagne, as being implicated in the affair called the "Chauffeurs," at about the same time as the execution of Mme. des Tours-Minières, Mme. de la Chanterie's daughter. Manon Godard

was condemned for contumacy to twenty-two years' imprisonment, for neither deserting nor delivering Mme. de la Chanterie into captivity. For a long time after the liberation of the baroness, under Louis-Philippe, Manon lived with her on the Rue Chanoinesse, in the house of refuge in which Alain, Montauran, Godefroid, etc., also resided [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

Godde-Hérau, under the Restoration, a family of bankers at Issoudun, the members of which, in 1823, the evening of the arrival of Agathe and Joseph Bridau, met the Borniches, Beussier, Lousteau-Prangin, and Fichet, at the old Hochons [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Goddet, an old army surgeon-major of the Third Regiment of the line, about 1823; the best doctor in Issoudun. One of his sons belonged to the Knights of Idlesse, under the command of Maxence Gilet. Goddet's son made a pretense of courting Mme. Fichet in order, through the mother's means, to marry her daughter, who had the largest dowry in Issoudun [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Godefroid, only known by his Christian name, born about 1806, probably at Paris. The son of a rich and saving retailer; educated at the Liautard Institute; naturally weak, both morally and physically; he vainly tried in turns the calling of a notary, an employé in the bureaus, literature, pleasure, journalism, politics, and marriage, but vainly in each case. At the end of the year 1836 he found himself poor and completely isolated; he now wished to lead a passive and parsimonious life. He left the Chaussée d'Antin and installed himself on the Rue Chanoinesse, where he became one of Mme. de la Chanterie's boarders, who were known as the "Brotherhood of Consolation." The recommendation of the Mongenods, bankers, made him a welcome inmate. The Abbé de Vèze, Montauran, Lecamus de Tresnes, Alain, and the baroness, especially the latter, gradually moulded him; he was given sundry missions of charity to attend, among others,

in the Montparnasse quarter, that of relieving the frightful poverty of the Bourlac and Mergi families, about the middle of Louis-Philippe's reign. The head of this family, then an imperial judge, had judicially prosecuted, 1809, Mesdames de la Chanterie and des Tours-Minières. After this generous deed had been successfully accomplished, the order of the Brotherhood of Consolation openly acknowledged Godefroid as an initiate; he declared himself happy in the result obtained [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

Godenars, Abbé de, born about 1795; one of the vicars-general of the archbishopric of Besançon, between 1830 and 1840. Since 1835 he had wished to become a bishop; at that time he is encountered in the aristocratic salon of the Wattevilles, at the moment when the precipitate flight of Albert Savarus took place, provoked by the young heiress of that family [Albert Savaron, ***f***].

Godeschal, François-Claude-Marie, born about 1804. In 1818 he was third clerk to attorney Maître Derville, Rue Vivienne, Paris, when he saw the unfortunate Chabert [Colonel Chabert, ***i***]. In 1820, a wretched orphan, a brother with a devoted sister, Mariette the dancer, he lived on the eighth floor of a house on the Rue Vieille-du-Temple. Godeschal had already revealed his practical nature and interesting character, egotistical, but true and right, and at times capable of generosity [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***]. In 1822 he became the second clerk; he then left Maître Derville and went into attorney Desroches' office as head clerk; he there congratulated on his conduct and work his new auxiliary, Oscar Husson, who had taken a liking to him [A Start in Life, ***s***]. Godeschal is still found to be Maître Desroches' head clerk six years later, having management of the petition by which Mme. d'Espard prayed for a commission in lunacy to try her husband [The Commission in Lunacy, ***c***]. Under Louis-Philippe he became one of the attorneys of Paris, and paid one-half of the cost of his position (1840), and intended to pay the balance out of Céleste

Colleville's dowry, but her hand was refused to him in spite of Cardot's, the notary, recommendation; the Thuilliers and Collevilles discarded Godeschal because of his sister, Marie Godeschal, the dancer, called Mariette. Derville's and Desroches' old clerk had Théodose de la Peyrade among his clientage; he assisted in the purchase of the house near the Madeleine [The Middle Classes, *ee*]. Godeschal was in practice about 1845; among his clients were the Camusots de Marville [Cousin Pons, *xx*].

Godeschal, MARIE; born about 1804. Nearly all her life she kept up the closest and most tender relations of friendship with her brother, Godeschal, the attorney. Without relatives or fortune, she had, 1820, the same domicile as her brother—the eighth floor of a house on the Rue Vieille-du-Temple, Paris. Her fraternal devotion made Marie a dancer by her own free will. At ten years of age she began to learn her profession. The celebrated Vestris taught and predicted a brilliant future for her. Under the name of Mariette she was successively employed at the Porte-Saint-Martin and the Académie Royal de Musique. Her success with boulevard folk displeased the famous Bégrand. Very soon after, in January, 1821, her angelic beauty, preserved by her frigid manner, opened to her the doors of the opera. Then she had numbers of lovers. The aristocratic and fashionable Maufrigneuse was her protector, and he certainly kept her for a number of consecutive years. Mariette also received Philippe Bridau, and was the involuntary cause of that officer committing a theft in order to struggle against Maufrigneuse. Four months after this she went to London, where she exploited the opulent peers of the House of Lords; returning to Paris, she became first lady at the Academy of Music, transported to the Rue Peletier, in 1822. Mariette counted among her favored callers Florentine Cabirolle, and also called upon that ballet-dancer of the Gaîté. It was in her house that Mariette took a bad step with Oscar Husson,

Cardot's nephew, 1825. As for the rest, Marie never missed a fête: she saw the brilliant reappearance in public of Esther (Gobseck), and applauded her, at the Porte-Saint-Martin. Until the end of Louis-Philippe's reign people still cited her, and Mariette was found among the illustrations of the opera [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*—A Start in Life, *s*—The Harlot's Progress, *Y*—Cousin Pons, *x*].

Godet, a family at Issoudun, under the Restoration, who, with the rest of that city, were so eager to learn of the disposition of Jean-Jacques Rouget's succession, then in dispute between Bridau and Gilet [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Godet, under the Restoration, a robber, assassin, and accomplice of Dannepont and Ruffard in the death of the Crottats [Vautrin's Last Avatar, *z*].

Godin, under Louis-Philippe, a Parisian bourgeois; had a lively discussion with a friend of M. de la Palférine, who, by reason of his low and ignoble birth, refused to fight a duel with him, on the advice of Charles-Édouard Rusticoli [A Prince of Bohemia, *FF*].

Godin, La, about 1823, a peasant of Conches, to whom the process-server, Vermichel, told of the coming seizure of her cow, with the aid of his employer, Brunet, the bailiff, and his other colleague, Fourchon [The Peasantry, *R*].

Godivet, the registrar of Arcis-sur-Aube, 1839. Appointed through the efforts of Achille Pigoult, one of the two assessors in the electoral meeting preparatory to the general election, organized by Simon Giguet, and over which Philéas Beauvisage presided [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Godollo, Comtesse Tarna de, probably a Hungarian, a police-spy under Corentin's orders. Her mission was to prevent the marriage of Théodose de la Peyrade to Céleste Colleville. In the end, about 1840, she was a tenant of the Thuilliers, Paris, near the Madeleine; she frequently called upon them, and seduced and dominated them. Mme. de Godollo also took the name of Mme. Komorn. The intelli-

gence and beauty of this pretended countess for a moment fascinated Théodose de la Peyrade [The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Goguelat, a foot-soldier in the first Empire; passing into the Guards in 1812, was decorated by Napoleon Bonaparte on the battle-field of Valontina; under the Restoration he returned to Isère commune, of which Benassis was the mayor, and became the walking postman. To an old villager, in 1829, he recounted the history of Napoleon Bonaparte, with a familiarity both rustic and picturesque, before an assembly in which were Gondrin, la Fousseuse, Genestas, and Benassis [The Country Doctor, *C*].

Goguelu, MADEMOISELLE, in 1799, a Breton girl "haunted" by the Chouan Marie Lambrequin; "he misguided that girl of Goguelu's and was weighed down by a mortal sin" [The Chouans, *B*].

Gohier, at Paris, 1824, jeweler to the King of France; he furnished to Élisabeth Baudoyer the monstrance which was needed to beautify the church of Saint-Paul, and given by her in order to advance Isidore Baudoyer in the bureau [Les Employés, *cc*].

Gomez, captain of the Saint-Ferdinand, a Spanish brig, which came from America to France about 1833, having on board the Marquis d'Aiglemont, who had become wealthy again. Gomez was boarded by a Columbian corsair whose captain, the Parisian, threw him into the sea [A Woman of Thirty, *S*].

Gondrand, ABBÉ, under the Restoration, at Paris, confessor of the Duchesse Antoinette de Langeais, whom he directed in her good dinners and her little sins; often piously installed as the shepherd of the salon, when General Armand de Montriveau called upon her [The Duchess of Langeais, *bb*].

Gondreville, MALIN was his real name; more often known by the name of COMTE DE; born in 1763, without doubt at Arcis-sur-Aube. Little and fat; the grandson of a mason employed by the Marquis de Simeuse to build the castle

of Gondreville; only son of the owner of the house at Arcis in which dwelt his friend Grévin, in 1839; on Danton's recommendation he was admitted as a procureur to the Châtelet at Paris, 1787; he was Maître Bordin's head clerk in the same city and year; two years later he returned to the country to practice as a barrister (*avocat*) at Troyes; he became an obscure and insignificant member of the Convention; he was made a friend of by Talleyrand and Fouché, from June, 1800, owing to singular and opportune circumstances; he was successively a member of the tribune, councilor of State, count of the Empire—Comte de Gondreville—and finally a senator. Councilor of State Malin de Gondreville was employed on the construction of the Code; he played a great part in Paris. He purchased one of the most beautiful mansions in the faubourg Saint-Germain, and married the only daughter of Sibuelle, a rich contractor of little reputation, and whom Gondreville had appointed as co-receiver-general of the Aube with one of the Marions. His marriage took place in the time of the Directory or the Consulate. Three children were the result of this union: Charles de Gondreville, the Maréchalé de Carigliano, and Mme. François Keller. Then Malin looked after his own particular interests by drawing closer to Bonaparte. Later, before the Emperor and the prefect of police, Dubois, Gondreville, with prudent egoism, simulated a free-hearted generosity and prayed for the erasion of the names of the Hauteserres and Simeuses from the list of emigrants, who were later falsely accused of his abduction and sequestration. In 1809, at Paris, Senator Malin gave a grand festival, which he vainly expected the Emperor would attend; at the same fête Mme. de Lansac effected the reconciliation of the Soulanges' household. Louis XVIII. created Comte Malin a peer of France. Charles X. looked with little favor on Malin, being more intimate with Talleyrand. Under Louis-Philippe he was again a courtier of the King. The Monarchy of July created the Comte de Gondreville a

peer of France anew. One evening in 1833, at a reception given by the Princesse de Cadignan, he met the prime minister, Henri de Marsay, who was full of ancient political history of which all present were ignorant, but which was well known by Malin. The legislative elections of 1839 gave occupation to Gondreville; he gave his influence to his son-in-law, Charles Keller, in the arrondissement of Arcis. Malin cared but little which of the candidates might be elected—Dorlange-Sallenauve, Philéas Beauvisage, Trailles, or Giguet—after the death of Keller [A Historical Mystery, *ff*—A Start in Life, *s*—The Peace of the House, *j*—The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Gondreville, Comtesse Malin de, *née* Sibuelle, wife of the foregoing; a person whose utter insignificance was plainly manifest at the grand festival given at Paris by the count in 1809 [The Peace of the House, *j*].

Gondreville, Charles de, son of the two last-mentioned persons; a sub-lieutenant in the Saint-Chamans Dragoons, 1818; young and wealthy, he perished in the Spanish campaign of 1823. His death caused his mistress, Mme. Colleville, much anguish [The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Gondrin, of the department of l'Isère, born in 1774. He was drafted in the great conscription of 1792 and incorporated in the artillery; as a private soldier he took part in the campaigns in Italy and Egypt under Bonaparte, returning from the East at the peace of Amiens. Under the Empire he was in the Bridge Guards regiment and traveled through Germany and crossed Russia; he was engaged in the Bérésina affair in the construction of the bridge over which passed the remnant of the French army; with his forty-one comrades he received the encouragements of his chief, General Éblé, who had particularly noticed him; the only survivor of the Bridge Guards to reënter Wilna, during the first Restoration and after the death of Éblé. Being neither able to read nor write, deaf and infirm, Gondrin was wretched and left Paris, where he had been inhospitably received, and returned to the Com-

mune of Dauphine, where Doctor Benassis was still engaged in helping and supporting his people in 1829 [The Country Doctor, *C*].

Gondrin, Abbé, a young priest in Paris, about the middle of Louis-Philippe's reign. Fashionable and eloquent he was successively vicar of Saint-Jacques du Haut-Pas and of the Madeleine; he resided at No. 8 Rue de la Madeleine* and frequented the Thuilliers [The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Gondureau, one of the names assumed by Bibi-Lupin [Father Goriot, *G*].

Gonore, La, widow of the Jew Moïse, the head of the "Midday Rounders"; in May, 1830, the mistress of Dannepont, called la Pouraille, the robber and assassin; she then kept for Mme. Nourrisson, at Paris, a house of ill-fame, on the Rue Sainte Barbe.† Jacques Collin there treated most remarkably the "largess of thieves" [Vautrin's Last Avatar, *ƶ*].

Gordes, Mademoiselle de, at the fête given in an aristocratic salon at Alençon, about 1816; at this time she still lived with her father, the old Marquis de Gordes; she received the Chevalier de Valois, du Bousquier, etc. [The Old Maid, *aa*].

Gorenflot, a mason at Vendôme, who with his sweetheart's aid walled up the entrance to the closet in which Mme. Merret's lover, Bagos de Férédia, a Spaniard, was inclosed [The Great Bretêche, *l*].

Gorenflot, possibly posing as Quasimodo in "Notre Dame," by Victor Hugo. A hunchback and infirm, deaf, of Lilliputian size, he lived in Paris, about 1839, blowing the organ at Saint-Louis' church and ringing the bells. Gorenflot also served as the mysterious financial agent in the correspondence between Jacques Bricheteau and Sallenauve-Dorlange [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

* Now the Rue Boissy-d'Anglas.

† The Rue Portalès at this time.

Goriot,* JEAN-JOACHIM, born about 1750, was first simply a porter in the Cornmarket, Paris. Under the first Revolution, although deprived of early education, but having the spirit of a trader, he went into the grain and vermicelli trade and did well. Economy and chance also favored Goriot, who operated under the Terror. He passed for a ferocious citizen and a good sort of a patriot. His prosperity enabled him to contract a marriage of inclination with the only daughter of a wealthy farmer of la Brie, who died young and whom he still worshiped. The vermicelli dealer turned unto the children who were the issue of this union (Anastasie and Delphine) the tenderness of which their mother had been the recipient; he furnished a magnificent establishment for them. Goriot's misfortunes dated from their conjugal installation in the heart of the Chaussée-d'Antin. Aside from the recognition of his money sacrifices, his sons-in-law, Restaud and Nucingen, and his daughters also, were displeased with the exterior appearance of the bourgeois. So from 1813 he lived retired, poor and worn out, in Mme. Vauquer's (*née* Conflans) boarding-house, Rue Neuve-Sainte-Geneviève, Paris. The quarrels of Mesdames Restaud and Nucingen and their avaricious pleadings for money were constant and in 1819 came to a crisis. Nearly all the guests of the house, and the widow Vauquer herself, spoke of his ambitious hopes, and all alike tormented and tried to annoy him. He was all but ruined. The old vermicelli dealer found some agreeable respite when he concealed, on the Rue d'Artois,† the adulterous love of Mme. de Nucingen and Eugène de Rastignac, his friend at the Vauquer boarding-

* Two theatres in Paris and five dramatic authors have taken the story of Jean-Joachim Goriot as a basis of plays: March 6, 1835, at the Vaudeville, by Ancelot and Paul Duport; the month following, in the same year, at the Variétés, Theaulon, Alexis de Comberousse, and Jaime, senior. Finally the Bœuf-Gras, at one of its annual carnivals, gave it under the name of "Goriot."

† Under the first Empire, Rue Cérutti, and, since the time of Louis-Philippe, the Rue Laffite.

house. The financial agonies of Mme. de Restaud, the prey of Maxime de Trailles, ended Jean-Joachim. Then he gave up his last and most precious remainder of his silver and implored the aid of Jean-Esther van Gobseck, on the Rue des Grés; this scene entirely overcame Goriot, it brought on a serious apoplexy. He was conveyed to his house on the Rue Neuve-Sainte-Geneviève, where young de Rastignac watched over him and called in Bianchon to treat him, but he died. Only two men, Christophe, Mme. Vauquer's servant, and Eugène de Rastignac, accompanied Goriot's remains to Saint-Étienne church and Père-Lachaise cemetery; the empty carriages of his surviving family were sent to the cemetery [Father Goriot, *G*].

Goritza, Princesse, a charming Hungarian, famous for her beauty, toward the end of Louis XV.'s reign, and who was when young much attached to Chevalier de Valois, who came to the point of combat about the illustrious foreigner with M. de Lauzun; he never spoke of her without deep emotion. From 1816 to 1830 the aristocracy of Alençon saw the portrait of the princess which ornamented the gold box out of which the chevalier took his snuff [The Old Maid, *aa*].

Gorju, Madame, the wife of the mayor of Sancerre, in 1836; the mother of a daughter "whose figure threatened to early become stout"; she at times attended the soirées of the "Muse of the Department" along with her mother. One evening in the fall of 1836, in the salon to which people still gave the name of the Sapho of Saint-Satur, Mme. Gorju heard the ironical reading of fragments of "Olympia, or Roman Revenge," by Étienne Lousteau [Muse of the Department, *CC*].

Gothard; born in 1788; lived, about 1803, in the arrondissement of Arcis-sur-Aube, where his address and courage resulted in his becoming the little groom to Laurence de Cinq-Cygne. A devoted servant of the countess, he was one of the actors acquitted in the criminal trial which ended in the capital execution of Michu [A Historical Mystery, *ff*].

Gothard never left the Cinq-Cygne family. Thirty-six years after he was the steward. With his brother-in-law, Poupard, the Arcis innkeeper, Gothard served the electoral interests of his masters [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Gouges, ADOLPHE DE, the name assumed by Henri de Marsay, in April, 1815, when he became Paquita Valdès' lover; the pretended Adolphe de Gouges said he resided at No. 54 Rue de l'Université [The Girl with Golden Eyes, ***ds***].

Goujet, ABBÉ, curé of Cinq-Cygne, in the Aube, about 1792, discovered, under the Revolution, by the farmers Beauvisage, who remained good Catholics, to baptize their son, the Christian name given being Philéas, one of the very rare cases of a saint's name not abolished by the new administration [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***]. The former abbot of Minimes, he was Hauteserre's friend; he was also Adrien's and Robert d'Hauteserre's tutor. Abbé Goujet played boston with their parents, 1803. His prudent policy one time caused him to blame the intrepid audacity of their relative, Mlle. de Cinq-Cygne. Nevertheless, he came out ahead of the persecutor of that noble house, the police-spy Corentin; and he attended Michu, when that victim of the criminal trial called "the abduction of Gondreville" placed his head on the block. Abbé Goujet became bishop of Troyes during the Restoration [A Historical Mystery, ***ff***].

Goujet, MADEMOISELLE, sister of the foregoing, an old maid, good, gay, plain, and parsimonious, who lived with her brother. Nearly every evening, 1803, at Cinq-Cygne, Aube, she made one at boston with the d'Hauteserres; she was frightened when the police-spy Corentin paid his visit there, previous to the criminal trial which terminated in the tragic death of Michu [A Historical Mystery, ***ff***].

Goulard, Mayor of Cinq-Cygne, Aube, in 1803. Fat, big, and miserly; he married a wealthy merchant of Troyes, whose fortune augmented by his own enabled him to purchase the lands of the rich abbey of Val-des-Preux, adjoining Cinq-

Cygne commune. Goulard resided at that abbey, which was very near the château of Cinq-Cygne; in spite of his revolutionary attachments he was hand-in-glove with his neighbors, the MM. d'Hauteserres and de Simeuses, Royalist conspirators [A Historical Mystery, ***ff***].

Goulard, ANTONIN, a child at Arcis, like Simon Giguet. Born about 1807, the son of an old huntsman of the Simeuses, enriched by the purchase of nationalized lands. (See the preceding biography.) Early orphaned of his mother, he went with his father to live at Arcis, and abandoned the abbey of Valpreux—Val-des-Preux. He was sent to the Lycée Impérial, where he had as a companion Simon Giguet; later he is found on the right benches of the École, at Paris. By the favor of Gondreville he was decorated with the Legion of Honor. The Royalists of 1830 opened to him an administrative career. In 1839 Goulard was the sub-prefect at Arcis-sur-Aube, during the time of election proceedings. The ministerial delegate, Maxime de Trailles, satisfied the grudge that Antonin bore against Simon Giguet: official instructions caused this to be brought about; one of the aspirants for the seat of deputy vainly sought the hand of Cécile Beauvisage. Goulard was a frequent visitor of the officials—the colony*—*viz.:* Frédéric Marest, Olivier Vinet, Martener, and François Michu [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Gounod was a nephew of Vatel's, one of the Comte de Montcornet's keepers at the Aigues. About 1823 he probably became one of the regular servants of Michaud, who was hunted by Fourchon, Rigou, Tonsard, Bonnébault, Soudry, etc. [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Goupil, JEAN-SÉBASTIEN-MARIE, born in 1802; a kind of hunchback without the hump; the son of a rich farmer. After having dissipated his paternal inheritance at Paris, he became head-clerk to Crémière-Dionis, the notary of Nemours, 1829. On account of François Minoret-Levrault, he plagued

* A common term in the provinces.

and tormented, in every possible manner, but under the veil of anonymity, Ursule Mirouët, after the death of Dr. Minoret. He afterward repented and, thanks to his intelligence, became honorable, true, and completely transformed for the better. Goupil, when once established, married Mlle. Massin, eldest daughter of Massin-Levrault junior, clerk to the justice of the peace at Nemours; she was ugly of person, but brought him a *dot* of eighty thousand francs; her children were rickety and hydrocephalic. A soldier in the "three glorious days," Jean-Sébastien-Marie Goupil obtained the decoration of July; he displayed the ribbon [Ursule Mirouët, ***H***].

Gouraud, Baron, a general; born in 1782, at Provins, most likely. He commanded the 2d regiment of Hussars under the Empire, when he was ennobled. He was not appreciated in the Restoration, and passed years of poverty at Provins. He became a politician in the ranks of the Opposition, and sought the hand, and especially the dowry, of Sylvie Rogron; he persecuted the presumed heiress of that old maid, Mlle. Pierrette Lorrain, 1827; seconded by Vinet the barrister, he received, after July, 1830, the fruits of his wily Liberalism. Gouraud, thanks to the favor of Maître Vinet, an ambitious parvenu, in spite of his gray hair, married a young woman of twenty-five, Mlle. Matifat, of the famous druggists of the Rue des Lombards, Paris, who gave her fifty thousand crowns in her wedding *corbeille*. Titles, practice, and profits flowed in upon him. He reëntered the service, became governor of a department near the capital, and obtained a peerage. His conduct under the minister Casimier-Perier was well rewarded. More than all, he received the ribbon of the Legion of Honor after forcing the Saint-Merri barricades; he was delighted to "'rap the knuckles' of the civilians who had bullied them for fifteen years" [Pierrette, ***i***]. About 1845 he was a "sleeping partner" in the theatre managed by Félix Gaudissart [Cousin Pons, ***x***].

Gourdon, the eldest, the husband of the only daughter of

an old head-keeper of the waters and woods, Gendrin-Wattebled; was, in 1823, a physician at Soulanges and attended the Michauds. At that time he formed a portion of the "best society" of Soulanges presided over by Mme. Soudry, who looked upon him as a scientist of the highest class and could not understand how he could have become the son-in-law of Gendrin-Wattebled. He was a parrot of Buffon's and Cuvier's; simply a common taxidermist [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Gourdon, the younger, brother of the foregoing; he wrote the poem "La Bilboquéide," which was printed by Bournier. He married the niece and only heiress of Abbé Taupin, curé of Soulanges, Burgundy, where he was, in 1823, Sarcus' clerk; he was richer than the justice of the peace. Mme. Soudry and her society warmly welcomed the song of "La Bilboquéide" and preferred him to Lamartine, whose works, in fact, revealed a halting style [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Goussard, LAURENT, was a member of the Revolutionary municipality of Arcis-sur-Aube. A particular friend of Danton's, he used his influence in the tribune to save the head of Marie-des-Anges, the mother-superior of the Ursulines of Arcis in the vicinity of Arcis, who in these proceedings was shown to be generous and helpful; he became wealthy by acquiring the holy house and lands "sold by the nation." Forty years later the wily Liberal owned a number of mills on the river-front of the Aube and was still the head of the advanced Left of the arrondissement. The different candidates for deputy in the spring of 1839—Charles Keller, Simon Giguet, Philéas Beauvisage, Dorlange-Sallenauve, and the then official representative, Maxime de Trailles—all sought Laurent Goussard's favor; at the meeting in April over which Philéas Beauvisage presided when Simon Giguet was heard, he was also flattered [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Grados held in his hands the acceptances of the dairyman Vergniaud, the owner of a dairy at Paris, on the Rue du Petit-Banquier; thanks to the money furnished by attorney Derville,

Grados was paid off in 1818 by Colonel Chabert, a guest of Vergniaud's [Colonel Chabert, *i*].

Graff, JOHANN, the brother of a tailor established in Paris, under Louis-Philippe; he himself went there after having been head-waiter to Géodéon Brunner, the innkeeper at Frankfort; in the Rue du Mail he kept the Hôtel du Rhin, whence in 1835 Frédéric Brunner and Wilhelm Schwab left for Paris with empty pockets. The innkeeper procured little places for the two young men: the first at the Kellers; the second with his brother, the tailor [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Graff, WOLFGANG, brother of the innkeeper and a wealthy tailor in the centre of Paris, in whose house, in 1838, Lisbeth Fischer installed Wenceslas Steinbock. On Johann Graff's recommendation he employed Wilhelm Schwab, and, six years later, he entered his family by marrying Émilie Graff; at the wedding festivities were present MM. Berthier, Frédéric Brunner, Schmucke, and Sylvain Pons [Cousin Betty, *w*—Cousin Pons, *x*].

Grancey, ABBÉ DE, born in 1764. He entered holy orders on account of despair in love; became a priest in 1786 and curé in 1788; a distinguished ecclesiastic, he thrice refused to leave Besançon to be consecrated bishop. He was there in 1834, the vicar-general of the diocese. The abbé had a fine, noble head; he had a great flow of incisive words. Grancey knew Albert Savarus and was his friend and protector. He frequented the Watteville's' salon and taught their daughter moral principles; she, Rosalie, was a redoubtable enemy, though in a singular manner, of the barrister. The vicar-general also knew of the trouble between Mme. and Mlle. Watteville. Grancey died at the end of the winter of 1836–37 [Albert Savaron, *f*].

Grancour, ABBÉ DE, at the end of the Restoration, one of the vicars-general of the bishop of Limoges and the physical antithesis of the other vicar, the lean, grave Abbé Dutheil, who, with prudent cowardice, secretly belonged to the high

and independent liberal doctrinaires. Grancour was a regular attendant of the Graslin salon and undoubtedly knew of the Tascheron tragedy [The Country Parson, *F*].

Grandemain was, in 1822, at Paris, a clerk in the office of Maître Desroches, the attorney, in whose office Godeschal, Marest, and Oscar Husson were also employed [A Start in Life, *s*].

Grandet, Félix, of Saumur, born between 1745 and 1749. A skillful master cooper, who in the early part of the Republic married the daughter of a wealthy lumber merchant, who in 1796 bore him a child, Eugénie. With his own and wife's amassed capital Félix Grandet bought at a bargain the finest vineyards in the arrondissement of Saumur, beside an old abbey and numerous lands. Under the Consulate he successively became a member of the administration of the district and mayor of Saumur; but the Empire, as a supposed Jacobin, soon retired him from the last office, though he still remained the most important personage in the town. Under the Restoration, his despotism and extraordinary avarice was the source of much trouble to his family. His youngest brother, Guillaume, killed himself after his bankruptcy and charged Félix with the liquidation of his affairs, confiding to his care his son, Charles, who was unaware of the paternal disaster. Eugénie loved her cousin and fought against the parsimony of her father, who turned to his own advantage the discomfiture of his brother. The struggle between Eugénie and her father troubled Mme. Félix Grandet. Numerous, terrible, and violent phases happened during that duel. Félix Grandet's passion armed itself with cunning and a powerful will. Death alone was able to stop his domestic tyranny. A paralysis carried him off in 1827; he was an octogenarian and a seventeen times millionaire [Eugénie Grandet, *E*].

Grandet, Madame Félix, wife of the foregoing, born about 1770, the daughter of a wealthy lumber merchant, M. de la Gaudinière; she married in the early part of the Repub-

lic and brought an only daughter, Eugénie, into the world, in 1796. She brought much increase of wealth to the matrimonial union by means of two or three important legacies through her mother and also that of M. de la Bertellière, her maternal grandfather. She was a pious woman, shrinking and insignificant, and bent under the domestic yoke. Mme. Grandet never left Saumur, where she died, in October, 1822, of consumption, aggravated by the grief caused her by the constant friction between her daughter and husband [Eugénie Grandet, ***E***].

Grandet, VICTOR-ANGE-GUILLAUME, youngest brother of Félix Grandet, was in Paris, in the wine trade, and there grew stout and wealthy. In 1815, before the battle of Waterloo, Frédéric de Nucingen bought of him one hundred and fifty thousand bottles of champagne at thirty sous a bottle, and sold it to the allied troops at six francs per bottle, during the foreign occupation, 1817–1819 [The Firm of Nucingen, ***t***]. The commencement of the Restoration saw Guillaume Grandet the husband of the charming natural daughter of a great lord, who died while she was yet young; she made him a father. A colonel in the National Guard, judge of the Court of Commerce, he administered one of the arrondissements of Paris and became a deputy. The town of Saumur accused him of wishing to become the father-in-law of a duchess of the Empire. Maître Roguin's bankruptcy was the chief reason of Guillaume's ruin; it turned his brain, and he took his life, November, 1819. His last wishes were that his elder brother Félix should care for the doubly orphaned Charles [Eugénie Grandet, ***E***].

Grandet, CHARLES, the only legitimate child of Victor-Ange-Guillaume Grandet, of Paris, and the charming natural daughter of a great lord; the nephew of Félix Grandet, Saumur; born in 1797. He lived the worldly life of opulent youth, and was intimate with a certain Annette, a married woman of good appearance. The tragic death of his father,

November, 1819, surprised him after his arrival at Saumur. He believed he loved his cousin Eugénie, to whom he swore to be faithful. Charles Grandet, following this, sailed to the Indies under the pseudonym of Carl Sepherd, in order to mask his disloyal act; he returned to France, 1827, immensely rich, landing at Bordeaux in June, 1827, accompanied by Aubrion, whose daughter, Mathilde, he married, leaving Eugénie Grandet, who had disinterestedly settled with his father's creditors [Eugénie Grandet, *E*]. Charles Grandet, by this marriage, became Comte d'Aubrion [The Firm of Nucingen, *t*].

Grandet, Eugénie.* See Bonfons, Eugénie Cruchot de.

Grandlieu, Comtesse de, at the commencement of the seventeenth century allied to the Hérouvilles; this was probably the original stock of the Grandlieus, who were famous in France for more than two centuries [The Hated Son, *z*].

Grandlieu, Duc Ferdinand de; born about 1773; a descendant of the Comtesse de Grandlieu, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and brought up, as a consequence, in the old, noble, and good family of the Duchy of Brittany, whose device was: *Caveo non timeo.* At the end of the eighteenth century or the early part and middle of the nineteenth century, Ferdinand de Grandlieu was the head of the eldest branch, wealthy and ducal, of the house of Grandlieu. Under the Consulate and the Empire, the high position which he preserved allowed him to bring Talleyrand to favor the d'Hauteserres and de Simeuses, who had been compromised by their imagined abduction of Malin de Gondreville. Ferdinand de Grandlieu, by his marriage with an Ajuda of the eldest branch, became allied to the Bragances, of Portuguese origin; they had many daughters, the eldest of whom took the veil in 1822. His other daughters were Clotilde-Frédérique,

* The incidents in her life have been taken as the groundwork of a play by Bayard, presented at the Gymnase-Dramatique under the title of "La Fille de l'avare," or, "The Miser's Daughter."

born in 1802; Joséphine, the third; Sabine, born in 1809; Marie-Athénaïs, born about 1820. He was uncle by marriage of Mme. de Langeais; he owned a mansion in the faubourg Saint-Germain, Paris, where, in the reign of Louis XVIII., the Princesse de Blamont-Chauvry, the Vidame de Pamiers, and the Duc de Navarreins met in a family council to judge the escapades of Antoinette de Langeais. At least ten years later, Grandlieu was served by his intimate friend, Henri de Chaulieu, who sent for Corentin (Saint-Denis), in order to put an end to the career of Lucien de Rubempré, who had compromised his daughter Clotilde-Frédérique [A Historical Mystery, ***ff***—The Thirteen, ***BB***—A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***—Modeste Mignon, ***K***—The Harlot's Progress, ***Y, Z***].

Grandlieu, MADEMOISELLE DE, under the first Empire, married an Imperial chamberlain; he was probable also prefect of the Orne, and he alone of those of Alençon was received by the exclusive members of the aristocracy that were under the head of the Esgrignons [The Collection of Antiquities, ***aa***].

Grandlieu, DUCHESSE FERDINAND DE, of Portuguese origin, *née* AJUDA of the eldest branch of that house which was allied to the Bragances; wife of the Duc Ferdinand de Grandlieu, the mother of numerous daughters, the eldest of whom took the veil in 1822. She was sedentary, proud, religious,* good, and beautiful; during the Restoration she exercised a kind of supremacy, through her salon, in the faubourg Saint-Germain, Paris. Her second and last but one daughter caused her much anxiety. Against the hostility of her surroundings she welcomed Rubempré, the lover of her daughter Clotilde-Frédérique, 1829–30. Then followed the unhappiness of another married daughter, Sabine, the Baronne Calyste du Guénic, which occurred in 1837; Mme. de Grandlieu reconciled that young household with the aid of Abbé Brossette,

* Her parish church was Sainte-Valére, the chapel of which was used during the building of Sainte-Clotilde Church.

Maxime de Trailles, and Charles-Édouard Rusticoli de la Palférine. A religious scruple arrested her for the moment in doing this. Some years after the advent of the new régime she, the same as had done Mesdames d'Espard, de Listomère, and des Touches, reopened the doors of her salon [The Harlot's Progress, ***Y***—Béatrix, ***P***—A Daughter of Eve, ***V***].

Grandlieu, MADEMOISELLE DE, eldest daughter of the Duc and Duchesse de Grandlieu, took the veil in 1822 [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***—The Harlot's Progress, ***Y***].

Grandlieu, CLOTILDE-FRÉDÉRIQUE DE, born in 1802, the second daughter of the Duc and Duchesse Ferdinand de Grandlieu; long and thin, and the living caricature of her mother. She found no maternal opposition when she loved and would have married, in the spring of 1830, the ambitious Lucien de Rubempré. She is seen, for the last time, on the way to Italy, in the forest of Fontainebleau, near Bouron, under painful circumstances—the young man being arrested before her eyes. Madeleine de Lenoncourt accompanied Mlle. de Grandlieu [The Harlot's Progress, ***Y, Z***].

Grandlieu, JOSÉPHINE DE. See Ajuda-Pinto, Marquise Miguel d'.

Grandlieu, SABINE DE. See Guénic, Baronne Calyste du.

Grandlieu, MARIE-ATHÉNAÏS DE. See Grandlieu, Vicomtesse Juste de.

Grandlieu, VICOMTESSE DE, sister of Comte de Born, more directly than the duke, a descendant of the Comtesse de Grandlieu of the seventeenth century; the head of the family since 1813, the time of the death of her husband, of the young house of the Grandlieus, of which "Great deeds, in great needs," was the motto. The mother of Camille and Juste de Grandlieu; mother-in-law of Ernest de Restaud, under Louis XVIII. She one time lived on the royal bounty, but afterward had a great portion of her estates restored, through the aid of Maître Derville, at the commencement of the Restoration. Vicomtesse de Grandlieu always recognized the attor-

ney, he was familiar with her; one evening, in the winter of 1830, he recounted the secrets of the Restaud household, at the time when Ernest Restaud, son of the Comtesse Anastasie, sought Camille, and whom he afterward married [The Harlot's Progress, *Y*—Colonel Chabert, *i*—Gobseck, *g*].

Grandlieu, CAMILLE DE. See Restaud, Comtesse Ernest de.

Grandlieu, VICOMTE JUSTE DE, son of Vicomtesse de Grandlieu, brother of Comtesse Ernest de Restaud, also the cousin and afterward husband of Marie-Athénaïs de Grandlieu; by this alliance they united the fortunes of the two houses of the Grandlieus and obtained the ducal title [The Harlot's Progress, *Y, Z*—Gobseck, *g*].

Grandlieu, VICOMTESSE JUSTE DE, born about 1820 (Marie-Athénaïs de Grandlieu), married to her cousin, Vicomte Juste de Grandlieu. In the first years of the government of July she received, in Paris, a young bride like unto herself, Mme. Félix de Vandenesse, then coquetting with Raoul Nathan [The Harlot's Progress, *Y, Z*—Gobseck, *g*—A Daughter of Eve, *V*].

Granet, in 1818, deputy-mayor of the eleventh arrondissement of Paris, was, with the mayor, Athanase Flamet de la Billardière, and his very ugly wife, invited to the famous ball given by his municipal colleague, César Birotteau, Sunday, December 17, of the same year [César Birotteau, *O*].

Granet, an influential man at Besançon, under Louis-Philippe. Knowing of a service rendered by Albert Savarus, he proposed as a candidate for deputy that victim of Rosalie de Watteville [Albert Savaron, *f*].

Granson, MADAME, the poor widow of a lieutenant-colonel of artillery, killed at Jena, and who had one son, Athanase. From 1816 she had resided at No. 8 Rue du Bercail,* Alençon, where the benevolence of a distant relative, Mme. du

*This street has always borne this name; it is situated opposite the church of Notre-Dame and is an extension of the Rue du Cygne.

Bousquier, confided to her the treasury of a local "maternal society," inaugurated to put a stop to infanticide, and which brought her into intimate relations with the woman who became Mme. Théodore Gaillard [The Old Maid, ***aa***].

Granson, ATHANASE, son of the preceding, born in 1793; a petty employé in the mayor's office at Alençon in the civil department; a kind of poet, a Liberal, but kept back from his legitimate ambition; in his poverty he was full of grandiose conceptions. From before 1816 he had loved with the full force of his passion, in despite of his senses and advantages, Mme. du Bousquier, then Mlle. Cormon, and had loved her for more than seventeen years. In 1816, as soon as her marriage was heard of being about to take place, he committed suicide by drowning in the Sarthe. He was regretted by only his mother and Suzanne du Val-Noble [The Old Maid, ***aa***], who more than eight years later said of him: "The Athanase Gransons who go to death are extinguished like seed that falls on a bare rock" [Les Employés, ***cc***].

Granville, COMTE DE, had a defective civil status; the orthography of the name is frequently varied by the adding of the letter *d* between the *n* and *v*. In 1805, then of age, he lived at Bayeux, where perhaps he had been born; his father was a former president of the Norman *parlement.* At Bayeux the comte married his son to the rich Angélique Bontems [A Second Home, ***z***].

Granville, VICOMTE DE, son of Comte de Granville and comte on the death of his father, born about 1779, and a judge by family tradition. Favored by Cambacérès, he passed every administrative and judicial grade. He studied under the tuition of Maître Bordin; he plead Michu's cause in the historical mystery connected with the abduction of Senator Malin, and knew officially and of his own knowledge the end thereof; shortly after his marriage to a young woman of Bayeux, who was the wealthy heiress of one who became rich through acquiring nationalized lands. Paris was nearly always

the scene of the brilliant career of Maître Granville, who, under the Empire, left the Quai Augustins, where he then lived, to take possession of a mansion in the Marais, between the Rues Vieille-du-Temple and Neuve-Saint-François.* He successively became attorney-general in the court of the Seine and president of one of the chambers of the court. During this time Granville's life was crossed by the following domestic drama: Wounded in his large and open ideas by the bigotry of Mme. de Granville he sought outside the joys of home, although he had already four children by his marriage. He met Caroline Crochard, of the Rue du Tourniquet-Saint-Jean; he installed her on the Rue Taitbout, and there found the comfort and simple delights which he had vainly hoped for in his legitimate household. Granville took the pseudonym of Roger during this time. One daughter and one son, Eugénie and Charles, were the result of this adulterous union, which was broken by the desertion of Mlle. Crochard. Previous to the death of Mme. Crochard, Caroline's mother, Granville had been careful to save appearances before the Comtesse Angélique; so she accompanied him to the campaign in Seine-et-Oise when he went to the succor of MM. d'Albon and Sucy. The remainder of Granville's life, deserted by wife and mistress, was solitary and only had the friendship of Octave de Bauvan and Sérizy. His work and honor afforded him consolation in part. When he was requisitioned by the attorney-general to rehabilitate César Birotteau, he was a tenant at 397 Rue Saint-Honoré, in which the famous ball had been held, at which he and Angélique had been guests some three years previously. Procureur-général of the Court of Cassation, Granville secretly protected Lucien de Rubempré in the famous criminal process against that poet and drew to himself the affection and intimacy, both equally powerful, of Jacques Collin and Amélie Camusot; a peer of

*Rue Neuve-Saint-François more than twenty years ago became the Rue Debelleyme.

France of the new régime, the Revolution of July, he then dwelt in a small mansion on the Rue Saint-Lazare, where he lived since his return from Italy. At this epoch he was one of Dr. Bianchon's clients [A Historical Mystery, *ff*—A Second Home, *z*—Farewell, *e*—César Birotteau, *O*—The Harlot's Progress, *Y, Z*—A Daughter of Eve, *V*—Cousin Pons, *x*].

Granville, Comtesse Angélique de, wife of the preceding, and daughter of the farmer Bontems, a kind of Jacobin, who became wealthy by the Revolution, through the purchase and sale of the lands of emigrants. She was born at Bayeux, and was educated by her mother into religious bigotry. At the beginning of the Empire she married the son of one of the neighbors of the family, then the Vicomte, and afterward Comte de Granville, and, through the influence of Abbé Fontanon, she preserved in Paris the style and manners of the extremely devout. Angélique de Granville provoked the infidelity of her husband, who simply abandoned her, she taking the charge of their two daughters, while he cared for their two sons. She completely separated the daughters from their father, when she discovered that she had a rival, Mlle. de Bellefeuille (Caroline Crochard), and ended by returning to Bayeux, where she constantly practiced the greatest austerities; she had been scandalized one time by hearing of the love of Montriveau and Mme. de Langeais. She died in 1822 [A Second Home, *z*—The Duchesse of Langeais, *bb*—A Daughter of Eve, *V*].

Granville, Vicomte de, eldest son of the two preceding. He was brought up by his father. He was, in 1828, a substitute judge at Limoges, where he became attorney-general and a friend of Véronique Graslin, of whom he knew of her secret disgrace by his acts against the assassin, J. F. Tascheron. Vicomte de Granville had a similar career to that of the count. In 1833 he was appointed first president at Orléans, and in 1844 attorney-general. Soon after, in the same town

of Limoges, he was astonished at a spectacle which deeply moved him: the public confession of Véronique Graslin. Vicomte de Granville was the unconscious executioner of the lady of the manor of Montégnac [A Second Home, *Z*—A Daughter of Eve, *V*—The Country Parson, *F*].

Granville, Baron Eugène de, younger brother of the preceding; public prosecutor in Paris, May, 1830, and still exercising the same functions three years later, when he informed his father, Comte de Granville, of the arrest of a thief named Charles Crochard, who was his natural brother [The Harlot's Progress, *Y*—A Second Home, *Z*].

Granville, Marie-Angélique de. See Vandenesse, Comtesse Félix de.

Granville, Marie-Eugénie de. See Tillet, Madame Ferdinand du.

Graslin, Pierre; born in 1775; an Auvergnat, the compatriot and friend of Sauviat, whose daughter, Véronique, he married in 1822. He commenced as a simple clerk in the great banking house of Grossetête & Perret, in the same town. A business man, capable, and an earnest worker, he succeeded his employers. Pierre Graslin's fortune was augmented by following up a series of lucky speculations on the Bourse, made with Brézac; this allowed of him acquiring one of the finest mansions of the chief place in the Haute-Vienne. Pierre Graslin never possessed his wife's heart. His ungraceful physical appearance, the result of neglect and laborious miserliness, was complicated with a domestic despotism which speedily revealed themselves. He was merely the legal father of a son named Francis, but was ignorant of this; for a jury of the Court of Assize, drawn to decide that J. F. Tascheron was the real father of the child, brought in the acquittal of the accused. Two years after the birth of that bastard, in April, 1833, Pierre Graslin died of exhaustion and mortification: the Revolution of July suddenly startled him, and placed his pecuniary interests at stake. Graslin had made an actual

purchase of Montégnac from the Navarreins [The Country Parson, *F*].

Graslin, Madame Pierre, *née* Véronique Sauviat, wife of the foregoing, May, 1802, at Limoges; she was beautiful in spite of a slight trace of smallpox; in infancy gay, full of simple fun, and an only child. At twenty she married Pierre Graslin. Soon after her marriage her innocent, fresh nature, romantic and intellectual, suffered secretly by the tyranny of him whose name she had taken. Véronique was not stirred by the gallants who frequented her salon, although much cared for by one of them, Vicomte de Granville. She was, and lived, the secret mistress of J. F. Tascheron, a worker in a porcelain factory; she had committed herself with him when she found out the crime done by her lover. Mme. Graslin now endured frightful tortures; she was brought to bed of the child of the guillotined at the precise moment that its father was executed; she condemned herself to frightful austerities and the most implacable mortifications of her flesh. After receiving the liberty of widowhood she left Limoges for Montégnac, where she gave an illustration of practical charity by great creations and the founding of new works. Mme. Graslin had successively as collaborators: F. Grossetête, Bonnet, Grancour, Dutheil, Grégoire Gérard, M. Champion, Roubaud, Clousier, Aline, Ruffin, Colorat, Mme. Sauviat, and Farrabesche. The return of her lover's sister proved her last stroke. She managed to compel herself to prepare for the marriage of Denise Tascheron to Grégoire Gérard, to whom she confided her son, and died during the summer of 1844, after having made a public confession in the presence of Bianchon, Granville, Duthiel, Mme. Sauviat, and Bonnet, the latter of whom knew of this and attended her [The Country Parson, *F*].

Graslin, Francis, born at Limoges, in August, 1829. The only child of Véronique Graslin, the legitimate son of Pierre Graslin, but the natural offspring of J. F. Tascheron;

he lost his legal father two years after he came into the world, and his mother thirteen years later. His tutor, M. Ruffin, his maternal grandmother, Mme. Sauviat, as well as the Grégoire Gérards, formed his circle of acquaintance during his adolescence, which was passed at Montégnac [The Country Parson, ***F***].

Grasset, the commercial police officer who succeeded Louchard. On the suit of Lisbeth Fischer and by the advice of Rivet, he arrested W. Steinbock in 1838, at Paris, and took him to Clichy prison* [Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Grassins, DES, an old quartermaster of the Guard, grievously wounded at Austerlitz; a pensioner and decorated. He became, under Louis XVIII., the richest banker in Saumur, which he left to go to Paris, where he arranged the unfortunate business of the suicide Guillaume Grandet; and where he was at length elected deputy. Although the father of a family he loved Florine (Mme. Raoul Nathan), to the detriment of his family, a pretty actress at the Madame theatre† [Eugénie Grandet, ***E***].

Grassins, MADAME DES, born about 1780, wife of the foregoing, whom she twice made a father; she passed nearly her whole life at Saumur. Her husband's position and some physical advantages she had well preserved allowed her to shine with a certain lustre in society. With the Cruchots she frequented the Félix Grandets, and was like one of the family at President de Bonfons' house; she dreamed of Eugénie Grandet as her son Adolphe's wife. The Parisian dissipation of her husband and the Cruchots' conspiracy effectually squelched Mme. des Grassins' plans; this so vexed her that she treated her daughter cruelly. Nevertheless she had a separate fortune and was happy in her position; alone she

* This famous old house of detention—or debtors' prison—was still in existence twenty years afterward; the Rue Nouvelle now occupies its former site.

† Renamed the Gymnase-Dramatique, July 29, 1830.

continued the banking business at Saumur [Eugénie Grandet, ***E***].

Grassins, Adolphe des, born in 1797, son of M. and Mme. des Grassins; he passed much of his time at Paris, and while there frequented the Nucingens, at whose house he met Charles Grandet. He returned to Saumur in 1819 and vainly courted the rich Eugénie Grandet. Adolphe des Grassins afterward took the road to Paris and rejoined his father, imitating him in all his follies [Eugénie Grandet, ***E***].

Grassou, Pierre, born at Fougères, Brittany, 1795; the son of a Vendean peasant and fighting Royalist. Going to Paris while still young, he was at first clerk to a color merchant, a distant relative of his from Mayenne. He mistakenly took up a painter's vocation. His Breton obstinacy made him successively a frequenter of the ateliers of Servin, Schinner, and Sommervieux. He afterward studied, though without result, the works of Granet and Drolling;* he then completed his artistic education at Duval-Lecamus' study. Pierre Grassou did not in the least profit by the lessons of these masters, and his intimacy with Léon de Lora and Joseph Bridau was equally of none effect from an artistic point. He knew how to admire and comprehend, but he lacked the faculty to create and the science of execution. Thus Grassou was most often called Fougères by his comrades, but by them he gained admission to the Salon of 1829, with his "Toilette d'un Chouan condamné à mort," a picture of the greatest mediocrity, a plain imitation of Gérard Dow. This work brought him, through Charles X., the cross of the Legion of Honor. At length his canvases brought in money. Élie Magus gave him orders for a subject in the Flemish style, which he sold to Vervelle as a Dow or a Ténier. Grassou then lived at No. 2 Rue de Navarin; he became the son-in-law of the same Vervelle. In fact, the painter was a client of Maître Cardot, the notary, and married Virginie Vervelle in

* Perhaps also those of Decamps.

the year 1832. She was the heiress of a wholesale butcher, who gave her a dowry of one hundred thousand francs, beside a house in the city and another one in the country. His stubborn mediocrity opened the doors of the Academy to Grassou; he was promoted an officer in the Legion of Honor in 1839, and then became major in the National Guard, after the trouble of May 12th. Worshiped by the bourgeois, Grassou was their recognized artist. He delineated all the members of the Crevel and Thuillier families, beside the director of the theatre who preceded Gaudissart; and so many other *croûtes* (indifferent paintings), frightful or ridiculous, that they were heard of even in the humble home of the Topinards [Pierre Grassou, ***r***—A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***—Cousin Betty, ***w***—The Middle Classes, ***ee***—Cousin Pons, ***x***].

Grassou, MADAME PIERRE, *née* VIRGINIE VERVELLE; rosy and plain; the only heiress of the wealthy wholesale butcher who resided on the Rue Boucherat,* and wife of the preceding, whom she married at Paris in 1832. She became known to him the same year, when he painted her portrait before his marriage, and did it so vilely that during the sitting it was powerfully retouched by Joseph Bridau [Pierre Grassou, ***r***].

Gravelot Brothers, lumber merchants, Paris, who bought, in 1823, the wood from the Aigues, Comte de Montcornet's estate [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Gravier, general paymaster of the army under the first Empire; afterward mixed up with certain generals of the staff in some great Spanish interests. On the return of the Bourbons, he bought outright for twenty thousand francs, from de la Baudraye, the position as collector of taxes at Sancerre, which he still occupied about 1836. Like the Abbé Duret; Chargebœuf, the sub-prefect; and Clagny, the public prosecutor, he frequented Mme. Dinah de la Baudraye's salons.

* The Rue Boucherat does not exist under this name; it was a portion of the Rue Turenne—at another time the Rue Saint-Louis—which ran from the Rue Vieille-du-Temple to Rue Charlot.

He was a small, squat, stout man. In spite of what he heard at the court of her multiple relations with others, the old bachelor paid his court to the baroness [Muse of the Department, ***CC***].

Gravier, of Grenoble, married, and the father of a family; father-in-law of a notary; head of a division in the prefecture of l'Isère in 1829. He knew Genestas and recommended to him the aid of Dr. Benassis, mayor of the commune of which he was the benefactor, for Adrien Genestas-Renard [The Country Doctor, ***C***].

Grenier, called Fleur-de-Genêt; a deserter from the 69th demi-brigade; a Chauffeur, executed in 1809 for complicity in that affair [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

Grenouville, about 1840, was the proprietor of a large and magnificent novelty warehouse and store on the Boulevard des Italiens, Paris; a customer of the Bijous, embroiderers, also of Paris; he was at that time the lover of Mlle. Olympe Bijou, former mistress of Baron Hulot and of Idamore Chardin; he married her and kept her parents [Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Grenouville, MADAME, *née* OLYMPE BIJOU, wife of the preceding, about 1824. In the middle of Louis-Philippe's reign she lived near the Courtille, Rue Saint-Maur-du-Temple, Paris; she was a pretty but poor working-girl, an embroiderer, surrounded by a wretched and numerous family, when Josépha Mirah procured her for Baron Hulot, together with a trade store. Having deserted Hulot for Idamore Chardin, who in turn abandoned her, Olympe was married by Grenouville and became a noted storekeeper [Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Grenville, ARTHUR ORMOND, LORD, a wealthy Englishman; he was convalescent at Montpellier of a lung complaint when the rupture of the peace of Amiens happened and he was confined in the town of Tours. About 1814 he was smitten by the Marquise Victor d'Aiglemont; he became her improvised medical attendant, and her malady succumbed

under his care. Lord Grenville afterward called upon Mme. d'Aiglemont in Paris, and, in order to save her honor, gave up his life, through injuring his hands and fingers between the door and jamb of a closet, 1823 [A Woman of Thirty, *S*].

Grévin, of Arcis, Aube, made the same start in life, and at the same time, as his compatriot and intimate friend, Malin de Gondreville. In 1787 he was Maître Bordin's second clerk, returning to the country at the time of the Revolution. He was successively protected by Danton, Napoleon Bonaparte, and Malin. Thanks to this he became an oracle of the Liberal party; he married Mme. Varlet, the only daughter of a rich doctor of that town; he bought a notarial practice and became wealthy. A well-advised man, Grévin often advised Gondreville, who was the victim of a fictitious and mysterious sequestration, 1803, and of unknown origin for many years after. By his union with Mlle. Varlet, who died while quite young, he had one daughter—Mme. Philéas Beauvisage. During his old age he was principally engaged in preparing a brilliant future for their children, as he told in the electoral campaign of May, 1839. He had purchased the superb Hôtel Beauséant at Paris, in the faubourg Saint-Germain [A Start in Life, *s*—A Historical Mystery, *ff*—The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Grévin, MADAME, wife of the preceding, *née* VARLET, daughter of the leading physician of Arcis-sur-Aube; the sister of another Varlet, a doctor in the same locality; the mother of Mme. Séverine Philéas Beauvisage. She was with Mme. Marion, in Arcis arrondissement, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, more or less mixed up in the complications of the abduction of Malin de Gondreville. She died young [A Historical Mystery, *ff*].

Grévin, a corsair, who was of service to Admiral de Simeuse in the Indies; in 1816 he lived, paralytic and deaf, with his granddaughter, Mme. Lardot, a laundress, of Alençon; she

employed Césarine and Suzanne—who became Mme. Théodore Gaillard—and had among her customers the Chevalier de Valois [The Old Maid, ***aa***].

Gribeaucourt, Mademoiselle de, an old maid of Saumur, under the Restoration; a friend of the Cruchots [Eugénie Grandet, ***E***].

Griffith, Miss, born in 1787; a Scotchwoman, the daughter of a poor minister; was governess to Armande-Marie-Louise de Chaulieu, to whom she gave her love, thanks to her benevolence and intelligence; under the Restoration [Letters of Two Brides, ***v***].

Grignault, Sophie. See Nathan, Madame Raoul.

Grimbert kept, in the Charente, the office of the Messageries Royal to Ruffec, in 1819. He received from Mlles. Laure and Agathe de Rastignac a rather important sum of money for transmission to their brother, Eugène de Rastignac, Mme. Vauquer's, Rue Neuve-Saint-Geneviève, Paris, who was living there, a poor student [Father Goriot, ***G***].

Grimont, born about 1786, a priest not without merit; curé of Guérande, Brittany. In 1836 he was an assiduous visitor at the Guénics; he used his influence to the conquest of Félicité des Touches, whom he determined to get to enter one of the orders. The conversion of Mlle. des Touches was the cause of his appointment as vicar-general of the diocese of Nantes [Béatrix, ***P***].

Grimprel, a doctor in the Panthéon quarter, Paris, under Louis XVIII.; he had among his patients Mme. Vauquer, *née* Conflans, who sent for him to attend Vautrin, who suffered from a narcotic perfidiously administered by Mlle. Michonneau [Father Goriot, ***G***].

Grindot, a French architect in the first half of the nineteenth century; he won the prize of Rome in 1814. His talent was quickly welcomed by the Parisian middle-classes. Toward the end of 1818 César Birotteau confided to him the alteration and adornment of his suite of rooms on the Rue

Saint-Honoré, and he received an invitation to that famous ball. Matifat, about 1821 or 1822, commissioned the same architect to embellish the apartments of Mme. Raoul Nathan. He was also engaged by Comte de Sérizy, 1822, to restore his castle of Presles,* near Beaumont-sur-Oise. About 1829, on the Rue Saint-Georges, Grindot embellished a small mansion in which were successively installed Suzanne Gaillard and Esther van Gobseck. Under Louis-Philippe, Arthur de Rochefide and M. and Mme. Fabien du Ronceret confided work to him. His decline commenced in the same reign. He was not in vogue later than the government of July. By Chaffaroux's instructions, he withdrew twenty-five thousand francs of the cost for the decoration of the four drawing-rooms in the Thuillier building. Finally, Crevel, an imitative man of routine, monopolized him for work on his official and mysterious residences on the Rue des Sauss-ais, Dauphin,† and Barbet-de-Jouy [César Birotteau, ***O***—A Start in Life, ***s***—The Harlot's Progress, ***Y***—Béatrix, ***P***—Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Groison, a sub-officer in the cavalry of the Imperial Guards; then, under the Restoration, the head-keeper at Blangy, where he replaced Vaudoyer, at a salary of three hundred francs. Montcornet, the mayor of Bourgogne commune, married the old soldier to an orphan daughter of one of his farmers and gave them three acres of vineyards [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Gros, ANTOINE-JEAN,‡ the celebrated painter; born in Paris in 1771; died about the end of June, 1835. He was Joseph Brideau's master, and, in spite of his parsimonious habits, furnished materials, about 1818, for the future creator

* The château de Presles still exists.

† The Rue du Dauphin has lost its name. To-day it forms a part of the Rue Saint-Roch, which runs from the Rue de Rivoli to the Rue Saint-Honoré.

‡ The painter Gros was a baron, though neither Balzac nor the compilers of the Compendium give him the title.—TR.

of "The Venetian Senator and the Courtesan," which was held at five thousand francs by a twofold order of the administration [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Groslier, a commissary of police at Arcis-sur-Aube at the beginning of the canvass of the electorate, 1839, in that arrondissement: the various candidates were Keller, Giguet, Beauvisage, Dorlange-Sallenauve, and Trailles; was in intimate relationship with the sub-prefect, Antonin Goulard [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Grosmort, a young lad of Alençon in 1816. He left that town during the most beautiful season of the year and went to Prébaudet, owned by Mme. du Bousquier (then Mlle. Cormon), in order to announce the arrival of Troisville at the chief place of the Orne [The Old Maid, ***aa***].

Grossetête, F., owner and manager, with Perret, of a banking-house at Limoges, under the Restoration. He had as a clerk and successor, Pierre Graslin. When he retired, married and a grandfather, F. Grossetête was wealthy, and had a passion for horticulture; for many years he lived in the country in the vicinity of Limoges. Endowed with a superior intelligence, he was able to understand Véronique Graslin, sought her society, and tried to learn her secrets; he introduced his godson, Grégoire Gérard, to her [The Country Parson, ***F***].

Grossetête, Madame F., wife of the foregoing; a person of considerable importance in Limoges, at the time of the Restoration; she congratulated Véronique Sauviat "on her happy marriage," when she was wedded to Pierre Graslin [The Country Parson, ***F***].

Grossetête, the youngest brother of F. Grossetête; under the Restoration, the receiver-general at Bourges. He possessed a large fortune, which allowed the marriage of his daughter Anna to a Fontaine, about 1813 [The Country Parson, ***F***—Muse of the Department, ***CC***].

Gross-Narp, Comte de, the son-in-law, assuredly ficti-

tious, of an extraordinarily great lady invented and represented by Jacqueline Collin to serve the compromised interests of Jacques Collin, in Paris, about the end of the Restoration [The Harlot's Progress, ***Y, Z***].

Grozier, Abbé, was taken, at the beginning of the Restoration, as the umpire between two proof-readers—of whom one was Claude-Henri de Saint-Simon—in a discussion concerning China paper. He demonstrated that the Chinese made their paper of bamboo [Lost Illusions, ***N***]. Abbé Grozier was the librarian at the Paris arsenal; he had been the Marquis d'Espard's tutor. Grozier* was well acquainted with the history, manners, and customs of the Chinese. He taught his learning to his pupil [The Commission in Lunacy, ***c***].

Gruget, Madame Étienne, born in the second half of the eighteenth century. About 1820 a lacemaker, No. 12 Rue des Enfants-Rouges,† Paris, she protected, cared for, and hid in her house Gatien Bourignard, the lover of her daughter Ida, who committed suicide. Bourignard was Mme. Jules Desmaret's father [Ferragus, ***bb***]. Become a sick-nurse, about the end of 1824, Mme. Gruget attended Athanase Flamet de la Billardière [Les Employés, ***cc***]. In 1828 she practiced the same calling at ten sous a day, including food. She then attended, on the Rue du Houssay or du Houssais,‡ the last moments of Comtesse Flore Philippe de Brambourg [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Gruget, Ida, daughter of the preceding; about 1820 a sewer on corsets, No. 14 Rue de la Corderie du Temple, Paris;

* The Abbé Grosier or Grozier, Jean-Baptiste-Gabriel-Alexandre, born March 17, 1743, at Saint-Omer; died December 8, 1823, at Paris; the collaborator of Fréron and Geoffroy in the "Année litéraire;" was the author of a "Histoire générale de la Chine." Paris, 1777–1784; 12 vols., 4mo.

† This is now part of the Rue des Archives, running from the Rue Pastourelle to Rue Portefoin.

‡ An actual portion of the Rue Taitbout comprised between the Rues de Provence and de la Victoire.

employed by Mme. Meynardie. She was also—at least during that year—Gatien Bourignard's mistress. Passionately jealous, she caused, without thinking, a scandal in the house of Jules Desmarets, the son-in-law of her lover; afterward killed herself through despair of love, and was buried in the little cemetery of a village of Seine-et-Oise [Ferragus, ***bb***].

Gua Saint-Cyr, MADAME DU, in spite of the difference in appearance caused by age, passed for a time for Alphonse de Montauran's mother. She had been married, but was then a widow; Gua was not the woman's real name. She was the last mistress of Charette, and while still young herself, she altogether replaced him by the young Alphonse de Montauran. Mme. du Gua became intensely jealous of Mlle. de Verneuil. One of the first skirmishes organized by Mme. du Gua of the Vendeans, 1799, was unlucky and most ridiculous. "Charette's old mare" stole the money from the carrier between Mayenne and Fougères; now this very money was being sent to her by her mother [The Chouans, ***B***].

Gua Saint-Cyr, DU, in Brittany, 1799; the name borrowed by the chief of the Chouans, Alphonse de Montauran, given him by a student from the Polytechnic, afterward promoted in the navy [The Chouans, ***B***].

Gua Saint-Cyr, M. AND MADAME DU, son and mother, the legitimate and actual holders of this name, were assassinated by the Chouans, November, 1799 [The Chouans, ***B***].

Gudin, ABBÉ, born about 1759; was one of the Chouan chiefs, 1799. He was a redoubtable man, an obstinate jesuit, possibly devout enough, but defied on French soil the proscriptive edict of 1763. A firebrand of war in the West, Abbé Gudin was killed by the Blues, falling nearly under the eyes of his own nephew, the sub-lieutenant and patriot Gudin [The Chouans, ***B***].

Gudin, nephew of the preceding, was a conscript patriot of Fougères, Brittany, during the campaign of 1799; in succession a corporal and ensign. He received the first grade

under Hulot. Beau-Pied was in his command. Gudin was killed before Fougères by Marie de Verneuil, who was habited in her husband's, Alphonse Montauran, clothing [The Chouans, ***B***].

Guénée, MADAME. See Galardon, Madame.

Guénic, GAUDEBERT-CALYSTE-CHARLES, BARON DU, born in 1763. The head of a Breton family of the greatest antiquity; he justified throughout his whole life the device inscribed on his blazon: FAC! and without hope of reward, in both Vendée and Brittany, always in defense of God and the King, with arms in hand, whether as soldier or captain; associated with Charette, Cathelineau, La Rochejacquelein, Elbée, Bonchamp, and the Prince de Loudon. One of the commanders in the campaign of 1799, he took the surname of "the Intimate," and was, the same as Bauvan, a witness of the marriage *in extremis* of Alphonse Montauran to Marie de Verneuil. Three years after he reached Ireland; there he married Miss Fanny O'Brien, of a noble house of that country. The events of 1814 allowed of his return to Guérande, Loire-Inférieure, where he and his relations had great influence. As a consequence of his constant devotion to the Royalist cause, M. du Guénic received the cross of Saint-Louis, but no other reward. He was incapable of protesting, and the year following intrepidly fought in the same cause with General Travot. The last Chouan insurrection, that of 1832, was another one in which he took part; he was accompanied by his only son, Calyste, and his servitor Gasselin. Gaudebert-Calyste-Charles du Guénic retook the Guérande road; in spite of his numerous wounds he lived a long time after that, dying suddenly in 1837, aged sixty-four [The Chouans, ***B***—Béatrix, ***P***].

Guénic, BARONNE DU, wife of the preceding, Irish, *née* FANNY O'BRIEN, about 1793, of an aristocratic race. Poor, but surrounded with wealthy relatives by marriage, beautiful and distinguished, she married, in 1813, Gaudebert-Calyste-

Charles, Baron du Guénic, following him soon afterward to Guérande, where she consecrated her youth to his life. Fanny du Guénic brought Gaudebert-Calyste-Louis into the world; she behaved to him more as an elder sister than a mother; she was prejudiced against his first two mistresses, but ended by understanding Félicité des Touches, but always trembled at the sight and mention of Béatrix Rochefide; this lasted until the day of the baron's death [Béatrix, ***P***].

Guénic, GAUDEBERT-CALYSTE-LOUIS DU, born without doubt in 1815, at Guérande, Loire-Inférieure; the only son of the two foregoing ones, who both worshiped him. He was the moral and physical picture of his mother. His father would have made a gentleman of the olden times of him. Chevalier Calyste fought for the legitimate Bourbon branch in 1832. He had other aspirations which were aroused by the illustrious lady of a manor in the neighborhood, Mlle. des Touches. She would not accept him as her lover, but presented him to Mme. Arthur de Rochefide. Béatrix played a bad comedy with the heir of the house of Guénic, similar to that essayed by Antoinette de Langeais, in regard to Montriveau. He married Mlle. Sabine de Grandlieu; he took the title of baron after his father's death, and lived in the faubourg Saint-Germain,* Paris. He was visited, 1838 to 1840, by Georges de Maufrigneuse, Savinien de Portenduère, the Rhétorés, and the Lenoncourt-Chaulieus. He again encountered Mme. de Rochefide and became her lover. The Duchesse de Grandlieu broke up their adulterous love. The Abbé Brossette, Miguel d'Ajuda-Pinto, Maxime de Trailles, Rusticoli de la Palférine, Mme. Fabien du Ronceret, and Arthur de Rochefide (Béatrix's husband) seconded the efforts of the young Baron du Guénic's mother-in-law [Béatrix, ***P***].

Guénic, MADAME CALYSTE DU, *née* SABINE DE GRANDLIEU; wife of the preceding, whom she married about 1837; about the third year after she was in danger of death, at the time

* On the Rue Bourbon or de Bourbon; now the Rue de Lille.

when she was confined, as she found she had a rival, on the Rue de Chartres-du Roule,* in Béatrix de Rochefide [Béatrix, ***P***].

Guénic, ZÉPHIRINE DU, born in 1756, at Guérande; she lived nearly all her life with her younger brother, Gaudebert-Calyste-Charles, Baron du Guénic; she partook of his ideas, principles, and traditions. She dreamed of the restoration of that noble house and pushed her economy to the point of avarice. For a long time Mlle. du Guénic desired as a niece, through marriage, Mlle. Charlotte de Kergarouët [Béatrix, ***P***].

Guépin, of Provins, established in Paris. He was one of the leading dry goods merchants at the "Three Distaffs," Rue Saint-Denis; he had as head-clerk his compatriot Jérôme-Denis Rogron. In 1815 he gave up his business to his grandson and returned to Provins, where his family formed a clan. He there afterward met Jérôme-Denis Rogron [Pierrette, ***i***].

Guépin, a young soldier, a thief and deserter; a hulks companion of Farrabesche [The Country Parson, ***F***].

Guerbet, a rich farmer in the arrondissement of Ville-aux-Fayes; married in the last years of the eighteenth or the early ones of the nineteenth century. His wife was the only daughter of Mouchon junior, then the Conches letter-carrier. After his father-in-law's death he succeeded him [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Guerbet, brother of the foregoing and allied to the Gaubertins and the Gendrins. A wealthy tax-collector at Soulanges, and called by Fourchon "Guerbel *el parcepteur* of Soulanges." A fat, deaf fellow, with a butter face and a false wig, rings in his ears, and an immense neck; he was a "man of spirit" in the little town, and one of the heroes of Mme. Soudry's salon [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Guerbet, in 1823, judge of instruction at Ville-aux-Fayes. Like his father the tax-collector, and his uncle the letter-

* Since 1851 this has formed a part of the Rue de Courcelles running from the Rue Monceau to the Boulevard de Courcelles.

carrier, he lived in entire accord with Gaubertin [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Guerbet, procureur of the Châtelet of Paris under the old régime; the predecessor of Bordin, who purchased the practice from him in 1806 [A Start in Life, ***s***].

Guillaume, during a part and at the end of the nineteenth century, was first a clerk to Chevrel, a draper, Rue Saint-Denis, Paris, at the sign of the "Cat and Racket," near the Rue du Petit-Lion.* He afterward became his son-in-law and succeeded him in the business; he became wealthy, and retired under the first Empire, after having married both his daughters on the same day. He became a member of the consulting committee on the billeting of troops, then being changed in the quarter; he lived at this time on the Rue du Colombier;† he frequented the Ragons and the Birotteaus, and was, with Mme. Guillaume, among those invited to the ball at the "Queen of Roses," given December 17, 1818, on the Rue Saint-Honoré [At the Sign of the Cat and Racket, ***t***—César Birotteau, ***O***].

Guillaume, Madame, wife of the above, *née* Chevrel; cousin of Mme. Roguin. A rigid bourgeoise, who was scandalized by the marriage of her second daughter, Augustine Guillaume, who became Mme. Théodore Sommervieux [At the Sign of the Cat and Racket, ***t***].

Guillaume, Augustine. See Sommervieux, Madame Théodore de.

Guillaume, in 1823, a servant in the employ of the Marquis d'Aiglemont [A Woman of Thirty, ***S***].

Guinard, Abbé, a priest at Sancerre, 1836, at the time when Dinah de la Baudraye entertained Étienne Lousteau and Horace Bianchon [Muse of the Department, ***CC***].

* Really a part of the Rue Tiquetonne running from the Rue Saint-Denis to the Rue Montorgueil.

† A portion of the Rue Jacob, situated between the Rues Seine and Bonaparte.

Gyas, MARQUISE DE, living at Bordeaux, under the Restoration. The Marquis de Gyas, in spite of the marquise's vexation with Mme. Évangélista, was a witness to the marriage of Natalie Évangélista to Paul de Manerville [A Marriage Settlement, ***aa***].

H

Habert, ABBÉ, under the Restoration, vicar of Provins; a redoubtable, ambitious ecclesiastic; through Vinet, he brought about the marriage of his sister, Céleste Habert, with Jérôme-Denis Rogron [Pierette, ***i***].

Habert, CÉLESTE, sister of the foregoing; born about 1797; in Provins she managed a boarding-school for girls, in the latter years of the reign of Charles X. She was a regular caller on M. and Mlle. Rogron [Pierrette, ***i***].

Hadot, MADAME, who lived in 1836, at Charité, Nièvre; confounded one evening with Mme. Barthélemy-Hadot, a French romancist of the nineteenth century, who had been spoken of at Mme. de la Baudraye's house, near Sancerre [Muse of the Department, ***CC***].

Halga, CHEVALIER DU, a mariner much esteemed by Suffren and Portenduère; captain of Kergarouët's flag-ship, a lover of that admiral's wife, whom he survived. He served in the Indies and Russia; he refused to bear arms against France; retired to Paris with a meagre pension, after the times of the emigration; was well acquainted with Richelieu. He frequented, near the Madeleine, the Mesdames de Rouville, who were proteges of his late friend. The death of Louis XVIII. took Halga back to his native town of Guérande, where he became mayor and still lived in 1836. M. du Halga was an intimate friend of the Guénics and made himself ridiculous by an exaggerated solicitude for the imaginary maladies of his dog Thisbé [The Purse, ***p***—Béatrix, ***P***].

Halmer, a renamed firm whose failure, about 1830, caused the ruin and death of Louis Gaston [Letters of Two Brides, *v*].

Halpertius—also spelt: **Halphertius**—the name taken by Jacques Collin, under Louis-Philippe, who figured as a "Swedish lord crazy on music, and a philanthropist"; the protector of Luigia [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*, *EE*].

Halpersohn, Moses or Moïse, a Polish Jew and refugee, a capable physician, a communist, very eccentric, of great miserliness, a friend of Lelewel, the revolutionary. Under Louis-Philippe he attended Vanda de Mergi, Paris, who had already been given up by a number of doctors, and was the only one among them all who understood the complicated malady of Baron de Bourlac's daughter [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Hannequin, Léopold, notary, Paris. "La Revue de l'Est," which appeared as a periodical, under Louis-Philippe, gave, in a new autobiographical vein, the story of its editor-in-chief, Albert Savarus, entitled "l'Ambitieux par amour." During the Monarchy of the barricades, Maître Léopold Hannequin was Albert Savarus' faithful friend; he knew his first and last place of retreat. At that time Hannequin had a practice in Paris. He married well, became the father of a family, was deputy-mayor of one of the arrondissements, and obtained the decoration for a wound received at Saint-Merri's convent. The faubourg Saint-Germain, Saint-George's quarter, and the Marais welcomed and employed Léopold Hannequin. The Grandlieus called him in to draw up the marriage-contract of their daughter Sabine with Calyste du Guénic, 1837. Four years later Hannequin was the instrument of the old Maréchal Hulot, Rue du Montparnasse, in the disposition made concerning Mlle. Fischer and Mme. Steinbock. About 1845, on Héloïse Brisetout's recommendation, Maître Hannequin also wrote Sylvain Pons' will, on the Rue de Normandie [Albert Savaron, *f*—Béatrix, *P*—Cousin Betty, *w*—Cousin Pons, *x*].

Happe & Duncker, noted bankers at Amsterdam, great amateurs in pictures, ostentatious parvenus; in 1813 they bought Balthazar Claës' beautiful collection and paid him one thousand ducats [The Quest of the Absolute, ***D***].

Haudry, a physician in Paris during the first half of the nineteenth century. An old man, the defender of the old formulæ; had a large practice among the middle-classes; successively he attended: the César Birotteaus, the Jules Desmarets, Mme. Descoings, Poiret the younger, and Vanda de Mergi. Dr. Haudry's name was still mentioned about the end of Louis-Philippe's reign [César Birotteau, ***O***—Ferragus, ***bb***—A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***—The Seamy Side of History, ***T***—Cousin Pons, ***x***].

Haugoult, FATHER, an Oratorian and regent of the college at Vendôme, about 1811. Harsh and strict, he could not understand the budding genius of one of his pupils, Louis Lambert, and destroyed the "Treatise on the Will,"* written by that boy [Louis Lambert, ***u***].

Hauteserre, D', born in 1751; grandfather of the Marquis de Cinq-Cygne; Laurence de Cinq-Cygne's guardian; Robert and Adrien d'Hauteserre's father. A timorous gentleman, he would have treated with the Revolutionists. For his part, 1803, he saw that the adventures that members of his family were engaged in meant the jeopardizing of their heads. Malin de Gondreville, Peyrade, Corentin, Fouché, and Napoleon Bonaparte all greatly frightened M. d'Hauteserre. He buried his boys [A Historical Mystery, ***ff***—The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Hauteserre, MADAME D', born in 1763, wife of the preceding, mother of Robert and Adrien d'Hauteserre; in her whole manners she was a lady of the old régime. Under the influence of the Goujets she was very indulgent to Mlle. de Cinq-Cygne, the intrepid and fiery anti-revolutionary of the arrondissement of Arcis, during 1803 and the following

* A treatise actually written by Balzac.

years. Mme. d'Hauteserre buried her sons [A Historical Mystery, *ff*].

Hauteserre, Abbé d', brother to Laurence de Cinq-Cygne's guardian; his character was in many respects like that of his young relation; he was struck by a bullet, in 1792, when the populace of Troyes attacked the hôtel de Cinq-Cygne; this caused his death [A Historical Mystery, *ff*].

Hauteserre, Robert d', the eldest son of M. d'Hauteserre, Laurence de Cinq-Cygne's guardian. He was rough and repellent to men, in spite of an agreeable exterior; an honorable man, he followed the fortunes of his brother Adrien and his relatives and allies, the de Simeuses. Like them, he emigrated during the first Revolution, and returned with them to the borders of Arcis, about 1803. Also, like them, he was smitten by Laurence de Cinq-Cygne. Accused of having abducted Senator Malin, he was convicted and sentenced to ten years of hard labor. Robert d'Hauteserre obtained the Emperor's pardon, and was sent to a regiment of cavalry as an ensign. He died a colonel, at the attack on the Moskowa redoubt, September 7, 1812 [A Historical Mystery, *ff*].

Hauteserre, Adrien d', second son of M. d'Hauteserre, Laurence de Cinq-Cygne's guardian; he differed from his eldest brother, in being more lively and quicker of intelligence. The same sentiment of love and honor animated both. Adrien, like Robert, emigrated and returned to the same condemnation; he also received Napoleon's pardon and was admitted into the army; he replaced his brother Robert, who was killed in the attack on Moskowa, and, as a recompense for numerous serious wounds, was made a brigadier-general after the battle of Dresden, August 26—27, 1813. The doors of Cinq-Cygne castle were opened their widest to admit the mutilated Adrien; by a mutual inclination, Laurence de Cinq-Cygne and he were married. This marriage made Adrien Marquis de Cinq-Cygne. Under the Restoration, Adrien d'Hauteserre was raised to the peerage, promoted a lieutenant-

general, and received the cross of Saint-Louis. He died in 1829, mourned by his wife, his parents, and children [A Historical Mystery, *ff*].

Hautoy, Du, under the Restoration, a family of Saumur, rich enough to call upon M. and Mme. des Grassins [Eugénie Grandet, *E*].

Hautoy, Francis du, a gentleman of Angoulême, was consul at Valencia. Between 1821 and 1824 he lived in the chief place in la Charente; he frequented the Bargetons; lived in the most intimate friendship with the Senonches; he passed for being the father of Françoise de la Haye—the daughter of Mme. de Senonches. Francis du Hautoy seemed rather superior to the folk around him [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*—Lost Illusions, *N*].

Henri, a police-spy in Paris, 1840; detailed by Corentin and placed in the Thuillier and Népomucène Picot households, with the orders to look after Théodose de la Peyrade [The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Herbelot, a notary at Arcis-sur-Aube, during the election time in the spring of 1839; a frequenter of the Beauvisage, Marion, and Mollot families. He was employed by or acted for Maxime de Trailles [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Herbelot, Malvina, born in 1809; sister of the above, who had an instinctive curiosity about the legislative elections in the arrondissement of Arcis. Malvina Herbelot frequented the Beauvisages and Mollots, as did her brother, and, in spite of her thirty years, sought the society of their young heiresses [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Herbomez, of Mayence, called "Général-Hardi," a Chauffeur compromised in the Royalist movement in which Henriette Bryond took part, under the first Empire. Like the daughter of Mme. de la Chanterie, he gave his head to that army of rebellion. His execution took place in 1809 [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Herbomez, D', brother of the preceding, but, lucklier

than he, he ended by becoming a count and receiving the post of receiver-general [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Hérédia, MARIE. See Soria, Duchesse de.

Hérisson, one of attorney Desroches' clerks, 1822; he knew Godeschal, Oscar Husson, and Marest, in the office [A Start in Life, *s*].

Hermann, a Nuremburg merchant, who, in October, 1799, commanded a company formed against the French. Arrested and thrown into Andernach prison, he had as a companion in captivity Prosper Magnan, a young surgeon, a native of Beauvais, Oise. Hermann became aware of the terrible secret of an unjust detention. He afterward recounted the story before F. Taillefer, the unpunished author of a double crime which had caused the detention and death of an innocent man [The Red House, *d*].

Héron, a notary at Issoudun, early in the nineteenth century, was, in the matter of placing their affairs in order, the counsel of the Rougets, father and son [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Hérouville, MARÉCHAL D', whose ancestors were in evidence in old French history of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and the pages of which were marked with their brilliant, mysterious, and dramatic doings; the same as the Duc de Nivron. He was the last governor of Normandy; he returned after the emigration with Louis XVIII. in 1814, and died of old age in 1819 [The Hated Son, *z*—Modeste Mignon, *K*].

Hérouville, DUC D', son of the foregoing; born in 1796 at Vienna, Austria, during the emigration; the "fruit of the autumnal matrimony of the last governor of Normandy," a descendant of a Count d'Hérouville, a Norman soldier under Henri IV. and Louis XIII. He was Marquis de Saint-Sever, Duc de Nivron, Comte de Bayeux, Vicomte d'Essigny, master of the King's horse, a peer of France, chevalier of the orders of the Spur and Golden Fleece, and a grandee of Spain,

though his origin was said to have been of the most modest. The founder of his house had been a doorkeeper or verger to Robert of Normandy. The device on his blazon was: *Herus Villa*—the Chief's House. In any case his ungraceful exterior (he was a sort of hunchback) and the insufficiency of the financial resources of the Duc d'Hérouville were in glaring contrast to his high aristocratic birth. His position gave him the use of a hôtel on the Rue Saint-Thomas du Louvre,* Paris, and a frequenter of the Chaulieus. Hérouville kept Fanny Beaupré, who cost him pretty dear. In 1829 he sought the hand of the wealthy heiress of the Mignons de la Bastie, Havre. During Louis-Philippe's reign the Duc de Hérouville, then in the full tide of wealth and pride, was intimate with the Hulot family; he was known as a famous amateur in art; his residence was in the faubourg Saint-Germain, on the Rue de Varenne. Soon after he carried off Josépha Mirah from Hulot, establishing her with luxurious surroundings. Afterward he generously furnished Hulot with an establishment for himself and Olympe Bijou, Mme. Grenouville, on the Rue Saint-Maur-du-Temple [The Hated Son, ***z***—The Collection of Antiquities, ***aa***—Modeste Mignon, ***K***—Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Hérouville, Mademoiselle d', aunt of the foregoing; she dreamed of a rich marriage for that abortion, a kind of bad reproduction of the Hérouvilles of centuries past. She desired Marie-Modeste Mignon de la Bastie for him; but her aristocratic pride had once repulsed the demoiselles Mongenod and Augusta de Nucingen [Modeste Mignon, ***K***].

Hérouville, Hélène d', niece and sister of the two foregoing; she accompanied them to Havre in 1829; after this she entertained friendly relations with the Mignons [Modeste Mignon, ***K***].

Herrera, Carlos, an unacknowledged son of the Duc d'Ossuna, a canon in Toledo cathedral; he was charged by

* This street, which has been out of existence for a long time, now forms a part of the Place du Carrousel.

King Ferdinand VII. with a political mission to France. He was drawn into an ambuscade and killed by Jacques Collin, who despoiled him and took his place as an envoy, about 1830 [Lost Illusions, *N*—The Harlot's Progress, *Y*—Vautrin's Last Avatar, *z*].

Hiclar, a musician at Paris, 1845; he was received by Dubourdieu, the symbolic painter and the creator of a picture of "Harmony"; he was given instructions to compose a symphony suitable to be played before that composition [The Unconscious Mummers, *u*].

Hiley, called the laborer, a Chauffeur, and the most cunning of his accomplices in the second movement of the Royalists of the Orne, in which Henriette Bryond took part under the first Empire. He joined the army of the rebellion at the cost of his head. He was executed in 1809 [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Hippolyte, a young officer and aide-de-camp to General Éblé during the Russian campaign; a friend of Philippe de Sucy's. Killed in an attack on the Russian forces, November 28, 1812, near Studzianka [Farewell, *e*].

Hochon, born at Issoudun about 1738; was receiver of taxes at Selles, Berry. Hochon married substitute Lousteau's sister, Mlle. Maximilienne; by her he had three children; one daughter became Mme. Borniche. M. Hochon's marriage and the political changes of that time caused his return to his native town, where people called his family *les cinq cochons**—the five pigs. This jest had a long life, for M. Hochon, in spite of his proverbial avarice, adopted François Hochon, Baruch and Adolphine Borniche. M. Hochon died at a good age; he still lived at the end of the Restoration, and gave good advice to the Bridaus about reclaiming the Rouget succession [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Hochon, MADAME, *née* MAXIMILIENNE LOUSTEAU, wife of the foregoing, about 1750; sister of the substitute Lousteau at

* A pun on the pronunciation of *les cinq* (*H*)*ochons*.

Issoudun; she was also godmother of Mme. Bridau, *née* Rouget. She for many years took refuge in a gentle and resigned spirit; she was effaced as mother of the family and lived the life of a second Félix Grandet's wife [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Hochon, the eldest son of M. and Mme. Hochon; he buried both his brother and sister; he married when very young a rich woman by whom he had one son. He was killed in 1813 at the battle of Hanau [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Hochon, FRANÇOIS, son of the foregoing; born in 1798. He was orphaned at sixteen years of age, and was adopted by his paternal grandparents, living with them in the town of Issoudun; his cousins, the young Borniches, also lived there. François Hochon was a secret visitor of his ally, Maxence Gilet, and figured as a member of the Knights of Idlesse until the time came when this was found out by his grandfather. His grandfather banished the young man, treating him with much severity, and sent him to Poitiers, where he allowed him an annual income of six hundred francs [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Honorine. See Bauvan, Comtesse Octave de.

Hopwood, LADY JULIA, an Englishwoman, who made a journey in 1818–19 to Spain; she had a maid under the name of Caroline, who was none other than Antoinette de Langeais, a fugitive from Paris, whence she fled on account of Montriveau [The Duchess of Langeais, ***bb***].

Horeau, JACQUES, called "the Stuart"; had been lieutenant of the 69th demi-brigade. He became affiliated with Tinténiac, and was known to have participated in the Quiberon expedition; he was a Chauffeur; he was compromised in the time of the first Empire in the Royalist movement of the Orne, by which Henriette Bryond lost her life. Jacques Horeau had to submit to the same destiny. He was beheaded in 1809 [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

Hortense was, under Louis-Philippe, one of Lord Dudley's numerous mistresses. Mlle. Hortense lived on the Rue Trouchet, at the time when Cérizet, through Antonia Chocardelle, so effectually mystified Maxime de Trailles [A Man of Business, *l*—The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Hostal, Maurice de l', born in 1802; the living picture of Byron; the nephew and like the adopted son of Abbé Loraux. On the Rue Payenne, Marais, he was first the secretary and afterward the confidant of Octave de Bauvan. He knew Honorine de Bauvan, Rue Saint-Maur-Popincourt; he was not smitten by his benefactor's choice for him; he became a diplomat and left France. The Italian Onorina Pedrotti became his wife; by her he had two children. About 1836, while consul at Genoa, he met with Octave de Bauvan, who died a widower, leaving his son in his, Hostal's, care. M. de l'Hostal received Claud Vignon, Léon de Lora, and Félicité des Touches, and in their presence told of the conjugal vicissitudes of the Bauvans [Honorine, *k*].

Hostal, Madame Maurice de l', *née* Onorina Pedrotti, wife of the preceding. A beautiful and exceptionally wealthy Genoese.* She was rather jealous of the consul; she possibly heard the story told to the artists Vignon, Lora, and Félicité des Touches [Honorine, *k*].

Huet, Jacques, in 1787, was clerk to Maître Bordin, Paris. He without doubt had Malin de Gondreville, Grévin, etc., as colleagues [A Start in Life, *s*].

Hulot, born in 1766, served under the first Republic and the Empire. He took an active part in the wars and tragedies of the times. Hulot commanded the 72d demi-brigade, in the Chouan insurrection of 1799. He fought Montauran. He remained a democrat under the Empire, but Bonaparte rewarded his zeal as a soldier. Hulot became colonel of the grenadiers of the Guard, Comte de Forzheim, and obtained

* Ordinarily the daughters of families in Genoa are disinherited, much to their prejudice.

the maréchalat. He retired to a magnificent mansion situated on the Rue du Montparnasse ;* there he passed his last years very simply. He was the friend of Cottin de Wissembourg, who was afflicted with deafness, and was surrounded with the family of his brother, which was much disturbed, 1849. Hulot had a superb funeral [The Chouans, ***B***—Muse of the Department, ***CC***—Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Hulot d'Ervy, Baron Hector, born about 1775, brother of the preceding; he was happily called Hulot d'Ervy, in order to distinguish him from the maréchal, his eldest brother. Hulot d'Ervy became a commissary of provender under the Republic; he was created baron under the Empire. During one or another of these periods he married Adeline Fischer, by whom he had two children. In each successive government he was favored—he became steward-general, chief of division in the War Office, councilor of State, and a grand officer of the Legion of Honor. His life of private debauchery dated from this time, and he was installed at many different addresses: the Rues de l'Université, Plumet, Vaneau, du Dauphin, Saint-Maur-du-Temple, la Pépinière, la Bienfaisance (Passage du Soleil†), and Louis-le-Grand, Paris. Each of his successive mistresses—Jenny Cadine, Josépha Mirah, Valérie Marneffe, Olympe Bijou-Grenouville, Élodie Chardin, Atala Judici, and Agathe Piquetard—caused him to fall lower in the social scale, and hastened his dishonor. For some time he lay hidden under the names of Thoul, Thoree, and Vyder; all anagrams of Hulot, Hector, and d'Ervy. The usurious per-

* Probably No. 23, not far from the house where Sainte-Beuve died.

† The Passage du Soleil has become the Galerie de Cherbourg.

Note.—The Hulots d'Ervy who figure in the Comédie Humaine are not in any way connected with the Hulot family who to-day represent the name which has been made illustrious by three generations of Hulots, under the first Empire, the Restoration, and the government of July; they are to be distinguished, in fact, by the name d'Ervy, borrowed from the place of their origin.

secutions of Samanon nor the influence of his family were able to correct Hulot d'Ervy, who, after the death of his wife, soon remarried, on February 1, 1846, with Agathe Piquetard, his kitchen-girl [Cousin Betty, *w*].

Hulot d'Ervy, Baronne Hector, wife of the preceding, *née* Adeline Fischer, in a village of the Vosges, about 1790; she was remarkable for her beauty, and became married by reciprocal inclination, in spite of her lowly birth; for a long time they lived happily together; she was loved, petted, and worshiped by her husband and venerated by her brother-in-law. It was perhaps at the end of the Empire that Hector Hulot's infidelities brought unhappiness upon her. She bore him two children: Victorin and Hortense. Only for her maternal uneasiness the baronne would have pardoned the successive wrong-doings of her husband. The honor of the name and the marriage of Mlle. Hulot kept her attention. She vainly offered herself to Céleste Crevel, whom she had once repulsed, and submitted to the insults of that parvenu; she implored Josépha Mirah to detach him from Atala Judici, all for the advantage of her family. The last years of her life she passed in charitable work. Victorin's intervention, the death of Comte de Forzheim, Lisbeth Fischer, and M. and Mme. Crevel seemed to give her a sense of security for the future, but she surprised Hector and Agathe Piquetard loving each other, and this completely broke down Mme. Hulot d'Ervy, who for a long time had been afflicted with a nervous trembling. She died in the neighborhood of fifty-six years [Cousin Betty, *w*].

Hulot, Victorin, the eldest of the two children of the preceding. He married Mlle. Célestine Crevel, and had two children by this union. He became, under Louis-Philippe, one of the first barristers in Paris. Was a deputy, advocated the continuance of the war, was consulting barrister to the prefecture of police, and counsel of the civil list. Victorin Hulot made eighteen thousand francs of income. He had a seat in

the Palais-Bourbon when the discussion of Dorlange-Sallenauve's election was brought up. He was able, through his connections with the police, to deliver his family from the claws of Mme. Valérie Crevel. From 1834 he was the owner of a house on the Rue Louis-le-Grand; seven or eight years later Victorin there received nearly all the Hulots and their married relations; but he would not recognize his father's second marriage [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***—Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Hulot, MADAME VICTORIN, wife of the foregoing, born CÉLESTINE CREVEL; her marriage was the result of a meeting between her father and father-in-law, two libertines. She took part in the discussions of the two families, and replaced Lisbeth Fischer by caring for the household on the Rue Louis-le-Grand, and without doubt saw the death of the second Mme. Célestin Crevel, who died about the same time as the former perfumer [Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Hulot, HORTENSE. See Steinbock, Comtesse Wenceslas.

Hulot d'Ervy, BARONNE HECTOR, *née* AGATHE PIQUETARD, of Isigny, where she became the second wife of Baron Hector Hulot d'Ervy. On her first entrance into Paris she became a kitchen-maid in the Hulots' household, about December, 1845; she was married to her old master, then a widower, February 1, 1846 [Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Humann, the celebrated Parisian tailor, who, in 1836 and following years, at the suggestion of the students Rabourdin and Juste, clothed "a man of politics," Z. Marcas, who was without resources [Z. Marcas, ***m***].

Huré, a native of Mortagne, was, at the beginning of the Restoration, in the office of the Parisian Maître Derville, the attorney, Rue Vivienne, when he saw Hyacinthe-Chabert [Colonel Chabert, ***i***].

Husson, MADAME. See Clapart, Madame.

Husson, OSCAR, born about 1804, son of the foregoing and M. Husson, army contractor; he led a life full of hard

knocks, explained by his origin and his childishness. The fall of Napoleon determined the ruin of the Hussons; Mme. Husson had been a woman of the bedchamber to Madame Mère (Lœtitia Bonaparte). Oscar and his mother, now married to M. Clapart, lived in a modest place on the Rue de la Cerisaie, Paris. By the blunders of the vain, spoiled child while on his way to the Comte de Sérizy's castle, not far from l'Isle-Adam, he received a severe admonition from his quasi-godfather, M. Moreau. Obtaining his license, Oscar Husson became a clerk to Maître Desroches and fashioned himself after Godeschal. During this time Husson came across two young men, the Marests, cousins. Already one of them had drawn him into a foolish escapade, but this time their friendship resulted in a more serious affair, on the Rue Vendôme,* at Florentine Cabirolle's place, who was under the protection of and kept by the wealthy Cardot. Husson through this abandoned clerical work and took to a military life. He was in the regiment of cavalry commanded by the Duc de Maufrigneuse and Vicomte de Sérizy. The intervention of the dauphine and Abbé Gaudron procured him advancement and the decoration. We successively see Oscar as aide-de-camp to La Fayette, captain, officer of the Legion of Honor, and a lieutenant-colonel. One brilliant act is illustrated that took place in Algerian territory during the Macta affair: Husson lost his left arm in vainly striving to save Vicomte de Sérizy. On his retirement he obtained the position as collector at Beaumont-sur-Oise. He there married, 1838, Georgette Pierrotin [A Start in Life, *s*].

Husson, Madame Oscar, wife of the preceding; *née* Georgette Pierrotin; daughter of the owner of the Oise diligence [A Start in Life, *s*].

Hyacinthe, the only real name of Colonel Chabert.

Hyacinthe, Monseigneur. See H. Troubert, Abbé.

Hyde de Neuville, Jean-Guillaume, Baron—1776-

* Now the Rue Béranger.

1857 (?)—who was in the Martignac ministry, in 1828, was, in 1797, one of the most active agents for the Bourbon princes. He took part in the civil war of the West in 1799 and had a conference with the First Consul, Napoleon Bonaparte, on the question of the reëstablishing of Louis XVIII. [The Chouans, ***B***].

I

Idamore, the *nom de guerre* of Chardin junior, who became a claquer in a theatre on the Boulevard du Temple, Paris [Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Isemburg, Maréchal, Duc d', was probably of the Imperial nobility; in November, 1809, he lost at play, at a grand fête given in Paris by Senator Malin de Gondreville, at the same affair that the Duchesse de Lansac effected the reconciliation of a young household [The Peace of the House, ***j***].

J

Jacmin, Philoxème, of Honfleur, perhaps cousin of Jean Butscha; chambermaid to Éléonore de Chaulieu; she loved Germain Bonnet, Melchior de Canalis' valet [Modeste Mignon, ***K***].

Jacomety, head warden of the Conciergerie, Paris, May, 1830, during the incarceration therein of L. C. Rubempré [Vautrin's Last Avatar, ***z***].

Jacquelin, born in Normandy, about 1776, was in 1816 in the service of Mlle. Cormon, an old maid at Alençon. He married at the time when she wedded M. du Bousquier. After this double event Jacquelin remained for some time in the service of the niece of Abbé de Sponde [The Old Maid, ***aa***].

Jacques, for a long time valet to Claire de Beauséant, at

Bayeux. Essentially "aristocratic, intelligent, and discreet," he understood his mistress' sufferings [Father Goriot, *G*—A Forsaken Woman, *h*].

Jacquet, CLAUDE-JOSEPH, an honest bourgeois, under the Restoration; married and the father of a family; afflicted with certain manias. Jacquet filled the functions of deputy mayor in one of the arrondissements, Paris, and added to that the post of keeper of the records to the minister of Foreign Affairs. He often called upon his friend Jules Desmarets. About 1820 he deciphered a mysterious and complicated letter from Gatien Bourignard. When Clémence Desmarets died, M. Jacquet supported the stockbroker at Saint-Roch's church and in Père-Lachaise cemetery [Ferragus, *bb*].

Jacquinaut, in 1822, a petty clerk in the office of Maître Derville, the attorney [A Start in Life, *s*].

Jacquinot would have been, under Louis-Philippe, a notary of Paris after Maître Cardot [The Middle Classes, *ee*]; but, as the son-in-law and successor of Cardot was Berthier, it seemed improper.

Jacquotte at one time served a curé, afterward she entered Doctor Benassis' service and managed his household with a characteristic but despotic care [The Country Doctor, *C*].

Jamouillot, MADAME, seconded Mme. Fontaine in the divinations of that famous fortune-teller [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*, *EE*].

Jan,* a painter who worked "for fame." About 1838, at Paris, on the Rue du Dauphin, he covered the floors and decorated the bedroom door of the "little house" of which Crevel was the owner, and which was the scene of the double adultery of Valérie Marneffe and Baron Hulot [Cousin Betty, *w*].

Janssen, shoemaker to the opera, in 1823; he furnished

* Perhaps this was the decorative painter Laurent-Jan, the creator of "Misanthropie sans repentir," and Balzac's friend, to whom he dedicated the drama of "Vautrin."

Éléonore and Louise de Chaulieu with shoes [Letters of Two Brides, ***v***].

Janvier, a priest in a village of the Isère in 1829, "a very Fenelon reduced to the proportions of a curé"; he knew, understood, and assisted Benassis [The Country Doctor, ***C***].

Japhet, Baron, a celebrated chemist; he submitted the magic skin to phtorique (chloride of nitrogen) acid and the action of the Voltaic pile, together with the chlorate of azote, for Raphaël de Valentin. To his great astonishment the scientist was unable to effect any change in the tissue [The Wild Ass' Skin, ***A***].

Jean, a servant of the Piombos, Paris; he was sent, in the summer of 1815, to meet their daughter at her study [The Vendetta, ***i***].

Jean, coachman and confidential man to M. de Merret, Vendôme, in 1816 [The Great Bretêche, ***l***—Another Study of Woman, ***l***].

Jean, at Paris and under the Empire, a footman of the Marquise de Listomère [The Lily of the Valley, ***L***].

Jean, a working terrace-builder—perhaps something of a gardener, too. About November, 1819, he worked for Félix Grandet in the meadows on the banks of the Loire; he cut down a number of poplars and planted others [Eugénie Grandet, ***E***].

Jean, one of the Duc de Grandlieu's servants, May, 1830 [The Harlot's Progress, ***Y***].

Jean, one of the guards in Père-Lachaise cemetery, 1820–21; he led Jules Desmarets and C. J. Jacquet the way to the grave of Clémence Bourignard* in which she had been recently buried [Ferragus, ***bb***].

Jean, at Paris, 1843, a servant of Josépha Mirah when she received Adeline Hulot [Cousin Betty, ***w***].

* In 1868, at Paris, MM. Ferdinand Dugue and Peaucellier presented a drama at the Gaîté in which Clémence Bourignard-Desmarets was one of the principal characters.

Jean, a servant of Camusot de Marville, Paris, about the time when Madeleine Vinet persecuted Sylvain Pons [Cousin Pons, ***x***].

Jean, a coachman to the minister of Finance, 1824, at the time when Athanase Flamet de la Billardière, the chief of a division, died [Les Employés, ***cc***].

Jean, a lay brother in an abbey about 1791, at the time when he was given asylum by Niseron, curé of Blangy; after he left he went to Grégoire Rigou; he afterward became his factotum [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Jean, a gardener of Nucingen's, Paris, about the end of the Restoration [The Harlot's Progress, ***Y***].

Jeannette, in 1823, a young, pretty, and piquant servant-mistress of the mayor of Soulanges, Soudry [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Jeannette, born in 1758; the Ragons' cook, in Paris, Rue du Petit-Lion-Saint-Sulpice;* she particularly distinguished herself at the Sunday receptions [César Birotteau, ***O***].

Jeanrenaud, MADAME, a protestant, widow of the "head man on the salt barges," by whom she had one son. She was a stout, good woman, ugly, and common; she recovered, under the Restoration, a fortune that had been ravished from her ancestors by the Catholic d'Espards, and restored by their descendant in spite of a commission in lunacy intended to avert it. Mme. Jeanrenaud lived successively at Villeparisis and Paris; in the latter place at No. 8 Rue de la Vrillière, and afterward on the Rue Verte† [The Commission in Lunacy, ***c***].

Jeanrenaud, son of the foregoing; born about 1792. He served as an officer in the French Imperial Guard, and, by favor of Espard-Nègripelisse, became in 1828 captain of a squad of the first regiment of cuirassiers in the Royal Guard. Charles X. created him baron. Jeanrenaud married a niece of Mongenod's. His handsome villa on Lake Geneva was

* Part of the Rue Saint-Sulpice, and situated between the Rues Cordé and Seine.

† Now called the Rue de Penthièvre.

mentioned in "l'Ambitieux par amour," by Albert Savarus, who published it in the reign of Louis-Philippe [The Commission in Lunacy, *c*—Albert Savaron, *f*].

Jenny was, under the Restoration, chambermaid and confidential servant of Aquilina of the Guard; afterward, but for a very short time, she was Castanier's mistress [Melmoth Reconciled, *d*].

Jérémie, a servant in the employ of Marie de Verneuil at Fougères 1799 [The Chouans, *B*].

Jérôme, Father, the keeper of a second-hand book-stall on Notre-Dame bridge, Paris, 1821, at the time of the noviciate of Chardon de Rubempré [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*].

Jérôme, successively valet of Galard and of Albert Savarus, at Besançon. He perhaps served the barrister faithfully, at Paris, because he was courting Mariette, a servant at the Wattevilles, or at least her dowry [Albert Savaron, *f*].

Johnson, Samuel, under the Restoration, at Paris, was the disguise under which the police-spy Peyrade played the "nabob," when he kept Mme. Théodore Gaillard and had Contenson as his mulatto servant, in the service of Nucingen and against Jacques Collin [The Harlot's Progress, *Y, Z*].

Jolivard, an employé in the recorder's office, Rue de Normandie, Paris, about the close of Louis-Philippe's reign [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Jonathas, Raphaël de Valentin's foster-father and valet of Valentin's father; he was later the young man's steward, who became a multi-millionaire; he served him faithfully and survived him [The Wild Ass' Skin, *A*].

Jordy, De, in succession captain of the Royal Swedish regiment and professor in the military École. He had a delicate heart and distinguished mind; the type of a gentleman, poor but resigned. His soul ought to have been the hearth of secret griefs. Certain indications seemed to imply that he had had children whom he worshiped and lost. M. de Jordy,

retired, lived modestly at Nemours. He was the equal in character and intelligence of Denis Minoret, with whom he became an intimate friend, and he gave a like affection to the doctor's ward, Mme. Savinien de Portenduère, whom he instructed; he also left her an income of four thousand francs when he died, in 1823 [Ursule Mirouët, ***H***].

Joseph, with Charles and François, were a part of the personal domestics at the Aigues, about 1823 [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Joseph, about 1831, at Paris, in the service of Pauline Gaudin; he became rich [The Wild Ass' Skin, ***A***].

Joseph, about the middle of the Restoration, an old valet of the Comte de Fontaine's [The Sceaux Ball, ***u***].

Joseph, the faithful servant of Eugène de Rastignac, under the Restoration, at Paris. In 1828 he took a letter written by his master to the Marquise de Listomère that was intended for Mme. de Nucingen; this error of Joseph's caused the marquise much vexation [The Wild Ass' Skin, ***A***—A Study of Woman, ***a***].

Joseph, at Paris, on the Chaussée-d'Antin, in the service of Ferdinand du Tillet; he proudly received César Birotteau [César Birotteau, ***O***].

Joseph, the name of an honest bricklayer, Rue Saint-Lazare, Paris, about the end of Louis-Philippe's reign. Of Italian origin, married, father of a family; he was saved from bankruptcy by Adeline Hulot, who acted on behalf of Mme. de la Chanterie; Joseph was an acquaintance of the public-writer Vyder, to whom Mme. Hulot came and who found in him her husband, Hector Hulot d'Ervy [Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Josépha. See Mirah, Josépha.

Joséphin, an old valet of Victurnien d'Esgrignon: "A sort of Maître Chesnel in livery" [The Collection of Antiquities, ***aa***].

Joséphine, chambermaid to Mme. Jules Desmarets, Paris, 1820, Rue Ménars [Ferragus, ***bb***].

Joséphine, a servant at the Thuilliers, Paris, 1840 [The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Josette, a cook in the household of Balthazar Claës, Douai; very much attached to Mesdames Joséphine, Marguerite, and Félicité Claës. She died about the end of the Restoration [The Quest of the Absolute, ***D***].

Josette, old housekeeper of Maître Mathias, Bordeaux, under the Restoration; she accompanied her master when he went to see the embarkation of Paul de Manerville [A Marriage Settlement, ***aa***].

Josette, 1816, and without doubt anterior to that year, chambermaid to Victoire-Rose Cormon, Alençon. She married Jacquelin when their mistress became Mme. du Bousquier [The Old Maid, ***aa***].

Josette, chambermaid to Diane de Maufrigneuse, May, 1830 [Vautrin's Last Avatar, ***z***].

Judici, Atala; born about 1829, of Lombardian origin; she had a paternal grandfather, a rich Parisian bricklayer, under the first Empire; M. Joseph's employer died in 1819. Mlle. Judici never came near that fortune; it was dissipated by her father during the course of the year 1844; she was delivered, she said, by her mother to Hector Hulot for fifteen thousand francs. Then she left her family, who lived on the Rue de Charonne, and lived in marital relations with her purchaser and keeper, who became a public-writer on the Passage du Soliel—now the Galerie de Cherbourg. The pretty Atala was compelled to leave Hulot when Adeline found him. Mme. Hulot promised her a dowry to enable her to marry Joseph's eldest son. At Paris Mlle. Judici was sometimes called **Judix,** a French corruption of the Italian name [Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Judith. See Genestas, Madame.

Julia, chambermaid to the celebrated operatic singer, Clarina Tinti, 1820, Venice [Massimilla Doni, ***ff***].

Julien, one of the "guards" in the Conciergerie, 1830,

at the time of the criminal *instruction* of the Herrera-Rubempré case [Vautrin's Last Avatar, ***z***].

Julien was, in 1818–19, valet to Antoinette de Langeais [The Duchess of Langeais, ***bb***].

Julien, probably a Champenois, was while still young, in 1839, at Arcis-sur-Aube, in the service of the sub-prefect, Antonin Goulard. Through Anicette he learned the secret intrigues of the Legitimists at the château of Cinq-Cygne, and revealed them to the Beauvisage and Mollot families. At that time Georges de Maufrigneuse, Daniel d'Arthez, Laurence de Cinq-Cygne, Diane de Cadignan, and Berthe de Maufrigneuse were residing near that town [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Juliette, an old cook of Justin and Olympe Michaud, 1823, near the Aigues [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Julliard was, at Paris, about 1806, head of the "Julliard firm," Rue Saint-Denis, at the "Silkworm." He there sold haberdashery and employed Sylvie Rogron as "second." Twenty years later he returned to his native Provins, whither he retired; he was married, and the father of a family which, grouped with the Guépins and Guenées, formed three great races [Pierrette, ***i***].

Julliard, the eldest son of the preceding, married to the only daughter of a rich farmer of Provins, platonically smitten by Mélanie Tiphaine, the handsomest woman in the "official colony," during the Restoration. Julliard was in both trade and literature. He owned a diligence route and a newspaper, "la Ruche," in which he flattered Mme. Tiphaine [Pierrette, ***i***].

Jussieu, JULIEN, a young master of the requisition in the great draft of troops in 1793. He was sent with a billet of domicile to the house of Mme. de Dey, at Carentan; he was the innocent cause of the sudden death of that woman, who was that same day anxiously awaiting the return of her son, a Royalist tracked by the Republic [The Conscript, ***b***].

Juste, born in 1811, a medical student at Paris, and, his studies completed, a practicing physician in Asia. In 1836 he lived on the Rue Corneille, Paris, where, with Charles Rabourdin, he assisted Zéphirin Marcas in his poverty [Z. Marcas, ***m***].

Justin, Vidame de Pamier's old and cunning valet; in 1820 he was secretly slain by order of Bourignard, for having discovered the real name of Mme. Jules Desmarets' father [Ferragus, ***bb***].

Justine was, at Paris, chambermaid to the Comtesse Fœdora, when her mistress received M. de Valentin [The Wild Ass' Skin, ***A***].

K

Katt, a Fleming, Lydie de la Peyrade's nurse; she hardly ever left her side. She served her in Paris on the Rue des Moineaux,* about 1829. In the year 1840 she still looked after her, now become crazy, on the Rue Honoré-Chevalier [The Harlot's Progress, ***Y***, ***Z***—The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Keller, François, was one of the greatest and richest bankers in Paris, during a period of years extending possibly from 1809 to 1839. He was one of those who figured in November, 1809, under the Empire, in the great fête given by Malin de Gondreville; he there met Isemberg, Montcornet, and Mesdames de Lansac and Vaudemont; it was a social intermingling of the old aristocracy and illustrious imperialists. Indeed at this time François Keller formed a part of Malin de Gondreville's family, for he had married one of the daughters. This marriage made him the brother-in-law of the Maréchale de Carigliano, and at the same time assured his election as a deputy, which he became in 1816, and so

* The construction of the Avenue de l'Opera caused the demolition of this street.

remained until 1836. The electors of Arcis-sur-Aube arrondissement kept him in his seat during that long period. François Keller had, by his marriage with Mlle. de Gondreville, one son, Charles, who was slain in the spring of 1839. As a deputy François Keller became one of the most noted orators of the Left Centre. He shone in the Opposition, from 1819 to 1825. He cunningly cloaked himself in philanthropy. Politics never lured him away from financial affairs. On the Rue du Houssay,* about 1819, while Decazes awaited François Keller, seconded by his brother and partner Adolphe Keller, he refused to aid the unfortunate perfumer, César Birotteau. Between the years 1821 and 1823 the banker Guillaume Grandet's creditors unanimously designated this firm—together with M. des Grassins—as the liquidators of that failure. The private life of Keller was far from irreproachable, although he affected puritanism. In 1825 we become aware of an illegitimate and costly liaison with Flavie Colleville. Rallying to the new monarchy of 1830–36, François Keller saw his zeal rewarded about 1839, when he entered the peerage and was made a count [The Peace of the House, *j*—César Birotteau, *O*—Eugénie Grandet, *E*—Les Employés, *cc*—The Deputy for Arcis, *DD, EE*].

Keller, Madame François, wife of the preceding, daughter of Malin de Gondreville; mother of Charles Keller, who died in 1839. She inspired, under the Restoration, a deep passion in the son of the Duchesse de Marigny [The Peace of the House, *j*—The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*—The Duchess of Langeais, *bb*].

Keller, Charles, born in 1809, son of the two precedents, grandson of the Comte de Gondreville, nephew of the Maréchale de Carigliano; in 1839 his life, which opened so auspiciously, was suddenly cut short. As the major of a squad, when by the side of the prince royal (Ferdinand d'Orleans), he took

* Really a portion of the Rue Taitbout between the Rues Provence and Victoire.

part in the Kabylie; he intrepidly pursued Abd-el-Kader and met his death at the hands of the enemy. He was a viscount by the recent ennobling of his father, and was assured of the favor of the heir-presumptive to the throne. At the time when death surprised him he had been nominated for a seat in the lower chamber, for the electors of Arcis-sur-Aube intended him to represent them [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Keller, ADOLPHE, the brother—probably younger—of François his partner; a very fine man, well-trained in business habits, "a real lynx." On account of the close business relations existing between Nucingen and F. du Tillet, he, in 1819, refused his aid to César Birotteau, who had implored assistance [The Middle Classes, ***ee***—Pierrette, ***i***—César Birotteau, ***O***].

Kergarouët, COMTE DE, born in the middle of the eighteenth century; of Breton nobility; he entered the navy and was for a long time at sea in command of la Belle-Poule, ending as vice-admiral. He possessed a great fortune and by his charities redeemed the "black" gallantries of the years of his youth, from 1771 on. At Paris, near the Madeleine, about the beginning of the nineteenth century, he very delicately assisted the Baronne Leseigneur de Rouville. Shortly after this, a widower of long date and retired, he was a frequenter of his relatives who resided near Sceaux—the Fontaines and the Planats de Baudry. Kergarouët, when seventy-one years old, married his niece, one of Fontaine's daughters. He died before her. M. de Kergarouët was also a relative of the Portenduères, and did not forget it [The Purse, ***p***—The Sceaux Ball, ***u***—Ursule Mirouët, ***H***].

Kergarouët, COMTESSE DE. See Vandenesse, Marquise Charles de.

Kergarouët, VICOMTE DE, nephew of the count; the husband of a Pen-Hoël, by whom he had four daughters. He lived at Nantes, in 1836 [Béatrix, ***P***].

Kergarouët, VICOMTESSE DE, wife of the foregoing, *née*

Pen-Hoël, in 1789; younger sister of Jacqueline; mother of four daughters; a pretentious woman reckoned up by Mesdames Félicité des Touches and Arthur de Rochefide. She lived at Nantes, 1836 [Béatrix, ***P***].

Kergarouët, Charlotte de, born in 1821, one of the daughters of the two foregoing; grand-niece of the Comte de Kergarouët; the favorite of the four nieces of the wealthy Jacqueline de Pen-Hoël; of a fine character, but petty and provincial; in 1836 she was smitten with Calyste de Guénic, but she did not marry him [Béatrix, ***P***].

Kolb, an Alsacian, was the "all-round" man at the Didots, Paris; he had served in the cuirassiers. Under the Restoration he became the "bear" or pressman for David Séchard, the printer, at Angoulême, to whom he was always devoted; he married Séchard's servant Marion [Lost Illusions, ***N***].

Kolb, Marion, wife of the foregoing, whom she first met and came to know at David Séchard's. At first she was in the service of Jérôme-Nicolas Séchard, the former printer at Angoulême. Marion Kolb, like her husband, had a full and simple devotion for David [Lost Illusions, ***N***].

Kouski, a Pole, a lancer in the French Imperial Guard; he led a very wretched life for the two years, 1815–16, but knew better days in 1817. He then lived at Issoudun, where he served the wealthy Jean-Jacques Rouget as a house-servant; he was of service to Major Maxence Gilet, who became Kouski's idol [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Kropoli, Zéna, of Montenegro; in 1809 she was seduced by the French artilleryman, August Niseron, by whom she had a daughter, Geneviève [The Peasantry, ***R***].

L

La Bastie, M., Madame, and Mademoiselle de. See the Mignons.

La Bastie la Brière, ERNEST DE, born of a good family of Toulouse in 1802; the living picture of Louis XIII.; from 1824 to 1829 the private secretary to the minister of Finance. By the advice of Mme. d'Espard, and to serve Éléonore de Chaulieu, he became secretary to Melchior de Canalis, and, at the same time, a referendary in the court of accounts. A chevalier of the Legion of Honor. In 1829, on behalf of Canalis, he conducted an amorous epistolary romance, the heroine of which was Marie-Modeste Mignon, of l'Havre, and played with great effect his part in a reciprocal passion which should result in wedded bliss. They were married, and he was rich and became the Vicomte de la Bastie la Brière; this event occurred in February, 1830. Canalis and the minister of 1824 were the witnesses of Ernest de la Brière's marriage; he merited a full measure of happiness [Les Employés, ***cc***—Modeste Mignon, ***K***].

La Bastie la Brière, MADAME ERNEST DE, wife of the foregoing, *née* MARIE-MODESTE MIGNON, about 1809, youngest daughter of Charles and Bettina (*née* Wallenrod) de la Bastie. In 1829, at l'Havre, where she lived with her family, and through the love literature that Bettina Bretano d'Arnim learned from Gœthe, she fell in love with Canalis; she frequently, though secretly, wrote the poet, who, for his part, responded by and through Ernest de la Brière; he knew nothing of the correspondence between his secretary and the young girl, or of the reciprocal inclination for each other, which ended in their marriage. Modeste Mignon's witnesses were the Duc d'Hérouville and Doctor Desplein. She became one of the most envied Parisians [Modeste Mignon, ***K***—The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***—Cousin Betty, ***w***]. NOTE: La Bastie is sometimes written La Bâtie.

La Baudraye,* JEAN-ATHANASE-POLYDORE MILAUD DE, Berrichon, born in 1780, descended from the simple Milauds

* The device on the blazon of La Baudraye was: *Deo patet sic fides et hominibus.*

and ennobled. M. de la Baudraye's father was a financier of gallant spirit; his mother was a Castéran la Tour. He had a freckled face and a sickly constitution, the heritage of his father's vicious life. After the death of his father he found that he was bequeathed a large quantity of acceptances, signed by some of the best names of the emigrant aristocracy. Polydore de la Baudraye was very avaricious, and he busied himself in recovering some of this money, under the Restoration. He made frequent journeys to Paris; at the hôtel de Saxe,* Rue Saint-Honoré, he negotiated with Clément Chardin des Lupeaulx; from him he obtained in succession the following positions, two of which he sold at a good price: referendary under the seals, baron, officer of the Legion of Honor, and master of requests. He was also given the post of tax-collector of Sancerre; this he sold to Gravier. M. de la Baudraye did not leave Sancerre. About 1823 he married Mlle. Dinah Piédefer; he became a large landed proprietor, and acquired the domain of Anzy; this came to him by a compact he made with his wife—having threatened her that he would take away from her an adulterous child—by which he secured her signature, making him the possessor of the property left by Silas Piédefer, who had gone to America poor and returned wealthy, 1836–42. He owned a superb mansion on the Rue de l'Arcade, Paris. He reconquered his wife, who had deserted him, and installed her therein. He was promoted count, commander of the Legion of Honor, and a peer of France. Frédéric de Nucingen received him in Paris, when the death of Ferdinand d'Orléans, in the summer of 1842, necessitated the presence of M. de la Baudraye at the Luxembourg [Muse of the Department, ***CC***].

La Baudraye, MADAME POLYDORE MILAUD DE, wife of the foregoing, *née* DINAH PIÉDEFER in 1807 or 1808; daughter

* It was not at the hôtel de Saxe, but the hôtel de Mayence, which descended to Polydore Milaud de la Baudraye, and in which he negotiated his business in Paris.

of the Calvinist Moïse Piédefer, she became wealthy, being his heiress. She received a splendid education at the Chamarolles' boarding-school for ladies, at Bourges; her companion there was Anna Grossetête, afterward Anna de Fontaine, 1819. Five years later, incited by ambition, she abjured protestantism to receive a welcome from the cardinal archbishop of Bourges; she married, about 1823, a short time after her conversion. During a term of more than three consecutive years, Mme. de la Baudraye seemed enthroned as the queen of the town of Sancerre and vicinity—her country house being the château d'Anzy, Saint-Satur. She was surrounded by a court composed of Abbé Duret and MM. de Clagny, Gravier, and Gatien Boirouge. Clagny and Duret alone comprehended the literary essays of Jan Diaz, Mme. de la Baudraye's pseudonym; they went to purchase the Rougets' furniture at Issoudun, and were also called upon by and entertained in turn the two "Parisians of Sancerre," Horace Bianchon and Étienne Lousteau, September, 1836. An adulterous intrigue followed between Lousteau and Mme. de la Baudraye, through which the latter went to reside in Paris, on the Rue des Martyrs, 1837–39. By this illicit union she had two sons, both of whom were later acknowledged by M. de la Baudraye. Mme. de la Baudraye was able to assist the tired faculties of her lover; she rewrote "A Prince of Bohemia," taken from an anecdote related by Raoul Nathan, and she probably published that novel. The fear of everlasting scandal caused her to obey her conjugal and maternal duties; the leaving of Lousteau and the resuming of her position as Dinah de la Baudraye caused her return to her husband, who resided in a splendid mansion on the Rue de l'Arcade. This return, dating from May, 1842, astonished Mme. d'Espard. All Paris in the reign of Louis-Philippe often cited Dinah de la Baudraye as occupying a position which was seldom regained. During the same year, 1842, she assisted at the first representation of "la Main droite et la Main gauche," a drama

by Léon Gozlan, played at the Odeon [Muse of the Department, *CC*—A Prince of Bohemia, *FF*—Cousin Betty, *w*].

La Berge, De, Mme. de Mortsauf's confessor at Clochegourde; strict, severe, and virtuous. He died in 1817, regretted for "his apostolic power," by his penitent, who accepted as his successor the gentle François Birotteau [The Lily of the Valley, *L*].

La Bertellière, father of Mme. la Gaudinière, grandfather of Mme. Félix Grandet; was a lieutenant in the French Guards; died in 1806, leaving an important succession. He "called an investment throwing money away." Twenty years later his portrait still ornamented the Félix Grandets' "hall," at Saumur [Eugénie Grandet, *E*].

La Billardière, Athanase-Jean-François-Michel, Baron Flamet de, son of a councilor of the Brittany parlement; was mixed up in the wars in Vendée; he became a chief under the name of Nantais, and, as an abitrator, played a most singular part to Quiberon. The Restoration recompensed the services of this person of the petty nobility, of very mediocre intelligence and of a Catholicism more indifferent than his Monarchism. He became mayor of the second arrondissement of Paris and chief of a division in the Bureau of Finance, thanks to his relationship with a deputy of the Right. He figured among those invited to the famous ball given by his deputy, César Birotteau, whom he had known for twenty years. At his death, in December, 1824, he vainly designated as his successor as chief of a division, Xavier Rabourdin, the real manager of the one of which la Billardière was the titled head. The newspapers published autobiographical articles on the deceased. The official announcement, due to the collaboration of Chardin des Lupeaulx, J. J. Bixiou, and F. du Bruel, enumerated the numerous titles and decorations of Flamet de la Billardière—a gentleman of the bedchamber, etc., etc. [The Chouans, *B*—César Birotteau, *O*—Les Employés, *cc*].

La Billardière, Benjamin, Chevalier de, son of the foregoing, born in 1802. He frequented the young Vicomte de Portenduère's, in 1824, at the time when he was a wealthy supernumerary in Isidore Baudoyer's office, which formed a part of Flamet de la Billardière's division. His impertinence and fatuity caused a lack of regret when he left the financial department for that of the seals, about the end of the same year, 1824, the date of the death of the little deplored Baron de la Billardière [Les Employés, ***cc***].

La Blottière, Mademoiselle Merlin de, under the Restoration, a kind of dowager canoness at Tours; with Mesdames Pauline Salomon de Villenoix and de Listomère, she defended, received, and welcomed François Birotteau [The Abbé Birotteau, ***i***].

Labranchoir, Comte de, a land-owner in the Dauphine, under the Restoration; a victim, as were many others, of the depredations of the poacher Butifer [The Country Doctor, ***C***].

La Brière, Ernest de. See La Bastie la Brière, Ernest de.

La Brière, Madame Ernest de. See La Bastie la Brière, Madame Ernest de.

Lacépède, Comte de, a celebrated naturalist, born at Agen, 1756; died at Paris in 1825. Grand chancellor of the Legion of Honor, during a number of years at the commencement of the nineteenth century. This illustrious scientist was invited to the famous ball given by César Birotteau, December 17, 1818 [César Birotteau, ***O***].

La Chanterie, Le Chantre de, of a fallen Norman family, at the end of the eighteenth century; its date of origin was lost in obscurity, although it was known to date from the crusade of Philippe-Auguste; he owned a petty fief between Caen and Saint-Lô. M. le Chantre de la Chanterie amassed about three hundred thousand crowns with which to furnish the King's armies during the Hanoverian

war. He died under the Revolution, but before the Terror [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

La Chanterie, Baron Henri Le Chantre de, born in 1763, son of the foregoing; beautiful, smart, seductive. Master of requests to the Great Council, in 1788; he married Mlle. Barbe-Philiberte de Champignelles, in the same year. Ruined under the Restoration by the loss of his position and the expenditure of his paternal fortune, Henri Le Chantre de la Chanterie became one of the most ferocious presidents of the Revolutionary tribunal and was the terror of Normandy. Imprisoned after Thermidor 9th, he was liberated by his wife, by the exchange of their clothing, and he did not see her again more than three times in eight years, the last time being in 1802. The baron became a bigamist; he returned to his wife, but shortly afterward died of a loathsome disease, of a consequence leaving two equally ruined widows; this was only made known about 1804 [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

La Chanterie, Baronne Henri Le Chantre de la, wife of the foregoing, *née* Barbe-Philiberte de Champignelles in 1772; the issue of one of the first families of Lower Normandy. Married in 1788, fourteen years later she received the dying, bigamous man, who was pursued by justice; the one who had given her his name and by whom she had a daughter, Henriette, who was executed about 1809, for having been connected with the insurrection of the Chauffeurs, in the Orne. Unjustly compromised she was nevertheless imprisoned in the horrible Bicêtre of Rouen; there the baroness became a moralist on the lives of bad women and threw herself in the midst of them for the bettering of their condition. The fall of the Empire set her free. Twenty years later, as the co-owner of a house at the rear of Notre-Dame, Rue Chanoinesse, Mme. de la Chanterie accepted and "formed" Godefroid. She then exercised a generous and charitable private mission, with the coöperation of Manon Godard and MM. de

Vèze, de Montauran, Mongenod, and Alain. Mme. de la Chanterie knew the Bourlacs and the Mergis, a family of judges who became poor and who had persecuted her in 1809. Her charitable works were very extensive. The baroness directed, in 1843, a charitable society which aimed at the consecration both civilly and religiously of the union of non-married couples. She sent Adeline Hulot d'Ervy to the Passage du Soleil to try to have Vyder married to his courtesan, Atala Judici—Vyder was Adeline's husband, Hector Hulot d'Ervy [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***—Cousin Betty, ***w***]. The Revolution having suppressed all titles, Mme. de la Chanterie was called Madame—or citizeness—Lechant re.

Lachapelle served, in 1819, at Mme. Vauquer's house, Paris, the warrant for the arrest of Jacques Collin [Father Goriot, ***G***].

Lacroix, a restaurateur, in 1822, Place du Marché, Issoudun, at whose place the Bonapartist officers banqueted on the crowning of the Emperor. December 2d of the same year Philippe Bridau and Maxence fought a duel after the repast [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Laferté, Nicolas. See Cochegrue, Jean.

Lafin de Dieu, according to Albert Savarus in "l'Ambitieux par Amour," had Claire de Beauséant as a tenant, in his villa on Lake Geneva, between 1821 and 1824 [Albert Savaron, ***f***].

La Garde, Madame de. See Aquilina.

La Gaudinière, Madame, *née* La Bertellière; the mother of Mme. Félix Grandet; very miserly; she died in 1806, leaving to Félix Grandet a succession "the importance of which was unknown to any one" [Eugénie Grandet, ***E***].

Laginski, Comte Adam Mitgislas, a rich exile, belonging to one of the oldest and most illustrious families of Poland, and counting among his relatives the Sapiéhas, the Radziwills, the Mniszechs, the Rezwuskis, Czartoriskis, Lecszinskis, and

Lubomirskis. He was also related to the princely houses of Germany, and his mother had been a Radziwill. Plain, but with a certain air of distinction, he possessed an income of eighty thousand francs, and shone brilliantly in Paris during Louis-Philippe's reign. On the Chaussée-d'Antin, Rue du Mont-Blanc, after the Revolution of July, and while still a novice, he was at an assembly at the house of Félicité des Touches, and there listened to the delightful chat of Henri de Marsay and Émile Blondet. From inclination Adam Laginski married Mlle. Clémentine du Rouvre, a niece of the Ronquerolles, during the fall of 1835. The friendship of Paz, whom he had taken as steward, saved him from being ruined by a creole whom he kept. He lived a perfectly happy life with his wife, who was ignorant of the domestic tempests which he concealed; he was cured of a serious disease, judged to be mortal by Dr. Bianchon, by the devotion of Paz and Mme. Liginska. Comte Adam Laginski resided on the Rue de la Pépinière, which became a part of the Rue de la Boëtie. He occupied one of the most charming and aristocratic mansions of the time of Louis-Philippe. He attended, in 1838, the inauguration festival of Josépha Mirah's apartments, Rue de la Ville-d'Évêque. In the same year he assisted at the wedding of Wenceslas Steinbock [Another Study of Woman, ***l***—The Imaginary Mistress, ***h***—Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Laginska, Comtesse Adam, *née* Clémentine du Rouvre, about 1816; wife of the foregoing, the niece, by her mother, of the Marquis de Ronquerolles and Mme. de Sérizy. She formed a portion of the group of charming young women and brilliant ladies among whom were Mesdames de l'Estorade, de Portenduère, Marie de Vandenesse, du Guénic, and de Maufrigneuse. Captain Paz loved the countess, but never declared his passion; she surprised the steward's secret, and ended by having a feeling of love for him. The heroic virtue of Paz preserved her, not only in this case, but in another more dangerous one: in the month of January, 1842, he car-

ried her off from M. de la Palférine, whom she had consented to meet at the opera-ball, and who intended taking her to a private dining-room in a certain restaurant [The Imaginary Mistress, ***h***].

Lagounia, PERÉZ DE, a wholesale dry goods dealer at Tarragona, Catalonia, in the time of Napoleon, who had been helped by the Marana. He raised as his own daughter, and very religiously, the child of a famous Italian courtesan, from the day of her mother's visit until the French occupation, in 1808 [The Maranas, ***e***].

Lagounia, DOÑA DE, wife of the foregoing, and, like him, she watched over Juana Marana, from the time she arrived with her mother in Tarragona until it was sacked by the French [The Maranas, ***e***].

La Grave, MESDEMOISELLES DE, kept, in 1824, on the Rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs, Paris, a boarding-school, at which M. and Mme. Phellion gave lessons [Les Employés, ***cc***].

Laguerre, MADEMOISELLE; her Christian name was probably Sophie; born in 1740, died in 1815; one of the "impures," the most famous of the eighteenth century; a cantatrice at the opera, she had been "on a bowing acquaintance" with the guillotine. In 1790, alarmed by the trend of public affairs, she established herself at the Aigues, which she acquired from Bouret, the former owner. Before Bouret, she had been kept by La Palférine's grandfather, whom she brought to ruin. The simplicity of the singer, surrounded as she was by past-masters in roguery like Gaubertin, Fourchon, Tonsard, and Mme. Soudry, all made difficulties for the succeeding owner, Montcornet. Although ignorant of their relationship, eleven families of poor farm laborers of Amiens and the neighborhood partook of Sophie Laguerre's estate [The Peasantry, ***R***—A Prince of Bohemia, ***FF***]. M. H. Gourdon gave a biography of this artist, from which some of the details above given were taken. From other sources we learn that Mlle. Laguerre's Christian name should be Joséphine and not Sophie.

La Haye, Mademoiselle de. See Petit-Claud, Madame.

Lamard, a probable rival of Félix Gaudissart's. In May, 1831, in a café at Blois, he vaunted the great drummer, who nevertheless spoke of him as a "little tomtit" [Gaudissart the Great, *o*].

Lambert, Louis, born in 1797 at Montoire, Loir-et-Cher. The only son of humble farmers, who in no way offered impediment to his wish to study, which was prematurely manifest. In 1807 he was sent to his maternal uncle, M. Lefebvre, curé of Mer, a little town on the Loire, near Blois. By the favor and benevolence of Mme. de Staël, he afterward went to the college at Vendôme; he there stayed during 1811, 1812, 1813, and 1814. Lambert elbowed Barchou de Penhoën and Jules Dufaure; he seemed a bad scholar, and had to endure the persecutions of Father Haugoult, whose brutal hands confiscated and destroyed his "Treatise on the Will," which had been composed during the hours of classes. The mathematician had already deceived the philosopher. His comrades dubbed him "Pythagorus." His logic passed, Louis Lambert, orphaned of his father, lived for two years at Blois, with Lefebvre; then, being desirous of seeing Mme. de Staël, he walked to Paris, arriving there July 14, 1817; he was not able to speedily call upon his illustrious benefactor and returned about 1820. During these three years Lambert lived a life of labor; he frequented Meyraux, and became a cherished and admired member of the Cénacle on the Rue des Quatre-Vents, over which d'Arthez presided. He again took the road to Blois, running through Touraine; he knew Pauline Salomon de Villenoix and loved her with a passion that was fully reciprocated. Some brain trouble preceded a promise of marriage, and, as the date fixed drew nearer, it became further aggravated. During one of these attacks at Croisic, in 1822, Lambert met the Cambremers, and, by Pauline de Villenoix's advice, he told their history. Louis had an increase of his dementia; he thought himself impotent

and wished one day to practice upon himself the celebrated operation performed by Origène. Lambert died September 25, 1824; he would have married Pauline the following day [Louis Lambert, *u*—A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*—A Seaside Tragedy, *e*].

Lambert, MADAME, aunt of Mme. Mollot; she lived, about 1839, at the town of Troyes, Champagne [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*, *EE*].

Lambert, MADAME, lived in Paris, in 1840. She was then of "canonical" age, and looked like "a nun"; she exercised the duties of housekeeper in M. Picot's, a professor of mathematics, household No. 9 Rue du Val-de-Grâce. She realized enormous profits out of that old scientist. Mme. Lambert made the most of her hypocrisy and seeming piety. She addressed herself to Théodose de la Peyrade, and asked him to prepare a petition to the Academy, hoping to receive a reward for servants, out of the Montyon foundation. At the same time she confided to La Peyrade twenty-five thousand francs, the savings stolen from her household money. In this circumstance Mme. Lambert seems to have been the instrument of the celebrated detective, Corentin [The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Lambrequin, MARIE, a Chouan, whom the Blues shot in Brittany in 1799 [The Chouans, *B*].

Lamporani, one of the names assumed by Prince Gondolphini, the exile [Albert Savaron, *f*].

Langeais, DUC DE, an emigrant under the Restoration; at the time of the Terror he concerted and corresponded with Abbé de Marolles and the Marquis de Beauséant to enable two nuns to leave Paris—one of these was Sister Agathe and the other a Langeais [An Episode of the Reign of Terror, *t*]. In 1812 Langeais married Antoinette de Navarreins when she was eighteen years of age. He allowed his wife perfect freedom and abandoned none of his bachelor habits, neither did he deprive himself of any pleasures; he lived the same as if

separated from her. In 1818 Langeais had command of a regiment of military and had charge at the Court. He died in 1823 [The Duchess of Langeais, ***bb***].

Langeais, DUCHESSE ANTOINETTE DE,* wife of the foregoing, daughter of the Duc de Navarreins; born in 1794; raised by the Princess de Blamont-Chauvry, her aunt; grandniece of Vidame de Pamiers; niece by marriage of the Duc de Grandlieu. She was adorably beautiful and intelligent, and reigned in Paris at the commencement of the Restoration. Her "dearest friend" was, in 1819, the Vicomtesse Claire de Beauséant; it amused her to see the cruel blow struck her by the marriage of her lover, Ajuda-Pinto. Soon after the Duchesse de Langeais laid herself out to seduce the Marquis de Montriveau; she played the part of Célimène with him and caused him much suffering. He had his revenge. Disdained, he, in his turn, disdained her, or at least she so thought; she suddenly disappeared from Paris, after having scandalized all the faubourg Saint-Germain by a prolonged wait in her carriage before Montriveau's mansion. In the retreat of the barefooted Carmellites in Spain, on a small island in the Mediterranean, she became a nun—Sister Thérése. After a long search Montriveau at last discovered her, and he had a conversation with her behind a grating in the presence of the Mother Superior, and he made an effort to carry her off—but she was dead. In this audacious undertaking the marquis had the aid of eleven of the Thirteen, including Ronquerolles and de Marsay. The duchesse had lost her husband one year ago; she was liberated, when dead, in 1824 [Father Goriot, ***G***—The Duchess of Langeais, ***bb***].

Langeais, MARQUIS DE, the father of a daughter who was ugly and without a dowry; when thirty years of age, in 1828,

* On the stage at the Vaudeville and Gaîté, Paris, Ancelot and Alexis Decomberousse, of the one part, and MM. Dugué and Peaucellier, of the other, in 1834 and 1868, successively and differently represented Antoinette de Langeais' life.

Rastignac rallied Philippe Bridau about marrying her [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Langeais, MADEMOISELLE DE. See Agathe, Sister.

Langlumé, a jolly, little man; a miller; the deputy mayor of Blangy about 1823, during the political struggles, and also owner of finances and lands. He assisted and succored the paternal grandfather of Geneviève Niseron [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Languet, a curé, who built Saint-Sulpice and was known by Toupillier, who begged, about 1840, at the doors of that church, in Paris; one of the parishes in the sixth arrondissement since the year 1860 (?) [The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Lansac, DUCHESSE DE, of the younger branch of the house of Navarreins; aunt of the Comte and Comtesse de Soulanges. In Paris, 1809, she represented the feminine aristocracy which was so brilliant under Louis XV. The Duchesse de Lansac, in November of that year, consented one evening to meet Isemberg, Montcornet, and Martial de la Roche-Hugon, at Malin de la Gondreville's hôtel, that she might bring about a reconciliation between her nephew and niece, whose household was in a turmoil [The Peace of the House, ***j***].

Lantimèche, born about 1770. In 1840 a journeyman horseshoer; an inventor without means; he went to Cérizet the usurer, Rue des Poules, in order to obtain a loan of one hundred francs [The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Lanty, COMTE DE, the owner of a splendid hôtel near the Élysée-Bourbon, which he bought of M. de Carigliano, under the Restoration; he gave magnificent fêtes which all Parisian society attended, although it was ignorant of the count's

NOTE.—It may interest the reader to learn that Rabou finishes M. de Lanty's biography as follows: He was a dark, little man, pitted with the smallpox; this adventurer's real name was Duvignon. Under the Revolution he had been Jacqueline Collin's lover. In 1800 he was condemned to death for the crime of counterfeiting; he escaped by a simulated suicide, and sailed for America with Catherine-Antoinette Goussard, whom he deserted in the new world. After a long time he returned to

antecedents. Lanty was a mysterious person, who was believed to be a skillful chemist. He married the wealthy niece of a strange castrated man, Zambinella, by whom he had two children — Marianina and Filippo [Sarrasine, ***ds*** — The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Lanty, Comtesse de, wife of the foregoing, born about 1795; the niece and like the adopted daughter of a very opulent castrate, Zambinella; was the mistress of M. de Maucombe, by whom she had Marianina de Lanty. The Restoration knew Mme. de Lanty's splendor and magnificence, of which for a long time she was the reigning belle. The Revolution drove her to Italy. Mme. de Lanty had Maxime de Trailles as a lover, and hid this by a seeming liaison between her daughter Marianina and Sallenauve [Sarrasine, ***ds***— The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Lanty, Marianina de, daughter of the preceding and legitimate daughter of Comte de Lanty, but in reality of M. de Maucombe; born in 1809. A striking likeness and sister of Renée de l'Estorade, *née* Maucombe. About 1825 she concealed and tenderly cared for, in the beautiful family mansion at Paris, her great-uncle Zambinella. During the sojourn of her parents in Rome, she took lessons in sculpture of Charles Dorlange, who afterward became the Deputy for Arcis, in 1839, under the name of Comte de Sallenauve. Maxime de Trailles, Mme. de Lanty's lover, made the most of the tender but chaste relations existing between tutor and pupil. Thanks to the Abbé Fontanou, and the despair of

France; he was recognized by Jacques Collin. He then resolved to completely disappear, and feigned to die of apoplexy; he had a most elaborate funeral at his parish church of Saint-Philippe-du-Roule, and was buried at Marcoussis Castle, near Montlhéry. By Jacqueline Collin's assistance he came out of his grave and left for Italy, where he again manufactured false money on a large scale; six months afterward he and his accomplices were attacked by the Italian *Carabiniers*, in an old ruinous castle, and he was there killed.—Translator.

Mme. de Lanty, she was thrown into a convent; there she was under the name of Sister Eudoxie. She was a young damsel of marvelous beauty, whose singing was only comparable to that of Malibran, Sontag, and Fodor* [Sarrasine, ***ds***—The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Lanty, FILIPPO DE, the brother and younger of the preceding; the second child of Comte and Comtesse de Lanty; he assisted, when young and beautiful, under the Restoration, at the festivals given by his parents. By his marriage, which took place under Louis-Philippe, he entered into a German grand-ducal family [Sarrasine, ***ds***—The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

La Palférine or **La Palferine**,† GABRIEL-JEAN-ANNE-VICTOR-BENJAMIN-GEORGES-FERDINAND-CHARLES-ÉDOUARD RUSTICOLI, COMTE DE, born in 1802; of Italian origin, of a historical but poor house; paternal grandson of one of the lovers and keepers of Joséphine-Sophie Laguerre; an indirect descendant of the Countess of Albany, from whom came the names Charles-Édouard; in his veins he had both the blood of a gentleman and a *condottiere*. Under Louis-Philippe he is found ruined; with the physiognomy of Louis XIII., with his detestable spirit, his style of high carriage, and independent, impertinent, and seductive; he was the type of the sparkling bohemian of the Boulevard Gand; so much so that, according to the notes furnished by Nathan, Mme. de la Baudraye one day drew him and spoke of him as a person whose manner was at once a disguise and a transparency. He had numberless traits: the singular servitor of his—the little Savoyard (called Father Anchise); the scorn incessantly manifested for the species of the bourgeois class; the toothbrush reclaimed from Mlle. Antonia Chocardelle, the mistress who had deserted him; his meeting with Mme. du Bruel, her pur-

* Mme. Mainvielle-Fodor is still living (1896) on the Rue de la Pompe, Passy, where she has resided for nearly thirty years.

† The La Palférines' motto was: *In hoc signo vincimus.*

suit, capture, and neglect of that supple puppet, whose heart he broke and whose fortunes he was the means of changing, are some of these. He then lived in the faubourg du Roule, in a simple garret, and he there once received Zéphirin Marcas. The poverty of his domicile never prevented a brilliant assemblage from visiting him; Josépha Mirah invited and received La Palférine, Rue de la Ville-l'Évêque, at the time of the inauguration of her hôtel. Under these fantastic surroundings Rusticoli became Béatrix de Rochefide's lover, a few years after the facts above related, when the "Debats" inserted a story about him which resounded far and near. Nathan paved the way for this. Trailles, the master of Charles-Édouard, pushed the negotiations, and precipitated him into an intrigue and adventure, after receiving the assent of Abbé Brossette on the request of the Duchesse de Grandlieu: the liaison which resulted between La Palférine and Mme. de Rochefide reconciled the Calyste du Guénic household. On his side Comte Rusticoli deserted Béatrix, and she returned to her husband, Arthur de Rochefide. During the winter of 1842 La Palférine was smitten with Mme. de Laginska; he made a rendezvous with her, but was checkmated by the sudden intervention of Thaddée Paz [A Prince of Bohemia, ***FF***—A Man of Business, ***l***—Cousin Betty, ***w***—Béatrix, ***P***—The Imaginary Mistress, ***h***].

La Peyrade, CHARLES-MARIE-THÉODOSE DE, born in the vicinity of Avignon, in 1813; one of the eleven nephews and nieces of spy Peyrade, who established himself under the name of his petty estate called Canquoëlle. A dangerous Southerner, a deliberate and reflective blonde; endowed with ambition; astute and sharp. About 1829 he left the department of Vancluse to walk to Paris, there to seek his uncle Peyrade, whom he supposed to be rich, but was ignorant of what profession he followed. Théodose arrived by the barrier d'Enfer,* at the moment when Jacques Collin killed Coren-

* Abolished since 1800.

tin's friend. On that date he entered a house of ill-fame, where he had as a "mistress for an hour" Lydie Peyrade, who was, though unknown to him, his own cousin. For three years Théodose lived on one hundred louis which had secretly been sent him by Corentin. The chief of the detective police also sent him an exhortation which bade him adopt a career in the judiciary; but journalism tempted La Peyrade, and he edited a paper of which Cérizet was the manager. The failure of that gazette again left Théodose in a very wretched state. Nevertheless, he again commenced and pursued his way, what time Corentin, still secretly, paid the costs of his studies. M. de la Peyrade, once licensed, became a barrister; he professed a "Social Catholicism"; before the justices of the peace of the eleventh and twelfth arrondissements he voluntarily and gratuitously plead the causes of the poor. He occupied the third floor in the Thuilliers' house, Rue Saint-Dominique-d'Enfer. Between the hands of Dutocq and Cérizet, ugly creditors, he passively submitted to oppression; Théodose adopted and concurred in their scheme for his marriage to the adulterous daughter of M. Thuillier, Mlle. Céleste Colleville, but he had a struggle with Félix Phellion, and, in spite of the triple aid of Mme. Colleville and M. and Mlle. Thuillier, he was defeated by Corentin's manœuvres. His marriage to Lydie Peyrade repaired his old involuntary error. The successor of Corentin, he obtained the direction of the King's police, 1840 [The Harlot's Progress, ***Y, Z***—The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

La Peyrade, MADAME DE, the cousin-german and wife of the foregoing, *née* LYDIE PEYRADE about 1810; the natural daughter of the police-spy Peyrade and Mlle. Beaumesnil, who passed as his first mistress successively in Holland and in Paris on the Rue des Moineaux, where he drew upon himself the vengeance of Jacques Collin about the end of the Restoration. Rashly smitten by Lucien de Rubempré, she was thrown into a house of ill-fame while Peyrade was dying. She left

there crazy. Her cousin Théodose de la Peyrade had forcibly and carnally known her there, but knew nothing of the relationship. Corentin adopted the demented girl, who was a musician and singer of remarkable ability. On the Rue Honoré-Chevalier, 1840, he prepared the marriage and cure of his ward [The Harlot's Progress, *Y, Z*—The Middle Classes, *ee*].

La Pouraille, the regular nickname of Dannepont.

Larabit, Doctor, was, in 1843, one of the three physicians called in consultation to see Adeline Hulot [Cousin Betty, *w*].

Laravine, incited, in 1829, by the Prince de Cadignan, the grandmaster of the hounds, by these words: "All those who cannot smell the infectious dog kennels" [Modeste Mignon, *K*].

Laravinière, a tavern-keeper or hotel-keeper in the west of France, who stored the "Brigands'" arms for the Royalists under the first Empire. He was condemned to five years' imprisonment about the year 1809, and without a doubt by Bourlac or Mergi [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Lardot, Madame; born in 1771; lived at Alençon* in 1816; she there exercised the business of a laundress; where lived with her Grévin, her relation, and the Chevalier de Valois. Among those who worked for her were Césarine and Suzanne, the latter of whom became Mme. Théodore Gaillard [The Old Maid, *aa*].

Laroche, born in 1763 at Blangy; was in 1823 an old laborer and vine-dresser, who pursued the wealthy with a blind, cold hatred, particularly Montcornet, the lord of the manor of the Aigues [The Peasantry, *R*].

La Roche, Sébastien de, born in the early part of the nineteenth century; probably the son of a modest employé retired from the Treasury. At Paris, in December, 1824, poor, capable, and zealous, he is found as a supernumerary of

* On the Rue du Cours, which still bears the same name.

Xavier Rabourdin's in the Bureau of Finance. He lived with his widowed mother on the Rue du Roi-Doré in the Marais. M. and Mme. Rabourdin welcomed and protected him. M. de la Roche testified to their kindness by his willingness to copy a mysterious and precious work on the administration; he was surprised at this by Dutocq, and the untoward revelations of its contents caused the double dismissal of his chief and himself [Les Employés, ***cc***].

La Roche-Guyon, DE, the eldest of one of the oldest families in the department of the Orne; also allied to the Esgrignons and a constant frequenter of their salons. Through Maître Chesnel he asked, in 1805, but unsuccessfully, for the hand of Armande d'Esgrignon [The Collection of Antiquities, ***aa***].

La Roche-Hugon, MARTIAL DE, a slender Southerner, restless and audacious; he long filled a brilliant career in politics and the administration. From 1809 he was councilor of State, beside being master of requests. Napoleon Bonaparte protected the young Provençal. In the month of November of the same year, Martial was one of those invited to the festival given by Malin de Gondreville, at which the Emperor was vainly expected to attend, where Montcornet appeared, and at which the Duchesse de Lansac reconciled the differences existing between her nephew and niece—M. and Mme. de Soulanges. M. de la Roche-Hugon had at that time for his mistress Mme. de Vaudremont, who was also present at the ball. For five years he was united in the closest ties of friendship with Montcornet. In 1815 the acquisition of the Aigues was the work of Martial, who had been a prefect of the Empire, and remained in that position under the Bourbons. From 1821 to 1823 M. de la Roche-Hugon reigned in the department of Burgundy, when he was relieved of his prefecture. His dismissal—Comte de Castéran replaced him—threw Martial into the Liberal opposition, but this was only momentarily, for he soon accepted an ambassadorship. The

régime of Louis-Philippe welcomed M. de la Roche-Hugon; he became a minister, an ambassador, and a councilor of State. Eugène de Rastignac, who had distinguished himself, gave him the hand of one of his sisters. There were no children by this union. Martial preserved his influence and frequented the favorites of the day, M. and Mme. de l'Estorade. His relations with the royal police chief, Corentin, attest his standing in 1840. A deputy a year after becoming Rastignac's brother-in-law, he most probably succeeded Hector Hulot in the ministry of War [The Peace of the House, *j*—The Peasantry, *R*—A Daughter of Eve, *V*—The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*—The Middle Classes, *ee*—Cousin Betty, *w*].

La Roche-Hugon, Madame Martial de. See Rastignac, Mesdemoiselles de.

La Rodière, Stéphanie de. See Nueil, Madame Gaston de.

Larose, corporal in the 72d demi-brigade; killed in an engagement with the Chouans, in September, 1799 [The Chouans, *B*].

La Roulie, Jacquin, the head-huntsman to the Prince de Cadignan; he took part with his master, about 1829, in a brilliant hunt given in Normandy, in which the Mignons de la Bastie, the Maufrigneuses, the Hérouvilles, M. de Canalis, Éléonore de Chaulieu, and Ernest de la Brière took part. Jacquin La Roulie was then an old man; he was a Frenchman of the old school, and protested against John Barry, principally because he was an Englishman, being present [Modeste Mignon, *K*].

Larsonnière, M. and Mme., formed, under the Restoration, the aristocracy of the little town of Saumur, of which Félix Grandet had been mayor in the years anterior to the first Empire [Eugénie Grandet, *E*].

La Thaumassière, De, grandson of the historian du Berry, a young land-owner, the dandy of Sancerre. Admitted to the salon of M. de la Baudraye, he was unfortunate enough

to yawn during an explanation which she was giving, for the fourth time, on Kant's philosophy, and from thenceforth he was regarded as a man completely lacking intelligence and soul [Muse of the Department, ***CC***].

Latournelle, SIMON-BABYLAS, born in 1777; was a notary at l'Havre, where he had bought the best practice in that place for one hundred thousand francs, loaned him, in 1817, by Charles Mignon de la Bastie. He married Mlle. Agnès Labrosse, by whom he had one son, Exupère; he remained devoted to his benefactors, the Mignons de la Bastie [Modeste Mignon, ***K***].

Latournelle, MADAME, wife of the foregoing, *née* AGNÈS LABROSSE, the daughter of a clerk of the court of First Instance at l'Havre. Well educated, of a most ungraceful figure and appearance, a bourgeoise to the very last, but at the same time a good person; she had by her marriage a son, who, notwithstanding all this, was christened Exupère; and received Jean Butscha. Mme. Latournelle was a frequenter of the Mignons, and on each occasion testified to her affection for them [Modeste Mignon, ***K***].

Latournelle, EXUPÈRE, son of the two foregoing. He frequently accompanied his parents on their visits to the Mignons, about the end of the Restoration. He was then an insignificant, great young man [Modeste Mignon, ***K***].

Laudigeois, married, the father of a family, a true member of the lower middle-class; he was engaged under the Restoration, in the *mairie* of the eleventh or twelfth arrondissement in Paris, an employment in which he was treated unjustly by Colleville, in 1840. From 1824 he was the intimate friend and neighbor of Phellion and his moral twin; he took part in their modest play each evening. Laudigeois, introduced by the Phellions, finished by frequenting the Thuilliers, in the middle of Louis-Philippe's reign. His civil status required correction: the name of Leudigeois figured on some of his papers [Les Employés, ***cc***].

Laure, the surname of a sweet and charming girl of poor condition, who followed Servin's course in defending Ginevra di Piombo, her older but affectionate comrade, in 1815, at Paris [The Vendetta, *i*].

Laurent, a Savoyard, nephew of Antoine; husband of a clever lace-dresser and cashmere-darner, etc. In 1824 he lived at Paris with her and Gabriel, their relative. He collected the pass-out checks at a subsidized theatre in the evenings; the days he devoted to the Bureau of Finance, in which he was a doorkeeper. Laurent was the first to wish success to Rabourdin in his effort to succeed Flamet de la Billardière [Les Employés, *cc*].

Laurent, of the 5th Chasseurs, during the Russian campaign; in 1812, he was soldier-servant to Major Philippe de Sucy; he died before the passage of the Bérésina [Farewell, *e*].

Laurent, in 1815, the servant of M. Henri de Marsay; the equal of Frontin of the old régime; from Moinot, the letter-carrier, he obtained for his master the address of Paquita Valdès and some information about her [The Girl with Golden Eyes, *ds*].

Lavienne, a servant of Jean-Jules Popinot, Rue du Fouarre,* Paris, 1828. "Made for his master," whom he actively assisted in his charitable undertakings [The Commission in Lunacy, *c*].

Lavrille, an illustrious naturalist attached to the Jardin des Plantes; living on the Rue de Buffon, Paris, 1831. Consulted on the strange "Wild Ass' Skin," which Valentin desired most anxiously to stretch. Lavrille could afford him no help on the subject, and sent the young man to a professor of mechanics, Planchette. Lavrille, "the great pontif of zoölogy," reduced the science to one nomenclature: he was then engaged in a treatise on the genus canard [The Wild Ass' Skin, *A*].

* An old word and an old name; it signified, in other times, Rue de la Paille (or Straw).

Lebas, JOSEPH, born about 1779; an orphan without fortune he was received and employed by the Guillaumes, dry goods dealers, at the "Cat and Racket," Rue Saint-Denis, Paris. Under the first Empire he married Virginie, the eldest of his employers' two daughters, although he was smitten by the youngest, Mlle. Augustine; at the same time he succeeded to the business "At the Sign of the Cat and Racket," which see. During the first years of the Restoration he was the president of the tribunal of commerce. At that time Joseph Lebas, who frequented the Birotteaus, was, with his wife, invited to their famous ball; with Jules Desmarets he assisted in César Birotteau's rehabilitation [César Birotteau, ***O***]. During the reign of Louis-Philippe he was intimate with Célestin Crevel; he retired from business and lived at Corbeil [Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Lebas, MADAME JOSEPH, wife of the foregoing, *née* VIRGINIE GUILLAUME about 1784; the eldest of two daughters of Guillaume, of the "Cat and Racket"; the "living picture of her mother, both physically and morally." Under the first Empire she and her younger sister, Augustine de Sommervieux, were both married at the same time, in their parish church of Saint-Leu, Paris; in her case it was a marriage of inclination on her side alone, while her sister's was by the mutual inclination of wife and husband. She cared little for the misfortunes of others. In turn she frequented the Birotteaus and the Crevels, and, after retiring from trade, about the middle of Louis-Philippe's reign, went to live at Corbeil [At the Sign of the Cat and Racket, ***t***—César Birotteau, ***O***—Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Lebas, probably the son of the foregoing. About 1836 the first deputy to the attorney-general at Sancerre; two years later a councilor to the Court at Paris; he was to be married to Hortense Hulot, 1838, but Crevel broke this off [Muse of the Department, ***CC***—Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Leblanc, about 1840, was the doorkeeper to the minister

of Public Works, Eugène de Rastignac [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*, *EE*].

Lebœuf, for a long time an attaché of the courts at Mantes, the president of the court, in Louis-Philippe's reign. He there knew the Camusots de Marville and had a slight acquaintance with Maître Fraisier, who was stricken from the rolls about 1845 [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Lebrun, a sub-lieutenant, then captain in the 72d demi-brigade, commanded by Hulot, during the war against the Chouans, in 1799 [The Chouans, *B*].

Lebrun, chief of division in the Ministry of War, 1838; he counted Marneffe amongst his employés [Cousin Betty, *w*].

Lebrun, the surety, friend and disciple of Dr. Bouvard. A physician in the Conciergerie, May, 1830; he was called upon to certify to the death of Lucien de Rubempré [Vautrin's Last Avatar, *z*]. About 1845, Lebrun was at the head of the medical service at the boulevard theatre, managed by Félix Gaudissart [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Lecamus, Baron de Tresnes, who was councilor to the Court of Paris; in 1816 he lived at Mme. de la Chanterie's, on the Rue Chanoinesse. People knew him under the name of Joseph; he was one of the "Brotherhood of Consolation," in which also were Montauran, Alain, Abbé de Vèze, and Godefroid [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Lechesneau, appointed by the favor of Cambacérès and Bonaparte, as attorney-general in Italy; he was compelled, in spite of his real capacity, to leave his post, owing to his scandalous conduct as a gallant. At the end of the Republic and the commencement of the Empire, he became the director of the jury of accusation at Troyes. Lechesneau, who sided with Malin, was, about 1806, engaged in the Hauteserre-Simeuse-Michu affair [A Historical Mystery, *ff*].

Leclercq, a Burgundian, commission agent to the wine merchants in the department about Ville-aux-Fayes; one of the sub-prefects of the same province; he was under obliga-

tions to Gaubertin and Mme. Soudry, and also, perhaps, to Rigou; they on their side were equally obliged to him. A partnership formed by him, "Leclercq & Co.," Quai de Béthune, Ile Saint-Louis, Paris, enabled him to rival the celebrated "firm of Grandets." Leclercq married, in 1815, Mlle. Jenny Gaubertin. The banker of the wine warehousemen, a regent of the Bank; he was a deputy from the arrondissement of Ville-aux-Fayes and sat with the Left Centre, during the Restoration; about 1823 he acquired a magnificent estate, reported to bring in thirty thousand francs per annum [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Leclercq, MADAME, wife of the foregoing, *née* JENNY GAUBERTIN; the eldest daughter of Gaubertin, the steward at the Aigues; she received a dowry of one hundred thousand francs [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Leclercq, the brother and brother-in-law of the two preceding ones, was, during the Restoration, a tax-collector at Ville-aux-Fayes, and, like the other members of his family, persecuted, more or less, Comte de Montcornet [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Lecocq, a tradesman of whom Guillaume of the "Cat and Racket" said his failure was not surprising. This bankruptcy was as the battle of Marengo to Guillaume [At the Sign of the Cat and Racket, ***t***].

Lecœur, at the end of the Restoration and under Louis-Philippe, at Nemours, a process-server whose practice Goupil bought after the other's failure [Ursule Mirouët, ***H***].

Lécuyer was, at Bordeaux, Maître Solonet's head clerk; he succeeded him in 1827 [A Marriage Settlement, ***aa***].

Lefebvre, Louis Lambert's uncle, successively an Oratorian, a priest who had taken the oath, and curé of Mer, a little town situated on the Blois. Of a fine nature and with a heart of rare tenderness, he took great care of the infancy and growth of his remarkable nephew. The Abbé Lefebvre afterward lived at Blois, the Restoration revoking his curacy,

About 1822, under the form of a letter, he sent the first fruits of his writings to Croisic and dedicated them to Cambremer. The following year, when apparently very old, he told, in a public vehicle, of the frightful suffering, intermingled with intellectual grandeur, that preceded the death of Louis Lambert [Louis Lambert, *u*—A Seaside Tragedy, *e*].

Lefebvre, ROBERT, a French painter well known in the time of the first Empire. In 1806 he painted Michu's portrait for Laurence de Cinq-Cygne [A Historical Mystery, *ff*]. Among the very considerable number of works of Robert Lefebvre figures a portrait of Hulot d'Ervy in the uniform of a commissary of provender in the Imperial Guards. This work is dated 1810 [Cousin Betty, *w*].

Léganès, MARQUISE DE, a Spanish grandee; married and the father of two daughters, Clara and Mariquita; and three sons, Juanito, Philippe, and Manuel. He showed his patriotism in the war sustained against the French under the Empire, and died under harrowing and tragic circumstances, which were involuntarily provoked by Mariquita. The Marquis de Léganès perished by the hand of the eldest of his children, who was condemned to perform the office of executioner [The Executioner, *e*].

Léganès, MARQUISE DE, wife of the preceding and destined like him to perish by the hand of Juanito, her eldest son; he was spared this horrible deed of the war by her death* [The Executioner, *e*].

Léganès, CLARA DE, daughter of the above; she submitted to the death inflicted by the hand of her brother, the same as the Marquis de Léganès [The Executioner, *e*].

Léganès, MARIQUITA DE, sister of the foregoing, who saved Victor Marchand, a major in the French Infantry, from a great danger in 1808; he desired to return acknowledgments for this and endeavored to gain pardon for the Léganès; this was only granted on an atrociously cruel condition, which was

* A number of dramas have been written on this affair.

that one of the family should act as the executioner of the remainder [The Executioner, *e*].

Léganès, JUANITO DE, brother and son of the foregoing of the same name; born in 1778. Little and ill-made, he had a proud, disdainful air and noble manner; gentle and delicate in feeling, he was also famous as a Spanish gallant. Upon the insistence of his proud family he consented to execute his father, his two sisters, and his two brothers. Juanito was preserved from death in order to continue his race [The Executioner, *e*].

Léganès, PHILIPPE DE, younger brother of the preceding, born about 1788. A noble Spaniard, condemned to death; was executed by his eldest brother, in 1808, during the war against the French [The Executioner, *e*].

Léganès, MANUEL DE, born in 1800; the last of five descendants of the Léganès house; like them he perished by the hand of his brother, Juanito de Léganès [The Executioner, *e*].

Léger, a large farmer of Beaumont-sur-Oise; he married the daughter of Reybert, who succeeded Moreau as steward at Presles, which belonged to the Comte de Sérizy; by her he had one daughter, who became Mme. Joseph Bridau, in 1838 [A Start in Life, *s*].

Legras, Ferdinand du Tillet's cashier in 1818 [César Birotteau, *O*].

Legrelu, a fine man, tall, and bald-headed; he was a wine-dealer, at the corner of the Rues des Canettes and Guisarde, Paris; he supplied Father Toupillier, Mme. Cardinal's uncle, the "beggar at Saint-Sulpice's church" [The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Lelewel, a revolutionary of the nineteenth century; the head of the Polish republican party in Paris, 1835; he was the friend of Dr. Moïse Halpersohn [The Imaginary Mistress, *h*—The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Lemarchand. See Tours-Minières, des.

Lemire, professor of drawing at the Imperial Lyceum, Paris, in 1812; he was assured that this was Joseph Bridau's vocation; he informed the future painter's mother, who was struck with consternation [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Lempereur, in 1819, clerk to Charles Claparon, "a man of straw," who acted for du Tillet, Roguin and company; on the Rue Chaussée-d'Antin, Paris [César Birotteau, ***O***].

Lemprun, born in 1745, son-in-law of the truck-gardener Galard, of Auteuil. He was successively attached to the firms of Thélusson and Keller, Paris; he was probably the first messenger employed by the Bank of France, for his service there dated from its foundation. He there knew Brigitte Thuillier, and his only daughter, Céleste, married Brigitte's brother, Louis-Jérôme Thuillier. M. Lemprun died the following year [The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Lemprun, MADAME, wife of the foregoing, the daughter of Galard the truck-gardener, of Auteuil; the mother of Mme. Céleste Thuillier, her only child. She lived in the village of Auteuil* from 1815 to 1829, the year of her death. In that place she raised and looked after Céleste Phellion, daughter of L. J. Thuillier and Mme. Colleville. Mme. Lemprun left a small fortune, which was administered by Mlle. Brigitte Thuillier; Mme. Lemprun had been the heiress of her father, M. Galard. This Lemprun succession amounted to twenty thousand francs of savings and a house which sold for twenty-eight thousand francs [The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Lemulquinier, originally from Flanders; his name came from the linen merchants of that province, who were called "Mulquiniers." He lived at Douai, where he was Balthazar Claës' valet; he encouraged and seconded the foolish researches of his master, in spite of the coolness and avowed opposition of the women of the family. Lemulquinier at the

* Since 1860 included in Paris, becoming one of the quarters of the sixteenth arrondissement.

same time sacrificed to M. Claës all that he possessed [The Quest of the Absolute, *D*].

Lenoncourt, De, born about 1708, a marshal of France, first a marquis, and then duke; he was the friend of Victor-Amedée de Verneuil, and received Marie de Verneuil, the natural daughter of his old comrade, at the latter's death. He falsely passed for being the young girl's lover. The septuagenarian refused to marry her and emigrated; he arrived at Coblentz without her [The Chouans, *B*].

Lenoncourt, Duc de, Mme. de Mortsauf's father. The beginning of the Restoration was the brilliant epoch of his life. He obtained a peerage, owned a mansion in Paris, on the Rue Saint-Dominique-Saint-Germain;* he protected and found a place for Birotteau, after his failure. Lenoncourt enjoyed the favor of Louis XVIII.; was first gentleman of the bedchamber; he welcomed Victurnien d'Esgrignon, to whom he was somewhat allied. The Duc de Lenoncourt was, in 1835, at the Princesse de Cadignan's when de Marsay exposed the political reasons for the mysterious abduction of Gondreville. Three years later he died of old age [The Lily of the Valley, *L*—The Collection of Antiquities, *aa*—A Historical Mystery, *ff*—Béatrix, *P*].

Lenoncourt, Duchesse de, wife of the foregoing, born in 1758; a cold, lean person, dissimulating and ambitious; she was scarcely ever tender and pleasant with her daughter, who became Mme. de Mortsauf [The Lily of the Valley, *L*].

Lenoncourt-Givry, Duc de, the last son of M. and Mme. de Chaulieu; he one time followed a military career. The titles and names were joined when about 1827 he married Madeleine de Mortsauf [Letters of Two Brides, *v*]. The Duc de Lenoncourt-Givry made a brilliant show in Paris, in the time of Louis-Philippe; he was invited to Josépha Mirah's inauguration fête, on the Rue de la Ville-l'Évêque [Cousin Betty, *w*]. The following year he was indirectly concerned

* Since 1838 simply Saint-Dominique.

in the duel which Sallenauve fought, for Marie Gaston, with the duke's brother-in-law [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Lenoncourt-Givry, DUCHESSE DE, wife of the preceding, whose Christian name was Madeleine. Mme. de Lenoncourt-Givry was one of the two children of the Comte and Comtesse de Mortsauf. She was nearly the last surviving one of her family, her mother dying while she was yet young, and later she lost her brother Jacques. Raised in Touraine, she there knew, when a young girl, Félix de Vandenesse, to whom she never spoke after she was orphaned. Her inheritance, titles, names, and estates brought about her marriage with the youngest son of M. and Mme. de Chaulieu, 1827; this also brought her the friendship of the Grandlieus, one daughter of whom accompanied her to Italy about May, 1830. During the first day's journey, near Bouron, she saw the arrest of Lucien Chardon de Rubempré [The Lily of the Valley, ***L***—Letters of Two Brides, ***v***—The Harlot's Progress, ***Y, Z***].

Lenormand was, at Paris, a clerk of the court, during the Restoration; he rendered Comte Octave de Bauvan the service of passing as the owner of a house, on the Rue Saint-Maur, of which that high statesman was the real proprietor, in which dwelt Honorine de Bauvan, his wife, who dwelt apart from that powerful personage [Honorine, ***k***].

Léon was the name of a non-commissioned officer who ravished Aquilina de la Garde* from Castanier. He was executed September 21, 1822, on the Place de Grève, Paris, with Bories, the sergeant-major, and two sergeants of the 45th regiment of the line [Melmoth Reconciled, ***d***].

Léopold, who figures in Albert Savarus' novel "l'Ambitieux par Amour," was Maître Léopold Hannequin. The author gave him—either real or inventive—a lively passion for Rodolphe's mother; the autobiographical novel was published in "la Revue de l'Est" in Louis-Philippe's reign [Albert Savaron, ***f***].

* She died, without a doubt, in 1864.

Lepas, MADAME, for a long time an innkeeper at Vendôme; she had the *physique* of a Fleming; knew M. and Mme. de Merret, and gave information about them to Horace Bianchon, for she provided lodgings for Comte Bagos de Férédia, who died so tragically. She could also have told the author who, under the title of "Valentine," presented on the Gymnase-Dramatique stage the story of the adultery and punishment of Joséphine de Merret. The Vendôme hostess also pretended that she had entertained princesses, M. Decazes, General Bertrand, the King of Spain, the Duc and Duchesse d'Abrantès, etc. [The Great Bretêche, *l*—Another Study of Woman, *l*].

Lepître, a fervent Royalist, was in relationship with M. de Vandenesse, when he would have fled from the Temple Marie-Antoinette. Soon after, under the Empire, he became the head of an institution in the old hôtel Joyeuse, Saint-Antoine quarter, Paris; among Lepître's pupils was one of M. de Vandenesse's sons, Félix. Lepître was fat and club-footed [The Lily of the Valley, *L*].

Lepître, MADAME, wife of the foregoing; she looked after Félix de Vandenesse [The Lily of the Valley, *L*].

Lepressoir or **Lapressoir**, the notary of the Liberals of Alençon in 1816; he had a clerk who soon after became a notary and succeeded Maître Chesnel [The Old Maid, *aa*].

Leprince, M. AND MADAME. M. Leprince was an auctioneer and appraiser at Paris about the end of the Empire and the commencement of the Restoration. He afterward sold his practice for a good price; but being caught by one of Nucingen's liquidations, he lost by speculating on the Bourse all the benefits that he had realized. The father-in-law of Xavier Rabourdin, he risked his all in perilous enterprises in order to augment the well-being of his son-in-law's household, but he died impoverished under Louis XVIII. He left some beautiful pictures, which ornamented the salon of his children on the Rue Duphot. Mme. Leprince died before the ruin of

the auctioneer; she was a distinguished woman, a natural artist; she worshiped and spoiled her only child Célestine, who became Mme. Xavier Rabourdin; to her she communicated her tastes and developed them in the young girl; it was perhaps indiscreet to give her an instinct for intelligent luxury and refinement [Les Employés, *cc*].

Leroi, PIERRE, called Marche-à-Terre, a Chouan of Fougères, in which he played an important part during the civil war of 1799 in Brittany; there he manifested both bravery and cruelty. He survived the drama of those times, for he is found at Alençon about 1809, when Cibot (Pille-Miche) was brought before the court as a Chauffeur and attempted to fly. About twenty years later, 1827, the said Pierre Leroi was quietly trading in cattle in the markets of his province [The Chouans, *B*—The Seamy Side of History, *T*—The Old Maid, *aa*].

Leroi, MADAME, mother of the foregoing, had been ill and was cured by going to Fougères and praying under the Patte-d'Oie oak, which was adorned with a beautiful wooden image of the Virgin, erected to recall the apparition of Sainte-Anne d'Auray at that spot [The Chouans, *B*].

Leseigneur de Rouville, BARONNE, the widow without pension of the captain of a vessel, who died in Batavia, under the Republic, during a fight against an English ship. The mother of Mme. Hippolyte Schinner. At the beginning of the nineteenth century she lived at Paris with Adélaïde, her daughter, who was unmarried. She was a tenant of Molineux's on the Rue de Surène, near the Madeleine, where she occupied a poor, dark lodging on the fourth floor. There she frequently received Hippolyte Schinner, du Halga, and de Kergarouët. From the two latter she was often delicately made the recipient of their discreet sympathy, and never suspected the prearrangement which caused it [The Purse, *p*].

Leseigneur, ADÉLAÏDE. See Schinner, Mme. Hippolyte.

Lesourd married the eldest daughter of Mme. Guénée,

Provins, and, about the end of the Restoration, presided over the court in that town, where he had once been the public prosecutor. About 1828 he defended Pierrette Lorrain and made manifest his feelings against the heads of local liberalism which was represented by Rogron, Vinet, and Gouraud [Pierrette, *i*].

Lesourd, MADAME, wife of the foregoing and eldest daughter of Mme. Guénée; for a long time she was called in Provins "the little Madame Lesourd" [Pierrette, *i*].

Léveillé, JEAN-FRANÇOIS, a notary at Alençon; the incorrigible correspondent of the Royalists of Normandy under the Empire; he provided arms for them; received the nickname of "the confessor"; during the year 1809 he suffered capital punishment, following a judgment rendered by Bourlac [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Levrault, enriched in the hardware business in Paris; died in 1813; he had been the owner of the Nemours' house in which he lived after Dr. Minoret, at the beginning of 1815 [Ursule Mirouët, *H*].

Levrault-Crémière belonged to the above family; formerly a miller; he became a Royalist under the Restoration; was mayor of Nemours in 1829 and 1830, and was replaced, during the Revolution of July, by Crémière-Dionis, the notary [Ursule Mirouët, *H*].

Levrault-Levrault, the eldest son, so designated to establish a distinction between the numerous homonyms and relatives; he was a butcher at Nemours, in 1820, during the time of Mlle. Ursule Mirouët's persecutions [Ursule Mirouët, *H*].

Levroux, an attorney of Mantes; he was succeeded by Maître Fraisier [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Lewin, LORD CHARLES PHILIP; at Florence he met Marie Gaston, widower of Louise de Chaulieu; he formed a great attachment and friendship for the poet; he went to see him at Ville-d'Avray, and, in 1839, when Gaston had gone crazy,

he took him to the lunatic asylum at Hanwell, which was managed by Dr. Ellis [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***, ***EE***].

Liautard, Abbé, in the early years of the nineteenth century, was the head of an institution at Paris, where amongst his pupils he had Godefroid, the guest of Mme. de la Chanterie, in 1836, and a future initiate of the Brotherhood of Consolation [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

Lina, Duc de, Italian. In the early years of the century he was one of la Marana's lovers, she who was Mme. Diard's mother [The Maranas, ***e***].

Lindet, Jean-Baptiste-Robert, called Robert. A member of the legislative assembly and the Convention; born at Bernay in 1743, died at Paris in 1825; minister of Finances under the Republic; he found places for Antoine and the Poiret brothers; he had a position in the Treasury nearly twenty years later [Les Employés, ***cc***].

Lisieux, François, called Grand-Fils; a "refractory" in the department of Mayenne; a Chauffeur under the first Empire and compromised in the Royalist movement in the West [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

Listomère, Marquis de, son of the "old Marquis de Listomère," a deputy of the majority under Charles X.; he received the peerage; the husband of the eldest Mlle. de Vandenesse, his cousin. One evening, in 1828, in his hôtel on the Rue Saint-Dominique, he was quietly reading "la Gazette de France," and did not in the least notice the flirtations of his wife with Eugène de Rastignac, then twenty-five years old [The Lily of the Valley, ***L***—Lost Illusions, ***N***—A Study of Woman, ***a***].

Listomère, Marquise de, wife of the foregoing; the eldest daughter of M. de Vandenesse, one of the two sisters of Charles and Félix. Like her husband and cousin she was a shining light at the beginning of the Restoration, of which she was one of the types, conciliating religion and the world; she received the reward of this policy; she dissimulated in

her youth by making a parade of austerity. Nevertheless her mask fell off about 1828, at the time of Mme. de Mortsauf's death, when, to her loss, she thought of allowing Eugène de Rastignac to pay court to her. Under Louis-Philippe, she took part in a conspiracy intended to throw her sister-in-law, Marie de Vandenesse, into the arms of Raoul Nathan [The Lily of the Valley, *L*—A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*—A Study of Woman, *a*—A Daughter of Eve, *V*].

Listomère, Marquise de, the mother and mother-in-law of the two preceding ones; she was a Grandlieu. When very old she lived on the Ile Saint-Louis, Paris, during the early years of the nineteenth century. During the last days preceding her death she received her grand-nephew, Félix de Vandenesse, then a scholar, when he was alarmed by the frozen, solemn aspect of those who surrounded that austere person [The Lily of the Valley, *L*].

Listomère, Baronne de, had been the wife of a lieutenant-general. A widow, she lived in the town of Tours, under the Restoration, and there assumed the grand air of past centuries. She assisted the brothers Birotteau. In 1823 she received the army paymaster, Gravier, and the terrible Spanish husband who, in 1808, killed the French surgeon Béga. Mme. de Listomère died while vainly trying to have François Birotteau's legacy restored to him [The Abbé Birotteau, *i*—César Birotteau, *O*—Muse of the Department, *CC*].

Listomère, Baron de, nephew of the foregoing, born in 1791; we know him successively as a lieutenant and the captain of a vessel. During his furlough, passed with his aunt at Tours, he began by intervening in favor of the persecuted Abbé François Birotteau, but took the other side of the argument when he comprehended the power and influence of the Congregation, and that the priest was a legatee in the Baronne de Listomère's will [The Abbé Birotteau, *i*].

Listomère, Comtesse de, an old woman of the faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris, in 1839. At the Austrian ambassador's

she met Rastignac, Mme. de Nucingen, du Tillet, and Maxime de Trailles [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Listomère-Landon, Marquise de, born in Provence about 1744; "a woman of the eighteenth century," she had been the friend of Duclos and de Richelieu. For some time she lived in the town of Tours; she there gave counsel and advice to her young niece by marriage, the Marquise Victor d'Aiglemont; unfortunately this was put an end to by the return of the Duc d'Angoulême in 1814 [A Woman of Thirty, ***S***].

Livingston, at Paris, in the faubourg du Temple, set up the hydraulic press in César Birotteau's factory, which was intended to extract the celebrated "Cephalic Oil" from hazelnuts [César Birotteau, ***O***].

Lolotte, one of the most beautiful "marchers" of the opera. She was at Paris, under the Restoration, the mistress of Jean-Jacques Rouget, when he nearly died in her arms at Florentine's [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Lolotte. See Topinard, Madame.

Longueville, De, a noble and illustrious family whose last young shoot belonged to the latest and younger branch, being the Duc de Rostein-Limbourg, executed in 1793 [The Sceaux Ball, ***u***].

Longueville, a deputy, under Charles X.; the son of a barrister, he invariably preceded his name with the particle. M. Longueville was interested in the firm of Palma, Werbrust & Co.; the father of Auguste, Maximilien, and Clara; he desired a peerage himself, and would have liked his eldest son to have married a minister's daughter, endowing him with an income of fifty thousand francs [The Sceaux Ball, ***u***].

Longueville, Auguste, son of the foregoing, born in the latter part of the eighteenth century; he was endowed with an income of fifty thousand francs; he probably married the daughter of a minister; was secretary of an embassy. During a vacation he saw Mme. Émilie de Vandenesse in Paris and

he confided the secret of his family to her. He died young, during a mission to Russia [The Sceaux Ball, *u*].

Longueville, Maximilien, one of the three children of M. Longueville, sacrificed for his brother and sister; he went into trade, living on the Rue du Sentier—which was even then no longer the Rue du Gros-Chenet—an employé in a wealthy dry-goods house situated near the Rue de la Paix. He worshiped Émilie de Fontaine, who became Mme. Charles de Vandenesse, with a passion which was also reciprocated, but which ceased so to be when the young damsel found that he was simply a dry-goods clerk. The death of his father and brother made him a banker, ennobled him, made him a peer, and finally he became the Vicomte Guiraudin de Longueville [The Sceaux Ball, *u*].

Longueville, Clara, sister and daughter of the foregoing, born under the Empire; she was a delicate, fresh, and noble young girl at the time of the Restoration; the companion and protege of her brother, Maximilien, the future Vicomte Guiraudin, she was warmly welcomed at the pavilion of the Planats de Baudry, situated in the Sceaux valley, where she visited the youngest heiress, then unmarried, of Comte de Fontaine [The Sceaux Ball, *u*].

Longuy was one of the leading insurrectionists in the West of France during the end of the eighteenth century and the early years of the nineteenth [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Lora, Léon de, born in 1806, one of the noblest families of Roussillon, of Spanish origin, son of the aught but wealthy Comte Fernand Didas y Lora and of Léonie de Lora, *née* Gazonal. The younger brother of Don Juan de Lora, nephew of Urraca y Lora; at an early age he left his native country, and his family for a long time heard nothing of him. He never informed them of himself. He went to Paris and was admitted into the painter Schinner's studio, where, under his sobriquet of Mistigris, he became famous by his genius and

witty sallies. In 1820 he went with Joseph Bridau to the mansion of Comte de Sérizy's, at Presles, in the valley of the Oise. Soon after Léon protected his very sympathetic, but very mediocre comrade, Pierre Grassou. About 1830 he became famous. Arthez confided the decoration of a castle to him and Léon showed himself a master. Some years afterward he made the tour of Italy with Félicité des Touches and Claud Vignon. Present at the recital of the domestic misfortunes of the Bauvans, Lora very finely analyzed Honorine's character before M. de l'Hostal. Léon attended all the fêtes like one in society, and at one installation inauguration—that of Mlle. Brisetout on the Rue Chauchat—he met Bixiou, Étienne Lousteau, Stidmann, and Vernisset. He frequented the Hulots and their circle; assisted by Joseph Bridau, he took W. Steinbock out of Clichy debtor's prison; he was present at Steinbock's wedding, when he married Hortense Hulot, and was invited to Valérie Marneffe's second marriage. At that time he was the greatest living landscape and marine painter; the king of punsters; of an unbridled life, and Bixiou's follower. Fabien du Ronceret gave him instructions to ornament an apartment of his on the Rue Blanche. Rich, illustrious, and a neighbor of Joseph Bridau and Schinner, on the Rue de Berlin, a member of the Institute and an officer of the Legion of Honor, Léon received his cousin, Palafox Gazonal, when, flanked by Bixiou, they met Ninette, Jenny Cadine, Marius, Ossian, Massol, Masson, Giraud, Vignon, Carabine, Rastignac, Dubourdieu, Mme. Nourrisson, and Mme. Fontaine* [The Unconscious Mummers, *u*—A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*—A Start in Life, *s*—Pierre Grassou, *r*—Honorine, *k*—Cousin Betty, *w*—Béatrix, *P*].

Lora, Don Juan de, eldest brother of the preceding; he lived his whole life at Roussillon, his native country; he

* The biography of Léon de Lora passes in silence a revelation, without doubt imaginary, made by Mme. Nourrisson on the intimate relations existing between the artist and Antonia Chocardelle.

spoke of "the little Léon," his younger brother, before their cousin, Palafox Gazonal [The Unconscious Mummers, *u*].

Loraux, Abbé, born in 1752; of great gentleness and delicacy of mind, but wrapped around in an ungraceful exterior. The confessor of the pupils of the college of Henri IV., and also of Agathe Bridau; for twenty-two years he was the vicar of Saint-Sulpice, Paris; César Birotteau's spiritual director, in 1818; in 1819 he became the curé at the Blanco-Manteaux, a parish in the Marais. He was then a neighbor of Octave de Bauvan's, in whose house, about 1824, he was able to place his nephew and adopted son, M. de l'Hostal. Loraux attended Honorine when she returned home to Bauvan; she became penitent and died in 1830, watched over by him [A Start in Life, *s*—A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*—César Birotteau, *O*—Honorine, *k*].

Lorrain, a little retailer at Pen-Hoël at the beginning of the nineteenth century. He was married, and had a son who also had an establishment; on the son's death he succored the family—consisting of one child, Pierrette, and a widow—which he left. Lorrain soon afterward was completely ruined and took refuge in an asylum for the necessitous poor, confiding Pierrette, now fully orphaned, to her nearest relatives, the Rogrons of Provins. Lorrain himself died before the death of his wife [Pierrette, *i*].

Lorrain, Madame, wife of the foregoing and grandmother of Pierrette Lorrain, born about 1757. She lived with her husband, whom she much resembled, until his death; then, when a widow, at the end of the Restoration, her broken fortunes were repaired by the return made by Collinet, of Nantes, to her of a large amount due her. She went to Provins to recover her grandchild, Pierrette, but found her dying; she retired to Paris, where she did not long survive her, and made Jacques Brigaut her heir [Pierrette, *i*].

Lorrain, son of the above of the same name; a Breton, captain in the Imperial Guard, then a major in the line; he

married the second daughter of Auffray, a grocer at Provins; by her he had Pierrette, and died without fortune on the field of battle, at Montereau, February 18, 1814 [Pierrette, *i*].

Lorrain, MADAME, wife of the foregoing and Pierrette's mother; *née* AUFFRAY in 1793; half-sister of the mother of Sylvie and Denis Rogron, Provins. In 1814, a widow, poor and yet very young, she withdrew from the home of the Lorrains, at Pen-Hoël, to Marais in Vendee, where, so it was said, she was consoled by an ex-major of the Catholic army, Brigaut; she only survived three years after the sad marriage of Mme. Néraud, the widow of Auffray, the maternal grandmother of Pierrette [Pierrette, *i*].

Lorrain, PIERRETTE, daughter of the foregoing, born in the market-town of Pen-Hoël in 1813. Orphaned of her father at four months, and her mother when six years of age. She had an adorable nature, delicate and spontaneous. After a happy childhood passed with her excellent grandparents and a young companion, Jacques Brigaut, she was sent to her cousins-german of Provins, the wealthy Rogrons, who became her unconscious tyrants. Pierrette died on Easter Tuesday, March, 1828, from an illness caused by the brutality of her cousin, Sylvie Rogron, who had conceived a ferocious jealousy of her. A judicial trial against her murderers followed this event, but, in spite of the efforts of old Mme. Lorrain, Jacques Brigaut, Martener, Desplein, and Bianchon, this was foiled by the influence cunningly exercised by Vinet [Pierrette, *i*].

Louchard, the most skillful of the commercial police in Paris; he was commissioned by Frédéric de Nucingen to find Esther van Gobseck, who had escaped him. He had relations with Maître Fraisier [The Harlot's Progress, *Y*—Cousin Pons, *x*].

Louchard, MADAME, the separated wife of the foregoing; she became a "lorette," and knew Mme. Komorn de Godollo, and, about 1840, gave information about her to Théodose de la Peyrade [The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Loudon, Prince de, a general in the Vendean cavalry; he lived at the Mans during the Terror. He was brother to a Verneuil who was guillotined. Was famous for his "hardihood" [The Chouans, ***B***—Modeste Mignon, ***K***].

Loudon, Prince Gaspard de, born in 1791, the third son and only surviving child of four children given the Duc de Verneuil; fat and commonplace, he pitifully carried the name of the famous cavalry general; he probably became Desplein's son-in-law. In 1829 he assisted at a grand hunt in Normandy with the Hérouvilles, the Cadignans, and the Mignons de la Bastie [Modeste Mignon, ***K***].

Louis XVIII., Louis-Stanislas-Xavier, born at Versailles, November 16, 1754; died September 16, 1824, King of France. He was in political correspondence with Alphonse de Montauran, Malin de Gondreville, and, some time before this, under the name of Comte de Lille, with Baronne de la Chanterie. He appreciated the police-spy Peyrade, whom he protected. King Louis XVIII., as the friend of Comte de Fontaine, took Félix de Vandenesse as his secretary. His last mistress was the Comtesse Ferraud [The Chouans, ***B***—The Seamy Side of History, ***T***—A Historical Mystery, ***ff***—The Harlot's Progress, ***Y, Z***—The Sceaux Ball, ***u***—The Lily of the Valley, ***L***—Colonel Chabert, ***i***—Les Employés, ***cc***].

Louise, toward the end of the reign of Louis-Philippe, chambermaid to Mme. W. Steinbock, Rue Louis-le-Grand, Paris; courted by Hulot d'Ervy's cook at the time when Agathe Piquetard, who became the second Baronne Hulot, was dismissed from his service [Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Lourdois, during the Empire a wealthy master painter of buildings. During the Restoration he had an income of thirty thousand francs; he was a Liberal in politics. He sought for payment for his work which he had done in the famous decorations of César Birotteau's apartments, and was invited, together with his wife and daughter, to the famous ball, December 17, 1818; later he coolly welcomed the perfumer

after his failure [At the Sign of the Cat and Racket, *t*—César Birotteau, *O*].

Lousteau, a substitute judge at Issoudun, and successively the intimate friend and enemy of Dr. Rouget, because it was possible that he was the father of Mlle. Agathe Rouget, who became Mme. Bridau. Lousteau died in 1800 [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Lousteau, Étienne, son of the foregoing; born at Sancerre in 1799; nephew of Maximilienne Hochon, *née* Lousteau. Impelled into a sort of literary vocation, he sought his fortune in Paris about 1819; he made a beginning with poetry, and was the collaborator of Victor Ducange in a melodrama presented on the Gaîté stage in 1821. He took the editorship of a petty theatrical newspaper of which Andoche Finot was the owner. He then had two residences: one in the Latin quarter, Rue du la Harpe,* over the Café Servel; the other situated on the Rue de Bondy, the house of Florine, his mistress. He was at one time, through no fault of his, the fellow-guest of Daniel d'Arthez at Flicoteaux's, and oftener of Lucien de Rubempré, whom he addressed and piloted to Dauriat and introduced to that man, who congratulated him on his first attempt, but regretted that he was unable to serve him. For a payment of one thousand francs a month, Lousteau disencumbered Philippe Bridau of his wife, Flore Bridau, and threw her into the society of prostitutes. He was at the opera-ball, 1824, on the evening when Blondet, Bixiou, Rastignac, Jacques Collin, Châtelet, and Mme. d'Espard surprised Lucien de Rubempré with Esther van Gobseck. Lousteau wrote skits, little romances, made the criticisms, collaborated on divers reviews, and had a gazette with Raoul Nathan; he then lived on the Rue des Martyrs and was Mme. Schontz's lover. He had some thoughts of being elected deputy for Sancerre; he kept up a long liaison with Dinah de la Baudraye; failed in his efforts to marry Mme. Berthier—then Félicie Cardot;

* This street has been much shortened.

had children by Mme. de la Baudraye and wrote of the birth of the eldest as follows: "Mme. la Baronne de La Baudraye is happily delivered of a son. M. Étienne Lousteau has the pleasure of informing you of the fact. The mother and child are doing well." During this liaison, Lousteau for the sum of five hundred francs wrote a discourse on a horticultural exposition for Fabien du Ronceret. He is seen at Mme. Brisetout's, on the Rue Chauchat, hanging around the soup pot; he objected to the end or the moral of the "Prince of Bohemia," written by Dinah and Nathan. When Mme. de la Baudraye left him Lousteau continued on in the same life; it was scarcely changed. He heard Maître Desroches tell of an exploit of Cérizet's; saw Mme. Marneffe married to Crevel; managed the "Écho de la Bièvre"; and partook the management of a theatre with Ridal, the *vaudevilliste* [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***—The Harlot's Progress, ***Y***—A Daughter of Eve, ***V***—Béatrix, ***P***—Muse of the Department, ***CC***—Cousin Betty, ***w***—A Prince of Bohemia, ***FF***—A Man of Business, ***l***—The Middle Classes, ***ee***—The Unconscious Mummers, ***u***].

Lousteau-Prangin, a distant relation of the foregoing ones of the former name. About 1822 a judge in the court at Issoudun; the father of one son; a friend of Maxence Gilet and probably one of the Knights of Idlesse [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Lovelace, the name of two fictitious personages in "l'Ambitieux par Amour," an autobiographical novel by Albert Savarus, published, under Louis-Philippe, in "la Revue de l'Est" [Albert Savaron, ***f***].

Lucas was for a long time in the Estorades' service [Letters of Two Brides, ***v***—The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Luigia, a young and beautiful woman in the suburbs of Rome, wife of Benedetto, who pretended to sell her. She would have killed both herself and him, but she was saved. Charles de Sallenauve (Dorlange) protected her, and received

her when she became a widow; she was his housekeeper at Paris about 1839. Luigia left her benefactor, slander having attacked their reciprocally innocent situation. A born musician, endowed with a magnificent voice, she embarked on a lyrical career after an attempt in Saint-Sulpice's Church. She was welcomed with acclamation at the Italian opera-house, London [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD, EE***].

Lupeaulx, Clément Chardin des, administrator and politician; born about 1785; ennobled under Louis XV.; his arms showed a wolf *rampant*, sable on a field of *gules*—the motto being: *En lupus in historia.* An ambitious man, nearly every extreme met in his compromises; he rendered himself useful to Louis XVIII. in very delicate circumstances. Numerous influential members of the aristocracy confided their embarrassed affairs to his skillful management. He served as the intermediary between the Duc de Navarreins and Polydore Milaud de la Baudraye, and became a sort of power which seemed to Annette to frighten Charles Grandet. He accumulated both functions and grades: was master of requests to the council of State, secretary-general to the minister of finance, colonel in the National Guard; a member of the King's household, he was, most of all, a chevalier of Saint-Louis and an officer of the Legion of Honor. A brazen Voltairean, he went to mass; a Bertrand always searching for a Raton. Egotistical and vain, a libertine and gourmand, this man of spirit was very handy in all affairs of the world, a sort of "housekeeper" to the ministry ever to the front in pleasure and care, in 1825; he made gallant conquests and aimed at political fortune. Esther van Gobseck and Flavie Colleville are known to have been mistresses of his; perhaps also the Marquise d'Espard. We see him at the opera-ball, where he saluted Lucien de Rubempré, in the winter of 1824. The life of the secretary-general became somewhat modified at the end of that year. Crippled with debts, in the power of Gobseck, Bidault, and Mitral, he was constrained to give one of

the divisions in the Treasury to Isidore Baudoyer, in spite of his heart's desire of ingratiating himself in Rabourdin's household, but he gained thereby a count's coronet and a seat as deputy. His ambition was for the peerage, to be entitled a gentleman of the King's bedchamber, become a member of the Academy, and obtain the cross of commander. As a friend of Vicomte Savinien de Portenduère, in the time of his distress, he interceded with the usurers, whom he knew, not to press that young man [Muse of the Department, ***CC***—Eugénie Grandet, ***E***—A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***—A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***—Lost Illusions, ***N***—The Harlot's Progress, ***Y***, ***Z***—Ursule Mirouët, ***H***].

Lupeaulx, DES, nephew of the preceding, and, thanks to him, appointed, in 1821, a sub-prefect at Ville-aux-Fayes, in the department successively administered by Martial de la Roche-Hugon and Castéran. Probably Gaubertin's son-in-law; wedded to the interests of his future family connections, M. des Lupeaulx was unfriendly to Montcornet, the owner of the Aigues [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Lupin, born in 1778, son of the Soulanges' last steward; in his turn manager of their estates; notary and deputy-mayor of the town of Soulanges. Although married and having a family, M. Lupin was well enough preserved to still shine brilliantly, about 1823, in Mme. Soudry's salon, where he was famous for his counter-tenor voice and pretentious gallantry; the latter was borne out by two liaisons with middle-class women, Mme. Sarcus, wife of Sarcus le Riche, and Euphémie Plissoud [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Lupin, MADAME, wife of the foregoing, called "Bébelle." The only daughter of a salt-merchant who became wealthy during the Revolution; she was platonically loved by Bonnac, his head clerk. Mme. Lupin was fat, ill-made, very commonplace, and of little intelligence; so she was neglected in the Soudry salon [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Lupin, AMAURY, the only son of the foregoing; perhaps

the lover of Adeline Sarcus, who became Mme. Adolphe Sibilet; was on the point of marrying one of Gaubertin's daughters, but she, without doubt, desired and obtained M. des Lupeaulx. Between that liaison and his matrimonial designs, Amaury Lupin was sent to Paris by the paternal commands, in order to there study in Maître Crottat's office; there he had Georges Marest as fellow-clerk and comrade; the two ran into follies and debts in 1822. Amaury accompanied him to the Silver Lion, Rue d'Enghien, faubourg Saint-Denis, when Marest took Pierrotin's carriage; they met Oscar Husson and made merry about him. The year following, Amaury Lupin returned to Soulanges [The Peasantry, ***R***—A Start in Life, ***s***].

M

Machillot, MADAME, kept a modest *table d'hôte* in Notre-Dame-des-Champs quarter, Paris, 1838. Here Godefroid intended dining, for it was near Bourlac's residence [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

Macumer, FELIPE HÉNAREZ, BARON DE, a Spaniard of Moorish origin, of whom Talleyrand furnished much information. He had of right the following titles and designations: Hénarez, of the Ducs de Soria, Baron de Macumer. He never carried these full titles, for his youth was one succession of devotion, sacrifices, and unjust charges. Macumer, one of the authors of the Spanish revolution of 1823, saw this turned against him: Ferdinand VII. was reëstablished on the throne; he offered himself as a constitutional minister, without having been pardoned. Confiscation and exile followed, and Felipe sought refuge in Paris, where he had mean lodgings on the Rue Hillerin-Bertin,* where he became a Spanish master to support himself, in spite of his Sardinian barony, his great

* A portion of the Rue Bellechasse, which runs from the Rue de Grenelle to the Rue de Varenne.

fiefs, and his palace at Sassari. His heart also suffered; he worshiped without return a woman who loved his own brother; he despoiled himself and gave his all to them. Under the plain name of Hénarez, he became Armande-Marie-Louise de Chaulieu's professor. Macumer was smitten with his pupil and was loved in return. He married her in March, 1825. Alternatively the baron lived at or owned: Chantepleurs château, a mansion on the Rue du Bac, and la Crampade, the provincial residence of Louis de l'Estorade. The foolish jealousy of Mme. de Macumer poisoned his life and ruined Felipe's health; she idolized him in spite of his characteristic ugliness. He died in 1829 [Letters of Two Brides, ***V***].

Macumer, Baronne de. See Gaston, Madame Marie.

Madeleine, Theodore Calvi's significant nickname.

Madeleine, the name given by Vinet to each of his servants [Vautrin's Last Avatar, ≈—Cousin Pons, ***x***].

Madou, Angélique, a fat, passionate woman, "one of the people," and, although quite ignorant, expert in her trade in dried fruits. She lived at the beginning of the Restoration on the Rue Perrin-Gasselin,* Paris, where she became the prey of Bidault (Gigonnet), the usurer. Angélique Madou once berated César Birotteau on account of his broken engagements; but she afterward congratulated him, when the perfumer was rehabilitated, after paying his indebtedness in full [César Birotteau, ***O***].

Magalhens, a notable family of Douai, at the commencement of the nineteenth century [The Quest of the Absolute, ***D***].

Magnan, Prosper, Beauvais. The son of a widow; military doctor; executed in 1799, at Andernach, on the Rhine border, as the author of a double crime—theft and murder—and of which he was innocent, in spite of appearances to the contrary; the crime was committed by his companion, Jean-

* This street, which was situated near the Rue de la Lingerie, has disappeared.

Frédéric Taillefer, who remained unpunished [The Red House, *d*].

Magnan, MADAME, mother of the foregoing; she lived at Beauvais, where she died some time after her son's death, and before the arrival of a letter sent through Hermann's hands by Prosper [The Red House, *d*].

Mahoudeau, MADAME, caused trouble with her friend, Mme. Cardinal, at a performance in the Bobino, a little theatre situated near the Luxembourg, in which Olympe Cardinal was recognized by her mother as the "leading lady" [The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Magus, ÉLIE, an Israelite of Flanders, of Holland-Belgic origin; born in 1770. He lived alternately at Bordeaux and Paris. He bought valuable objects, paintings, diamonds, and curiosities. Through him Mme. Luigi Porta, *née* Ginevra di Piombo, obtained employment as a colorist with a dealer in engravings. Mme. Évangélista employed him to value her jewels. He ordered a copy of a Rubens from Joseph Bridau, and of Flemish subjects from Pierre Grassou; he sold them to Vervelle as genuine Rembrandts and Téniers. He arranged Pierre Grassou's marriage with the butcher's daughter. Very wealthy, he retired from business about 1835, having left his former abode on the Boulevard Bonne-Nouvelle to occupy an old mansion on the Chaussée des Minimes,* together with his treasures and his daughter Noémi, guarded by Abramko. Élie Magus still lived there about 1845, and had acquired, in some underhand way, much of the superb collection which had been Sylvan Pons' [The Vendetta, *i*—A Marriage Settlement, *aa*—A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*—Pierre Grassou, *r*—Cousin Pons, *x*].

Mahuchet, MADAME, in the nineteenth century, a women's shoemaker; "a person with a bad mouth," according to Mme. Nourrisson; the mother of seven children. After having vainly dunned a countess for one hundred francs

* Now the Rue de Béarn.

due her, she thought to surprise the debtor one evening and hoped thus to get her money; she was given some silver candlesticks, but these were promptly returned, as they were only plated ware [The Unconscious Mummers, ***u***].

Malaga, Marguerité Turquet's pseudonym.

Malassis, JEANNE, about the end of the Restoration, the country servant of Pingret, an old, rich, and miserly peasant in the suburbs of Limoges. Mortally stricken as she went to the rescue of her master, who was killed and pillaged; she was J. F. Tascheron's second victim [The Country Parson, ***F***].

Malfatti, a doctor at Venice; in 1820 was called in consultation with one of his French colleagues to examine Duc Cataneo [Massimilla Doni, ***ff***].

Malin. See Gondreville.

Mallet, a gendarme in the department of the Orne, 1809. He was directed to discover and arrest Mme. Bryond des Minières; he allowed her to fly, with the complicity of his comrade Ratel; he was imprisoned for this, and Mallet was declared by Bourlac to be liable to capital punishment for his offense; he was executed the same year [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

Malvaut, JENNY. See Derville, Madame.

Mancini, DE, an Italian effeminate blonde, who was foolishly smitten by la Marana, by whom he had a daughter, Juana-Pepita-Maria de Mancini; she became Mme. Diard [The Maranas, ***e***].

Mancini, JUANA-PEPITA-MARIA DE. See Diard, Madame.

Manerville, DE; born in 1731. A Norman gentleman to whom the governor of la Guyenne, Richelieu, had one of the wealthiest heiresses of Bordeaux married. He bought the post of major of the guards of the gate about the end of Louis XV.'s reign. By his wife he had one son, Paul, whom he strictly raised; an emigrant during the Revolution; he reached Martinique, but saved his estate, Lanstrac, etc., thanks to Maître Mathias, then his notary's head clerk. He

was a widower since 1810; Manerville died about 1813 [A Marriage Settlement, *aa*].

Manerville, PAUL-FRANÇOIS-JOSEPH, COMTE DE, son of the foregoing; born in 1794; studied in the college of Vendôme until 1810, the year of his mother's death. He passed three years with his father in Bordeaux, who had become despotic and miserly. Orphaned, he was heir to an immense fortune—the castle of Lanstrac at Gironde and a mansion in Paris, Rue de la Pépinière. He traveled Europe for six years as a diplomat until his vacation, which he spent in Paris; he was intimate with Henri de Marsay, the lover of Paquita Valdès; he submitted to the mockeries of Mme. Charles de Vandenesse, then Émilie de Fontaine; he possibly met Lucien de Rubempré, and in the winter of 1821 returned to Bordeaux, where he shone brilliantly in society; Paul de Manerville was given the characteristic nickname of "Sweet Pea." In spite of the good advice of his two most devoted friends, Mathias and de Marsay, he asked, by the mouth of his great-aunt, Mme. de Maulincour, for the hand of Natalie Évangélista and was successful. Five years after the marriage he separated from his wife and embarked for Calcutta under the name of Camille, one of his mother's surnames [The Girl with Golden Eyes, *ds*—The Sceaux Ball, *u*—A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*—A Marriage Settlement, *aa*].

Manerville, COMTESSE PAUL DE, wife of the preceding; *née* NATALIE ÉVANGÉLISTA, of a family indirectly descended from the Duc d'Albe; she was also allied to the Claës. As gay and frolicsome as a young girl, coldness yet dominated her nature; she despoiled her husband, unknown to him, and shone more brilliantly in Paris than she had in Bordeaux. Become the mistress of Félix de Vandenesse, she welcomed with a bad grace the dedication of a recital in which he exalted Mme. de Mortsauf; and soon after, in concert with Lady Dudley, Mesdames d'Espard, Charles de Vandenesse, and de Listomère, she tried to throw Comtesse Félix de Van-

denesse, then a bride, into Raoul Nathan's arms [A Marriage Settlement, *aa*—The Lily of the Valley, *L*—A Daughter of Eve, *V*].

Manette, under the Restoration, at Clochegourde, Touraine, the Comtesse de Mortsauf's housekeeper; she alone looked after young Madeleine and Jacques de Mortsauf [The Lily of the Valley, *L*].

Manon. See Godard, Manon.

Manon-la-Blonde, during the last years of the Restoration a street-walker at Paris, who foolishly fell in love with Théodore Calvi; she became the receiver of stolen goods, the theft being complicated with assassination, committed by Jacques Collin's companion, and which led indirectly and involuntarily to the arrest of the Corsican [Vautrin's Last Avatar, *z*].

Manseau, FATHER, an innkeeper at the Échelles, a Savoy market-town, who welcomed la Fosseuse, reduced to beggary, and lodged that unfortunate in a barn—she afterward became Benassis' protege [The Country Doctor, *C*].

Marana, LA, born in 1772, the last of a long line of courtesans, all bearing the same name; a natural descendant of the Hérouvilles. She knew Mancini for the love of money; he was the Duc de Lina, a king of Naples; she shone in Venice, Milan, and Naples. By Mancini she had a child, Juana-Pepita-Maria, whom he acknowledged. She was placed with the Lagounias, who were under obligations to her, to be piously brought up, in 1808. She surprised her when locked in a room with Montefiore; she disdained to have revenge on him, but accepted F. Diard as a husband for the young girl, who had proposed for her hand. About 1832, at the time when she was in the hospital at Bordeaux, la Marana again saw her daughter; she was living virtuously, but was still unhappy [The Hated Son, *z*—The Maranas, *e*].

Marcas, ZÉPHIRIN, born about 1803, a Breton, of a Vitré family; his parents had little means and he was their main

support; he was educated gratuitously at the seminary, but had no liking to become a priest. He embarked for Paris with but little money, and in the year 1823 or 1824 was in an attorney's office, in which he became head clerk. He studied men and manners in five capitals: London, Vienna, Petersburg, Constantinople, and Berlin. For five years he was a journalist and "did the Chambers." He frequented la Palférine; in regard to women, he had a passionate, timid manner with them. With the head of a lion, a magnificent organization, the equal of Berryer as an orator, and surpassing M. Thiers, Marcas was for a long time employed in a political capacity by a deputy of a former ministry, but, convinced of his disloyalty, he turned against him. On his reëntry into polemics he was again sought. He lived most wretchedly in a garret on a budget of thirty sous, which he earned by law-writing. His garret was situated in a furnished-room house on the Rue Corneille, 1836. Unless he had been cordially urged by his young neighbors Rabourdin and Juste, who furnished the fitting clothing for him, he would have refused to again serve the minister who had acted ungratefully to him, and who now sought his aid anew. His return was not of long duration. The government's third fall threw down Marcas also; he returned to the Rue Corneille, where he was taken with a nervous fever; the disease was aggravated by his genius and it carried him off. Z. Marcas was buried in the common grave in Montparnasse cemetery, January, 1838 [A Prince of Bohemia, ***FF***—Z. Marcas, ***m***].

Marcelin was an attorney at Arcis-sur-Aube during the electoral period opening in April, 1839, in the arrondissement until then represented by François Keller [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Marchand, Victor, son of a grocer in Paris; major of a battalion of infantry during the campaign of 1808; the lover of and under obligations to Clara Léganès, he vainly tried to marry that daughter of the Spanish nobility, who preferred

rather to submit to the most horrible of deaths. She was decapitated by the hand of Juanito Léganès, her brother [The Executioner, *e*].

Marche-à-Terre. See Leroi, Pierre.

Marcillac, MADAME DE. Thanks to her knowledge of the members of the old Court and her relations with the Rastignacs, of whom she was the modest guest, about 1819, she was able to introduce to her brilliant cousin, Claire de Beauséant, the Chevalier de Rastignac, her great-nephew, for whom she had a failing [Father Goriot, *G*].

Marcosini, COMTE ANDRÉA; born in 1807 at Milan. Although an aristocrat he was a Liberal refugee in Paris, temporarily only; a poet, handsome, and wealthy; he was happy in his life of exile about 1834. He was welcomed by Mesdames d'Espard and Paul de Manerville. On the Rue Froidmanteau he pursued Marianna Gambara to the *table d'hôte* of an Italian, Girardini; he delivered a lengthy dissertation on music and spoke of "Robert le Diable." For five years Gambara's wife was his mistress, then he deserted her to marry an Italian dancer [Gambara, *bb*].

Maréchal, under the Restoration an attorney at Ville-aux-Fayes, Montcornet's adviser; by his recommendation he contributed to the appointment, about 1817, of Sibilet as steward at the Aigues [The Peasantry, *R*].

Mareschal, director of the studies at the college of Vendôme, 1811, when Louis Lambert became a pupil at that house of information [Louis Lambert, *u*].

Marest, FRÉDÉRIC, born about 1802, son of the rich widow of a lumber merchant; cousin of Georges Marest; clerk to an attorney at Paris, November, 1825; the lover of Florentine Cabirolle, who was kept by Cardot; he knew at Maître Desroches' Oscar Husson and had him as a guest, at a fête given by Mlle. Cabirolle, Rue de Vendôme, where his companion foolishly compromised himself [A Start in Life, *s*]. Frédéric Marest passed in 1838 as a judge of instruction in the Parisian

courts; he questioned Auguste de Mergi about a theft committed to the prejudice of Dr. Halpersohn [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***]. The following year he was public prosecutor at Arcis-sur-Aube;* he was still a bachelor when he met Martener junior, Goulard, Michu, Vinet; he frequented the Beauvisage and Mollot families [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Marest, GEORGES, cousin of the foregoing, and whose father was the head of a great hardware firm, Rue Saint-Martin, Paris. In 1822 he was Maître A. Crottat's second clerk, his companion in the office being Amaury Lupin. About the same year Marest's silly vanity caused him to depict a fictitious career in Pierrotin's vehicle, when he was on his way to the valley of the Oise. He mystified Husson, amused Bridau and Marest, but was tiring to Comte de Sérizy. Three years later Georges Marest had become managing clerk to Léopold Hannequin; but he lost his fortune of thirty thousand francs of income in debauchery, and finished by becoming an insurance solicitor [The Peasantry, ***R***—A Start in Life, ***s***].

Margaritis, of Italian origin, located at Vouvray, 1831; an old, deranged man; he pretended to be a vine-grower and banker. He was made use of by Vernier to mystify Gaudissart during a commercial trip of the illustrious drummer [Gaudissart the Great, ***o***].

Margaritis, MADAME, wife of the lunatic Margaritis. She looked after her savings for economy's sake, and aided in mystifying Gaudissart [Gaudissart the Great, ***o***].

Marguerite, born in 1762, ordinarily called Gritte; she served the old Hochons at Issoudun, in 1822 [A Bachelor's Establishment,† ***J***].

* This town possessed a promenade, the Avenue des Soupirs, where, in 1839, the colony of functionaries frequently congregated.

† Here the compilers have a footnote: "'Un Ménage de Garcon'—A Bachelor's Establishment—in all the old editions of the Comédie Humaine." This is called for by the fact that "La Rabouilleuse" is always used by them as a title. It has also been published as "The Two Brothers."—TRANSLATOR.

Marguerite, a nurse at Johann Fischer's House [Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Margueron, an opulent bourgeois at Beaumont-sur-Oise, under Louis XVIII.; he desired for his son the place of tax-collector in that town particularly, for he there possessed a farm which adjoined the Presles, belonging to de Sérizy, and the tenant of which was Leger [A Start in Life, ***s***].

Marialva, DOÑA CONCHA, the duenna attached to the person of Paquita Valdès [The Girl with Golden Eyes, ***ds***].

Marianne, Sophie Gamard's servant, during the Restoration, at Tours [The Abbé Birotteau, ***i***].

Marianne, about October, 1803, at Cinq-Cygne, arrondissement of Arcis-sur-Aube, a servant (at the same time as Gaucher) of the Michus. She served her master with discretion and fidelity [A Historical Mystery, ***ff***].

Mariast, a property owner at Paris, 22 Rue de la Montagne-Sainte-Geneviève, where he had the Messrs. d'Espard as tenants, during nearly the whole of the Restoration [The Commission in Lunacy, ***c***].

Marie-Jeanne, Angélique Madou's servant, Paris, 1818 [César Birotteau,† ***O***].

Marie des Anges, MOTHER, born in 1762; Jacques Bricheteau's aunt; superior of the Ursulines at Arcis-sur-Aube; preserved from the scaffold by Danton; each year, on April 5th, she had celebrated a mass in memoriam. Under Louis-Philippe her nephew, Charles de Sallenauve, was nominated and elected a deputy, largely by her influence in the arrondissement [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Mariette, the picturesque and gallant name of Marie Godeschal.

Mariette, born in 1798; from 1817 in the service of the Wattevilles, Besançon, she, under Louis-Philippe, was courted,

† An abbreviation of the title which, in the *Édition Définitive* of the Comédie Humaine, is "The History of the Rise and Fall of César Birotteau." This novel was first given as a premium by two Paris journals.

in spite of her ugliness, because of her savings, by Jérôme, Albert Savarus' servant. Mlle. de Watteville, who was smitten by the barrister, exploited Mariette and Jérôme to the benefit of her love [Albert Savaron, *f*].

Mariette, about 1816, Mlle. Cormon's (Alençon) cook; for some time she was advised by du Ronceret; she was still in the same service when her mistress became Mme. du Bousquier [The Old Maid, *aa*].

Mariette was in la Fosseuse's service about the end of the Restoration, in the village of which Benassis was the mayor [The Country Doctor, *C*].

Mariette, in 1841, Rue Plumet, Paris, was Adeline Hulot's cook [Cousin Betty, *w*].

Marigny, DUCHESSE DE, of the faubourg Saint-Germain; united to the Navarreins and the Grandlieus; a woman of counsel and experience; the real head of her house. She died about 1819 [The Duchess of Langeais, *bb*].

Marigny,* DE, son of the preceding; an agreeable but harebrained man; the lover of Mme. Keller, a bourgeoise of the Chaussée-d'Antin [The Duchess of Langeais, *bb*].

Marin, FATHER, in 1836, an old Parisian workman whom Abbé de Vèze refused to assist [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Marin, head-valet to Georges de Maufrigneuse, and the protector of Anicette, at Cinq-Cygne, Arcis-sur-Aube, 1839 [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Marion, of Arcis, the grandson of a steward of the Simeuses; brother-in-law of Mme. Marion, *née* Giguet. He enjoyed Malin's confidence and acquired for him the Gondreville estate. He became a barrister in the Aube, then president of an Imperial Court [A Historical Mystery, *ff*—The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

* In a previous century the Marignys owned Rosembray, before it was the property of the Verneuils. It was a large domain, and in 1829 was the scene of a great hunt, at which the Cadignans, Chaulieus, M. de Canalis, the Mignons, and others met.

Marion, brother of the foregoing and brother-in-law of Colonel Giguet, who married his sister, and became by Malin's influence co-receiver-general, with Sibuelle, of the Aube [A Historical Mystery, *ff*—The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Marion, MADAME, wife of the foregoing, Colonel Giguet's sister. She was intimate with the Malins of Gondreville; she survived her husband, and, leaving Tours, returned to her native place, Arcis, where she held drawing-rooms which were much frequented. Under Louis-Philippe Mme. Marion used her influence in favor of Simon Giguet, son of the colonel [A Historical Mystery, *ff*—The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Marion. See Kolb, Madame.

Mariotte, a Breton, born about 1794, under Louis-Philippe; with Gasselin she served in the Guénic family at Guérande [Béatrix, ***P***].

Mariotte, of Auxerre; a rival of the powerful Gaubertin in the adjudication of the forests in Bourgogne department and of the Aigues, Montcornet's estate [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Mariotte, MADAME, of Auxerre, mother of the preceding; she had in her service, in 1823, Mlle. Courtecuisse [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Marius, a surname which became hereditary of a Toulousain who established a "tonsorial palace" at Paris early in the nineteenth century; it was so baptized by the Chevalier de Parny, one of the customers. He transmitted this name of Marius as the property in perpetuity of his successor [The Unconscious Mummers, ***u***].

Marivault, DE, a wealthy but indifferent man of letters; he signed a work written by M. de Valentin junior [The Wild Ass' Skin, ***A***].

Marmus, MADAME, wife of a scientist, an officer in the Legion of Honor, and a member of the Institute. She resided with him in the Rue Duguay-Trouin, Paris, and frequented Zélie Minard's house about 1840 [The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Marmus, the husband of the foregoing and remarkable for his absence of mind [The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Marneffe, JEAN-PAUL-STANISLAS, born in 1794, an employé in the office of the ministry of War. When simply a clerk with a salary of only twelve hundred francs he married, about 1803, Mlle. Valérie Fortin. As "corrupt as a bagnio," he left the Rue du Douenné for the faubourg Saint-Germain, where his wife had been installed by her lover, Baron Hulot; by whose means also Marneffe became successively first clerk, sub-chief, then chief of a bureau, a chevalier, and afterward officer of the Legion of Honor. Jean-Paul-Stanislas was as "rotten physically as morally." He died in May, 1842 [Cousin Betty, *w*].

Marneffe,* MADAME. See Crevel, Madame Célestin.

Marneffe, STANISLAS, the legal son of the two foregoing; scrofulous and neglected by his parents [Cousin Betty, *w*].

Marolles, ABBÉ DE, an old priest of the end of the eighteenth century; he escaped the massacre at the convent of the Carmellites† in September, 1792. He concealed himself in Paris, in the faubourg Saint-Martin, near the German road. He was there the protector of two nuns who were also compromised—Sister Marthe and Sister Agathe. January 22, 1793, and January 21, 1794, the abbé said a mass before them for the repose of the soul of Louis XVI., being begged to do this by the executioner of that "martyred king," who was also present, but without being identified, until January 25, 1794, from information furnished by Citizen Ragon, at the corner of the Rue des Frondeurs‡ [An Episode of the Reign of Terror, *t*].

* In 1849 Clairville presented on the stage of the Gymnase-Dramatique a somewhat modified play of episodes in the life of Mme. Marneffe, under the double title of "Madame Marneffe, or the Prodigal Father," a melodrama in five acts.

† Situated on the Rue Vaugirard; now a plain chapel.

‡ This has disappeared. It was near the Rues l'Échelle, Moineaux, and Saint-Honoré.

Maronis, Abbé de, a priest full of genius, who under the tira would have been a Borgia. He was Henri de Marsay's preceptor, and made his pupil an absolute skeptic at the time when the church was in a ferment. Abbé de Maronis died a bishop in 1812 [The Girl with Golden Eyes, ***ds***].

Marron, under the Restoration a physician at Marsac, Charente; nephew of the Curé Marron. He married the daughter of Postel, a pharmacist, Angoulême, and frequented the Séchards [Lost Illusions, ***N***—The Harlot's Progress, ***Y, Z***].

Marron, curé at Marsac, Charente, under the Restoration; he preceded the above in that office [Lost Illusions, ***N***].

Marsay, De, an old gentleman with every vice. He was married by Lord Dudley to one of his mistresses and acknowledged Dudley's son Henri; he received one hundred thousand francs in depreciated money for doing this; he speedily dissipated the money in riotous living, confiding the child to his old sister, Mlle. de Marsay. He died, as he had lived, apart from his wife [The Girl with Golden Eyes, ***ds***].

Marsay, Madame de. See Vordac, Marquise de.

Marsay, Mademoiselle de, sister and sister-in-law of the foregoing ones. She took care of Henri, and died of old age [The Girl with Golden Eyes, ***ds***].

Marsay, Henri de, born between 1792 and 1796; son of Lord Dudley and the noted Marquise de Vordac, her first husband being de Marsay, who acknowledged the child as his own, and so became its legal father. Young Henri was raised by Mlle. de Marsay and the Abbé de Maronis; he was friendly with Paul de Manerville in 1815; he was at that time one of the Thirteen * all-mighties, together with Bourignard, Montriveau, and Ronquerolles. At this time he found a daughter of Lesbosen, Paquita Valdès, whom he wished to make his

* Frédéric Stoulie's drama: "La Closerie des Genêts," played for the first time at the Ambigu, Paris, October 14, 1846, recalled this particular in the life of M. de Marsay.

mistress; he met with her, for the first time, his own natural sister, Mme. de San-Réal, who was his only rival with Paquita. Marsay was once the Duchesse Charlotte's (then Arabelle Dudley) lover, whose children were his living pictures. We know also of his intimacy with Delphine de Nucingen, which was ruptured in the year 1819, and with Diane de Cadignan. As a member of the Thirteen, Henri had a hand in the enterprise of Montriveau to carry off Antoinette de Langeais from the Carmellite nunnery. He bought Coralie for sixty thousand francs. All his life, under the Restoration, was passed about equally with young men and young women. He was Victurnien d'Esgrignon's counselor and adviser, and the same to Savinien de Portenduère, and more so to Paul de Manerville, whom he vainly tried to pilot after his unhappy marriage. Marsay protected Lucien de Rubempré, and, with Rastignac, acted as his second in his duel with Michel Chrestien. The feminine representatives of the Chaulieu and Fontaine families admired and thought well of Henri de Marsay, but scorned the poet, M. de Canalis. The Revolution of July, 1830, made a great personage of Marsay, who, nevertheless, at Félicité des Touches' spoke of his past amours. In 1832 and 1833 he was prime minister and a familiar in the Legitimist salon of the Princesse de Cadignan, where he spoke of the Vendean insurrection. At the same time he made known the reasons for Malin's abduction and who were concerned therein. Marsay died of exhaustion in 1834; just before this occurred, and at the time when Nathan paid court to Marie de Vandenesse, the statesman had predicted this, and scorned the writer [The Thirteen, ***BB*** (including The Girl with Golden Eyes, ***ds***)—The Unconscious Mummers, ***u***—Another Study of Woman, ***l***—The Lily of the Valley, ***L***—Father Goriot, ***G***—The Collection of Antiquities, ***aa***—Ursule Mirouët, ***H***—A Marriage Settlement, ***aa***—A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***—Letters of Two Brides, ***v***—The Sceaux Ball, ***u***—Modeste Mignon, ***K***—The

Secrets of the Princess of Cadignan, *ẑ*—A Historical Mystery, *ff*—A Daughter of Eve, *V*].

Martainville, ALPHONSE-LOUIS-DIEUDONNÉ, a publicist and dramatic author; born in 1776, at Cadiz, of French parents; died August 27, 1830. A fanatic Royalist, who in 1821–22 advised and welcomed Lucien de Rubempré, then an apostate from Liberalism [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*].

Martellens, a scientist who was cited by Lavrille the naturalist before Raphaël de Valentin for the origin of the word "chagrin" [The Wild Ass' Skin, *A*].

Martener, a learned old man, living at Provins, under the Restoration; he explained to the archæologist Desfondrilles, who consulted him, why indolent Europe disdained the mineral waters of their town and went to Spa, where, according to French doctors, they were less efficacious [Pierrette, *i*].

Martener, MADAME, wife of the foregoing; second daughter of Mme. Guénée; sister of Mme. Auffray. She had pity for Pierrette Lorrain, who was ill, and, in 1828, gave her the distractions of music, playing to her selections from Weber, Beethoven, and Hérold [Pierrette, *i*].

Martener, son of the preceding; a protege of Vinet senior; honest, but a blockhead; was, in 1839, judge of instruction at Arcis-sur-Aube. During election times in the spring of that year he frequented the functionaries: Michu, Goulard, O. Vinet, and Marest [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Martha was for a long time Mme. Joséphine Claës' devoted chambermaid. She died at an advanced age between 1828 and 1830 [The Quest of the Absolute, *D*].

Marthe, SISTER, a gray sister of Auvergnate, from 1809 to 1816. She taught reading, writing, the history of God's people, the Old and New Testaments, the Catechism, and a little arithmetic to Véronique Sauviat (Mme. Graslin) [The Country Parson, *F*].

Marthe, SISTER, *née* BEAUSÉANT, about 1730; was a nun

in the Chelles abbey; a refugee with Sister Agathe (*née* Langeais) and Abbé de Marolles in a mean lodging in the high faubourg Saint-Martin. She went out to a confectioner's store near Saint-Laurent, January 22, 1793, to purchase the holy wafers necessary for a mass for the repose of the soul of Louis XVI., at which she assisted, as also the said King's executioner. The following year, on January 21 (1794), the same ceremony was repeated, and Sister Marthe again assisted. She passed the two years of the Terror under the protection of Mucius Scœvola [An Episode of the Reign of Terror, *t*].

Marthe, Sister, under the Restoration; she knew Mesdames de l'Estorade and Gaston, at the Carmellite convent of Blois [Letters of Two Brides, *v*].

Martin. This woman, for three francs per month and a pound of soap for each child, was, in 1829, the care-taker for the charity children in the commune of which Dr. Benassis was the mayor. She was probably the first person of that district to be seen by Genestas-Bluteau, and also the first to give him any information [The Country Doctor, *C*].

Martineaus, The. Two brothers who were engaged in assisting M. de Mortsauf in his agricultural work in Touraine; the elder was once a workman, then steward; the younger one was a keeper [The Lily of the Valley, *L*].

Martineau, son of one of the two Martineau brothers [*Ibid.*].

Marty, Jean-Baptiste, a melodramic actor; the head or director of the Gaîté, Paris, before and after it was burned in 1836. Born in 1779; famous under the Restoration; in 1819 and 1820, he was applauded by Mme. Vauquer (*née* Conflans) in "le Mont-Sauvage." Mme. Vauquer conducted a boarding-house on the Rue Neuve-Sainte-Geneviève, where Jacques Collin, called Vautrin, was arrested on that same evening* [Father Goriot, *G*].

* Marty died at an advanced age in 1868; he was a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and was for a long time mayor of the commune of Charenton.

Marville,* DE. See Camusot.

Mary, an Englishwoman in the service of Louis de l'Estorade's family, under the Restoration and Louis-Philippe [Letters of Two Brides, ***v***—The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Massin-Levrault junior, the son of a poor locksmith, great-nephew of Dr. Denis Minoret by his marriage to a Levrault-Minoret; the father of three daughters: Paméla, Aline, and Mme. Goupil, who bought, in January, 1815, the post of clerk to the justice of the peace at Nemours; he and his family at one time lived on the benefactions of Dr. Minoret, who also obtained for him the management of the postoffice at Nemours. Massin-Levrault junior was one of the indirect persecutors of Ursule de Portenduère; he was a municipal councilor after July, 1830; he began to loan money to the peasants at enormous interest—this cash had been given by the doctor; he became a notorious usurer [Ursule Mirouët, ***H***].

Massin-Levrault, MADAME, wife of the foregoing, *née* LEVRAULT-MINORET about 1793; on the maternal side she was great-niece of Dr. Denis Minoret, the daughter of a victim of the campaign in France; she paid much court to her wealthy uncle, and in a greater or less degree persecuted Ursule de Portenduère [Ursule Mirouët, ***H***].

Massol, a native of Carcassonne, a suckling barrister and editor of the "Gazette des Tribunaux," May, 1830. He unknowingly guided Jacqueline near to Jacques Collin, who was incarcerated in the Conciergerie; by Granville's order he attributed the death of Lucien de Rubempré to an aneurism. A Republican, he did not prefix his name with the particle; in 1834 he was an associate of Raoul Nathan's in the bringing out of a great newspaper. Massol was, together with Stidmann, Steinbock, and Claud Vignon, a witness to Valérie Marneffe's second marriage. In 1845 was a councilor of

* He had a brother who bore the name of Camusot, who left the École Polytechnique.

State, presiding over a section; he kept Jenny Cadine; he had charge of the administrative trial of S. P. Gazonal [The Harlot's Progress, *Y, Z*—The Wild Ass' Skin, *A*—A Daughter of Eve, *V*—Cousin Betty, *w*—The Unconscious Mummers, *u*].

Masson, a friend of Desroches, who agreed with him in his advice to Lucien de Rubempré, about 1821, in reference to the seizure of Coralie's furniture [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*].

Masson, Publicola, born about 1795; the leading chiropodist in Paris, 1845; a radical Republican of Marat's school, whom he physically resembled; he counted Léon de Lora amongst his customers [The Unconscious Mummers, *u*].

Mathias, born in 1753. He commenced as third clerk of the notary Chesneau, Bordeaux, whom he succeeded; he was married, but lost his wife in 1826; had a son in the magistracy, and an established daughter; a type of the old notaries, he was prodigal of clear-headed counsel to two generations of the Manervilles [A Marriage Settlement, *aa*].

Mathilde, The Great, in the early years of Louis-Philippe's reign was intimate with Jenny Courand, Paris [Gaudissart the Great, *o*].

Mathurine, a cook, both honest and religious, once in the service of the bishop of Nancy; was afterward engaged in Paris on the Rue Vaneau by Valérie Marneffe, through Lisbeth Fischer, her relation on the maternal side [Cousin Betty, *w*].

Matifat, a rich druggist in Paris on the Rue des Lombards, at the beginning of the nineteenth century; he supplied the "Queen of Roses," of which Ragon and Birotteau were successively the proprietors; a type of the commonplace middle-class, close and self-satisfied; of jolly speech and perhaps of act. He was married and had one daughter, who attended with himself and wife the famous ball given by César Birotteau on the Rue Saint-Honoré, December 17, 1818. A friend of the Collevilles, the Thuilliers, and the Saillards,

Matifat requested César Birotteau to extend invitations to them, which he undoubtedly did. About 1821, on the Rue de Bondy, Matifat kept an actress, who soon after left the Panorama for the Gymnase-Dramatique; this was Florine, whose real name was Sophie Gignault, and who later became Mme. Nathan. J. J. Bixiou and Mme. Desroches frequently visited him during the year 1826, at times on the Rue du Cherche-Midi and in the suburbs of Paris. Under Louis-Philippe Matifat, a widower, re-married and retired from business. He was a partner in the theatre which Gaudissart managed [César Birotteau, ***O***—A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***—A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***—The Firm of Nucingen, ***t***—The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***—Cousin Pons, ***x***].

Matifat, MADAME, the first wife of the foregoing; she was a person who wore a lively colored turban. She shone under the Restoration among the lower middle-class; she probably died in the reign of Louis-Philippe [César Birotteau, ***O***—The Firm of Nucingen, ***t***].

Matifat, MADEMOISELLE, daughter of the preceding; she assisted at the famous ball given by Birotteau; she was sought in marriage by Adolphe Cochin and Maître Desroches; she married General the Baron Gouraud, who was without fortune, giving him a *dot* of fifty thousand crowns, and the expectations of a house situated on the Rue du Cherche-Midi and another one at Luzarches [César Birotteau, ***O***—The Firm of Nucingen, ***t***—Pierrette, ***i***].

Matifat, MADAME, Matifat's second wife, born in 1800, of humble extraction, with a compromised past; one of Charles de Sallenauve's protectors in his childhood [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Maucombe, COMTE DE, a Provençal, of a famous family. During the Revolution he donned the "humble vestments of a provincial proof-reader" in the office of Jérôme Nicholas Séchard, the printer, at Angoulême. He had numerous children: Renée, who became Mme. de l'Estorade; Jean, and

Marianina, his natural daughter acknowledged by Lanty [Lost Illusions, *N*—Letters of Two Brides, *v*].

Maucombe, Jean de, son of the foregoing; he sacrificed a portion of his heritage in favor of his eldest sister, Mme. de l'Estorade, *née* Renée de Maucombe [Letters of Two Brides, *v*].

Maufrigneuse, Duc de, born in 1778, son of the Prince of Cadignan, who died an octogenarian at the end of the Restoration; he then became the head of the house, Prince de Cadignan.* He was the lover of Mme. d'Uxelles, whose daughter, Diane, he married about 1814. He lived on bad terms with his wife; kept Marie Godeschal; was a cavalry colonel during the reigns of Louis XVIII. and Charles X.; under his command he had Philippe Bridau, Vicomte de Sérizy, and Oscar Husson; he was a frequent attendant at the Grandlieus and d'Espards [The Secrets of the Princess of Cadignan, *z*—A Start in Life, *s*—A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*—The Harlot's Progress, *Y*].

Maufrigneuse, Duchesse de, wife of the foregoing, *née* Diane d'Uxelles in 1776; married about 1815. She was successively the mistress of de Marsay, Miguel d'Ajuda-Pinto, Victurnien d'Esgrignon, Maxime de Trailles, Eugène de Rastignac, Armand de Montriveau, the Marquis de Ronquerolles, Prince Galathionne, Duc de Rhétoré, of a Grandlieu, Lucien de Rubempré, and Daniel d'Arthez. At different times she lived at Anzy, near Sancerre, in Paris, on the Rues du Faubourg Saint-Honoré and Miromesnil, at Cinq-Cygne in Champagne, Geneva, and the borders of Lake Leman. She inspired a foolish platonic passion in Michel Chrestien; she seemed averse to the piquant wit and pretty words of the Duc d'Hérouville. Her first and last liaisons were the most marked. For her the Marquis Miguel d'Adjuda-Pinto deserted Berthe de Rochefide, his wife; he took this means of obtaining vengeance on his old mistress, Claire de Beauséant.

* The motto of the Cadignans was: *Memini.*

Her amours with Victurnien d'Esgrignon became the most tempestuous of romances: Mme. de Maufrigneuse disguised herself as a man, and had a passport bearing the name of Félix de Vandenesse, in order to save Victurnien from the assize court, with which he was threatened by the foolish prodigalities of his mistress. The duchess was, in fact, the prey of her tradesmen; she wasted her means, and the disordered state of Anzy was to the profit of Polydore de la Baudraye. Some years later she vainly tried to save Lucien de Rubempré, who had been brought before the judge of instruction on a criminal charge. The Restoration of 1830 gave her a brilliant life. The inheritor of the sceptre of the world of Mesdames de Langeais and de Beauséant, whom she well knew, she was intimate with the Marquise d'Espard, with whom, in 1822, she disputed "the fragile royalty of society"; she frequented the Chaulieus, and took part in a famous hunt, near l'Havre. In July, 1830, she was financially reduced, entirely deserted by her husband, but now become Princesse de Cadignan; she was helped pecuniarily by her relatives, Mesdames d'Uxelles and de Navarreins, and Diane went into a kind of retreat; she occupied herself on behalf of her son, Georges, and, aided by a remembrance of Chrestien, she became attached to the wealthy and celebrated deputy of the Right, Daniel d'Arthez, but without completely deserting society; indeed, she visited Félicité des Touches between 1832 and 1835, and heard de Marsay recite his anecdotes. Princesse de Cadignan possessed the portraits of her numerous lovers. She also had that of MADAME, whom she had served and in whose presence she had met de Marsay, Louis-Philippe's prime minister. She also owned a portrait of Charles X., which bore this legend: "Given by the King." After the marriage of her son, who married a Cinq-Cygne, she lived on an estate which bore her name. She is again met with during the electoral period of 1839 [The Secrets of the Princess of Cadignan, *z*—Modeste Mignon, *K*—The Collection of Antiquities, *aa*—Muse of

the Department, *CC*—The Harlot's Progress, *Y, Z*—Letters of Two Brides, *v*—Another Study of Woman, *l*—A Historical Mystery, *ff*—The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Maufrigneuse, GEORGES DE, only son of the preceding, born about 1814; had successively in his service Toby and Marin; he took the title of duke at the end of the Restoration; was concerned in the last Vendean insurrection; by his mother's aid and of his own desire, in 1838, he married Berthe de Cinq-Cygne; the year following he inherited an estate bearing the same name, during the electoral period at which Sallenauve was elected [The Secrets of the Princess of Cadignan, *z*—A Historical Mystery, *ff*—Béatrix, *P*—The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Maufrigneuse, BERTHE DE, wife of the foregoing, the daughter of Adrien and Laurence de Cinq-Cygne; married about 1838; in 1833 was already affianced to him with the consent of all his family; she is found with him on her patrimonial estate at Aube, during the spring of 1839 [A Historical Mystery, *ff*—Béatrix, *P*—The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Maugredie, a celebrated skeptic physician; called in consultation, he pronounced on the very serious case of Raphaël de Valentin [The Wild Ass' Skin, *A*].

Maulincour,* BARONNE DE, *née* RIEUX; a woman of the eighteenth century who "did not lose her head" during the Revolution; the intimate friend of Vidame de Pamiers. With the Restoration she installed herself in her mansion in the faubourg Saint-Germain, where she finished the education of her grandson, Auguste Carbonnon de Maulincour; she also owned an estate in the Bordelais; she asked the hand of Natalie Évangélista for her great-nephew, Paul de Manerville, and passed a judgment upon that family that was anything but favorable. The Baronne de Maulincour died some time before

* The Maulincours had a hôtel in the last century on the Chaussée des Minimes, in the Marais, of which Élie Magus was the owner from 1835 to 1845.

her grandson, of grief brought upon her by the ill-doing of that young man [A Marriage Settlement, *aa*—Ferragus, *bb*].

Maulincour, Auguste Carbonnon de, born in 1797; grandson of the foregoing; raised by her and "formed" by Vidame de Pamiers, whom he seldom left, living on the Rue de Bourbon, Paris, and who had lived the life of the court, both brilliant and unfortunate, during the reign of Louis XVI. He embraced a military career, was decorated, became major in a cavalry regiment of the Royal Guards, then lieutenant-colonel in a company of the Body-guards. He vainly paid court to Mme. de Langeais; became the lover of Clémence Bourignard, whom he pursued, compromised, and persecuted; by his indiscretion he brought upon himself the formidable enmity of Gratien Bourignard, Mme. Desmaret's father. In the struggle that followed, Maulincour, neglecting the advice given him, was the subject of numerous accidents; he was provoked to a duel by the Marquis de Ronquerolles, but finally succumbed to poison, only just surviving the old baroness, his grandmother, both of whom were buried in Père-Lachaise [The Thirteen, *BB*].

Mauny, Baron de, was assassinated by a blow from an axe, in the neighborhood of Versailles, during the Restoration or before 1830, by Victor—the Parisian—who soon after presented himself at the house of the Aiglemonts and obtained an asylum in the family of Hélène, his future mistress [A Woman of Thirty, *S*].

Maupin, Camille. See Touches, Félicité des.

Maurice, valet of the Comte and Comtesse Restaud, under the Restoration. His master believed that he was devoted to his interests; on the contrary, he was wholly devoted to the countess, who opposed him [Father Goriot, *G*—M. Gobseck, *g*].

Médal, Robert, a celebrated actor of much talent; he played, at Paris, in the last years of Louis-Philippe's reign, at

the time when Sylvain Pons directed the orchestra at the theatre managed by Gaudissart [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Melin, an innkeeper in the west of France, who lodged the Royalists who were judged by Mergi, 1809, and was given, for his portion, five years' imprisonment [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Melmoth, JOHN, an Irishman* (Englishman), "reeking of his native isle," a satanic personage who made a strange bargain with Rodolphe Castanier,† de Nucingen's faithless cashier, by which they reciprocally exchanged identities; he died in the odor of sanctity, on the Rue Férou, Paris, 1821 [Melmoth Reconciled, *d*].

Memmi, EMILIO. See Varèse, Prince de.

Mène-à-Bien, Coupiau's nickname.

Mergi, DE, a magistrate of the Empire and the Restoration, whose zeal was rewarded in both reigns, in that he always struck at the representatives of the vanquished cause. The court over which he presided, in 1809, was commissioned to judge "the Chauffeurs of Mortagne"; Mergi officiously arrayed himself against Mme. de la Chanterie [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Mergi, DE, son of the foregoing; he married Vanda de la Bourlac [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Mergi, BARONNE VANDA DE, *née* BOURLAC; of Polish origin, of the Tarlowski family on the maternal side; she married the son of the noted magistrate, Mergi; she survived him, condemned to misery, poverty, and illness; she was succored in Paris by Godefroid, Mme. de la Chanterie's assistant, who also cared for her father; he called in Doctors Bianchon,

* The compilers make Melmoth an "Irlandais 'puant l'Anglais'"; the *Édition Définitive* reads: "—— un Anglais. Cet homme puait l'Anglais."—TRANSLATOR.

† They went together, accompanied by Aquilina, to the Gymnase to see "le Comedien d'Étampes," a vaudeville signed by Moreau and Sewrin; represented June 23, 1821.

Desplein, and Haudry; she was finally saved by Moïse Halpersohn [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

Mergi, Auguste de, during the second half of Louis-Philippe's reign, was in succession a scholar, a student of law, and a modest employé of the Palais, Paris; he cared for and served his mother, Vanda de Mergi, with an ingenious devotion. For her he stole four thousand francs from Moïse Halpersohn, but was not "uneasy," thanks to one of the brothers of "Consolation," a table guest of Mme. de la Chanterie [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

Merle, a captain in the 72d demi-brigade; gay and careless. Killed at la Vivetière, December, 1799, by Pille-Miche (Cibot) [The Chouans, ***B***].

Merlin, of Douai, a Conventionalist, and for two years one of the five directors; attorney-general of the Court of Cassation; about the end of September, 1805, he rejected the petition of the Simeuses, Hauteserres, and Michu, who were convicted of having abducted Senator Malin [A Historical Mystery, ***ff***].

Merlin, Hector, went from Limoges to Paris to take up journalism; he was a Royalist; the most brilliant in the first two years of Lucien de Rubempré's literary and political work. Merlin was then Suzanne du Val-Noble's lover; he worked on Andoche Finot's little gazette. He was a dangerous journalist, who would do anything to gain the reward of an editor-in-chief's hat. In March, 1822, together with Théodore Gaillard, he founded "le Réveil," another sort of "white sheet." Hector Merlin had "an ill-shaped face, pierced by two tender, blue eyes, startling in their malice. His voice partook of the mewling of cats and the asthmatic sniffle of the hyena" [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***].

Merlin de la Blottière, Mademoiselle, of the aristocracy of Tours in 1826; the friend of François Birotteau [The Abbé Birotteau, ***i***].

Merret, De, a Picard gentleman, owner of the "Great Bretêche," near Vendôme, under the Empire; he had the door of the closet walled up in which his wife's lover, Bagos de Férédia, the Spaniard, was hidden. He died at Paris in 1816, in consequence of excess [Another Study of Woman, *l*—The Great Bretêche, *l*].

Merret, Madame Joséphine de, wife of the foregoing; the mistress of Férédia, whom she refused to deliver to her husband, and who perished almost before her eyes. She died the same year as Merret at the Great Bretêche. The story of Mme. Merret inspired a vaudeville which was presented at the Gymnase-Dramatique under the title of "Valentine" [Another Study of Woman, *l*—The Great Bretêche, *l*].

Merkstus, a banker at Douai; under the Restoration he had a bill of exchange for ten thousand francs, subscribed by Balthazar Claës, and in 1819 he presented it at his house for payment [The Quest of the Absolute, *D*].

Métivier, a paper merchant on the Rue Serpente, Paris, under the Restoration; a correspondent of David Séchard's; a friend of Gobseck and Bidault, like them he frequented the Café Themis, between the Rue Dauphine and the Quai Augustins. He retired from business, having two daughters and an income of a hundred thousand francs [Lost Illusions, *N*—Les Employés, *cc*—The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Métivier, nephew and successor of the foregoing; he could have married one of his daughters. He was in the book business with Morand and Barbet; he exploited Bourlac, 1838; he lived in the Thuilliers' house, Rue Saint-Dominique-d'Enfer, 1840; had various business relations with Jeanne-Marie-Brigitte, Cérizet, and Dutocq in accounts of divers titles and degrees [The Seamy Side of History, *T*—The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Meynardie, Madame, had successively, under the Restoration, at Paris, a warehouse or workroom in which Ida Gouget worked; it was certainly a "house of tolerance," and she

counted Esther van Gobseck amongst her boarders [Ferragus, ***bb***—The Harlot's Progress, ***Y***].

Meyraux, a doctor of medicine; a young scientist with whom Louis Lambert read about November, 1819, in Paris. Meyraux was a member of the Cénacle of the Rue des Quatre-Vents, presided over by Daniel d'Arthez. He died in 1832 [Louis Lambert, ***u***—A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***].

Michaud, JUSTIN, an old sergeant-major in the cuirassiers of the Imperial Guard; chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He married Olympe Charel, a chambermaid of the Montcornets at Blangy. He was secretly, but unknown to himself, loved by Geneviève Niseron. His soldierly frankness and loyal devotion succumbed before the redoubtable league formed against him by Sibilet, the steward at the Aigues, and Rigou, Soudry, Gaubertin, Fourchon, and Tonsard. Thanks to the complicity of Courtecuisse and Vaudoyer, François Tonsard's bullet, 1823, shut down Michaud's vigilance by his death [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Michaud, MADAME JUSTIN, originally of the Perche, wife of the foregoing, *née* OLYMPE CHAREL; a daughter of farm laborers; pretty and honest; once Mme. de Montcornet's maid before her marriage and installation at the Aigues. She married Justin Michaud for love; she had in her service Cornevin, Juliette, and Gounod; received Geneviève Niseron, whom she looked upon as of a strange nature; she trembled for her husband, who was hounded in Blangy, and died from alarm the same night that Michaud was assassinated; she had just been brought to bed of a child, which also died [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Michel, a waiter at Socquard's café, Soulanges, 1823; he trimmed his employer's vines and kept his garden in order [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Michonneau, CHRISTINE-MICHELLE. See Poiret senior, Madame.

Michu, during and after the French Revolution, played a

part in the department of the Aube which was contrary to his real political attachments. Of humble origin, with a harsh appearance, he contracted a marriage with the daughter of a tanner of Troyes, who held very advanced opinions—all these conspired to make him seem a Republican; lastly Michu dissimulated his faith in the Royalists by an active devotion to the Simeuses, the Hauteserres, and the Cinq-Cygnes. Michu, from 1789 to 1804, was the steward-keeper of the Gondreville estate, taken from its legitimate owners; and, under the Terror, was the president of a Jacobin club at Arcis. Following the assassination of the Duc d'Enghien, March 21, 1804, he was dismissed from his position at Gondreville. Michu then went to live not far from there, in Laurence de Cinq-Cygne's employ; to her he revealed all the secrets of his conduct and became her head farmer. Known to be openly antagonistic to Malin, he passed as being the principal accomplice in Malin's abduction; he was for this, in spite of his innocence, sentenced to death and executed in October, 1806 [A Historical Mystery, *ff*].

Michu, Marthe, wife of the foregoing, daughter of a tanner of Troyes, "the apostle of the Revolution in that town," who was compromised and convicted as an "agitator." A blonde, with blue eyes, she was made by her father to represent a statue of liberty in a public ceremony, which affected her modesty. Marthe Michu worshiped her husband, by whom she had one son, François; for a long time she was ignorant of her husband's secret and in some sort led a separate life from him, being drawn to her mother. When she learned of the Royalist schemes of her husband, and that he was devoted to the Cinq-Cygnes, she was overjoyed and partook his devotion to them; but unhappily falling into a snare laid for her, she was unknowingly the cause of her husband's condemnation and execution. A forged letter told her of the place in which Malin was confined; she went there with food for him. She attended her husband during the trial,

and her death occurred in November, 1806 [A Historical Mystery, ***ff***].

Michu, FRANÇOIS, son of the foregoing, born in 1793. In 1803 he unhorsed a gendarme, on behalf of the house of Cinq-Cygne. His parents' tragic death—the portrait of his father decorated Cinq-Cygne castle—caused his adoption by the Marquise Laurence, whose care opened to him a career at the bar, which he exercised from 1817 to 1819, leaving it then for the magistracy. He was a judge of the Alençon court in 1824. He was then appointed procureur and received the cross of the Legion of Honor, after the intended action against Victurnien d'Esgrignon by du Bousquier and the Liberals. Three years later he performed the like function in the Arcis court, of which he became president in 1839. He was wealthy, having an income of twelve thousand francs settled upon him by Mme. de Cinq-Cygne. In 1814 François Michu married Mlle. Girel, of Troyes, a country heiress. In Arcis he only frequented the functionaries and the Cinq-Cygne family, who became related to the Cadignans by marriage [A Historical Mystery, ***ff***—The Collection of Antiquities, ***aa***—The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Michu, MADAME FRANÇOIS, *née* GIREL, wife of the foregoing. Like her husband she seemed, in 1839, to keep aloof from the people of Arcis and only entered the circle of the official colony and the family of the Cinq-Cygnes [A Historical Mystery, ***ff***—The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Migeon, in 1836, was a janitor, Rue des Martyrs, of the house inhabited for three years by Étienne Lousteau; the year following Mme. de la Baudraye descended upon him there. Migeon carried some jewelry for her to the *mont-de-piété*,* and received nine hundred francs thereon [Muse of the Department, ***CC***].

Migeon, PAMÉLA, daughter of the foregoing, born about 1823; was in 1837 the intelligent little chambermaid of Mme.

* The State pawn-office.

de la Baudraye, when the baroness was living with Lousteau [Muse of the Department, *CC*].

Mignon de la Bastie, CHARLES, born in 1773; originally from the department of the Var: "the last young shoot of the family to which Paris owed the street and hôtel bearing that name; the latter being built by Cardinal Mignon"; he was something of a soldier under the Republic; he was bound to Anne Dumay. At the beginning of the Empire he made a marriage of reciprocal inclination with Bettina Wallenrod, the only daughter of a Frankfort banker; some time before the return of the Bourbons he was appointed a lieutenant-colonel and became a commander of the Legion of Honor. Under the Restoration, Charles Mignon de la Bastie was settled at l'Havre with his wife; as a banker he acquired a large fortune; this he lost. He expatriated himself and went to the Orient, returning a multi-millionaire in the last year of Charles X.'s reign. By his marriage he had four children; of these he lost three: two died at an early age; the third, Bettina Caroline, was seduced, then deserted, by M. d'Estourny; she died in 1827. Marie-Modeste, the sole surviving one, confided, during her father's voyaging, to the care of the Dumays, who were under obligations to the Mignons, became Mme. Ernest de la Bastie-La Brière.* The career and life, now become brilliant, of Charles Mignon allowed him to resume his name and title of Comte de la Bastie [Modeste Mignon, *K*].

Mignon, MADAME CHARLES, wife of the foregoing, *née* BETTINA WALLENROD-TUSTALL-BARTENSTILD, the spoiled daughter of a banker at Frankfort-on-the-Main. She lost her sight, after the unhappy and premature end of the eldest of her two daughters, Bettina-Caroline. Her youngest daughter, Marie-Modeste,† became Mme. de la Bastie-La Brière. In the last months of the Restoration, Mme. Charles Mignon was operated on by Desplein; she recovered her sight, and

* Also called: la Brière-La Bastie.

† A passionate reader of Melchior de Canalis' poetry.

was a witness of Marie-Modeste's happiness [Modeste Mignon, ***K***].

Mignon, BETTINA-CAROLINE, the eldest daughter of the preceding; born in 1805; the picture of her father; a true Southern type; her mother's favorite; her younger sister resembled her mother; she was a kind of "Gretchen." Bettina-Caroline was seduced, carried off, and then deserted by an adventurer named d'Estourny; and she died at l'Havre, whither she returned, surrounded by nearly all her family. On her tombstone, in the little cemetery at Ingouville, in 1827, was the following inscription: BETTINA-CAROLINE MIGNON, AGED TWENTY-TWO. PRAY FOR HER [Modeste Mignon, ***K***].

Mignon, MARIE-MODESTE. See La Bastie-La Brière, Madame Ernest de.

Mignonne, the name given by the Provençal, in memory of a mistress named Virginie, to the panther which he tamed in the desert [A Passion in the Desert, ***ds***].

Mignonnet, born in 1782; when he left the schools was a captain of artillery in the Imperial Guard, and retired, under the Restoration, to Issoudun. A thin, little man, full of dignity; taken up with science; a friend of the cavalry officer Carpentier; both were of one accord with the bourgeoisie against Maxence Gilet, whose two military partisans, Major Potel and Captain Renard, belonged to the faubourg of Rome, Bellville [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Milaud de la Baudraye. See La Baudraye, Jean-Athanase-Polydore Milaud de.

Milaud, a handsome man, a relative of Jean-Athanase-Polydore Milaud de la Baudraye. By Marchanzy's favor he once embarked in an administrative career as public minister. We know him, under Louis XVIII., as a substitute at Angoulême, where his successor was Petit-Claud. Milaud after this performed the same functions at Nevers, which was probably his native place [Lost Illusions, ***N***—Muse of the Department, ***CC***].

Millet, grocer, Rue Chanoinesse, who had charge of the renting of a small vacant room, in 1836, in Mme. de la Chanterie's house; he gave certain information to Godefroid, after having submitted him to a thorough questioning [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Millot, Mademoiselle, was, in 1821, the mistress of the head-claquer, Braulard [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*].

Minard, Louis, an insurrectionist, a Chauffeur, compromised in the Royalist rising in the west of France in 1809; he was brought before the court held by Bourlac and Mergi; he was condemned to capital punishment, and executed the same year [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Minard, Auguste-Jean-François, a clerk in the Bureau of Finance, with a salary of fifteen hundred francs. He came to know—at the house of the sister of one of his fellow-clerks, Mlle. Godard, an artificial-flower maker, Rue Richelieu—a workwoman, Zélie Lorain, who was the daughter of a janitor; he loved and finally married her. She gave him two children, Julien and Prudence. He then lived near the Courcelles barrier; he worked, saved, was an inoffensive man, and was not troubled by Bixiou's railleries. He was dismissed in December, 1824; François Minard then went into business as a maker of re-dried teas and imitation chocolate, sold at low prices in the quarter Saint-Marcel; afterward he became a distiller. In 1835 he was the richest merchant in the quarter, and was located in the Place Maubert; he also owned one of the most beautiful houses on the Rue des Maçons-Sorbonne.* About 1840 Minard is found mayor of the eleventh arrondissement—he resided there—a judge in the commercial court, officer of the Legion of Honor. About this time he renewed acquaintance with his old colleagues: Colleville, Thuillier, Dutocq, Fleury, Phellion, Xavier Rabourdin, Saillard, Isidore Baudoyer, and Godard [Les

* This name has been changed to the Rue Champollion.

Employés, *cc*—The Firm of Nucingen, *t*—The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Minard, MADAME, *née* ZÉLIE LORAIN, a daughter of janitors, wife of the foregoing. She once made a trial to enter the Conservatoire, but her cold temperament and prudent character caused her to become an artificial-flower maker, for she worked for Mlle. Godard. Zélie Minard, after her marriage, gave her husband, François Minard, two children; with the assistance of her mother, Mme. Lorain, she became modestly established near the Courcelles barrier.* Under Louis-Philippe she became rich and lived in that part of the faubourg Saint-Germain which adjoins the faubourg Saint-Jacques; she soon acquired the foolish fripperies of rich parvenus [Les Employés, *cc*—The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Minard, JULIEN, son of the preceding ones; a barrister who was once looked upon as "the genius of the family," but about 1840, in Paris, he acted foolishly with Olympe Cardinal, the creator of the "Télégraphe de l'amour," played by her at that time on the little stage of the Mourier.† These dissipations were stopped by his father, who established the actress; she became Mme. Cérizet [The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Minard, PRUDENCE, daughter and sister of the foregoing ones; she is found to be married to Félix Gaudissart, about the end of Louis-Philippe's reign [The Middle Classes, *ee*—Cousin Pons, *x*].

Minette,‡ an actress at the Vaudeville, on the Rue de Chartres, under the Restoration; she died at the beginning

* Since 1860 this suburb has become a portion of the city of Paris, belonging to the eighth arrondissement.

† This theatre, founded in 1831, on the Boulevard du Temple, was replaced by the first Ambigu; it was changed to No. 40 Rue de Bondy, December 30, 1862.

‡ Minette married M. Marguerite; she lived the last years of her life in the great house at the corner of the Rues Saint-Georges and Provence, Paris.

of the second Empire, the legitimate wife of a director of the Gaz; she had the reputation of "repartee"; among other of her sayings was: "The times are out of joint"; this was cited before Lucien de Rubempré in 1820–22 [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***].

Minorets, The, a family of stewards of Mlle. Sophie Laguerre; the predecessors of Gaubertin, at the Aigues; they had acquired one-third part of the domain [The Peasantry, ***R***]. Mme. Flavie Colleville's relations (she was the daughter of a dancer, who was kept by Galathionne, and perhaps of du Bourguier, the contractor) [Les Employés, ***cc***].

Minoret, Doctor Denis, originally of Nemours, born in 1746; was protected by Dupont, a deputy to the States-general in 1789, of whom he was the compatriot. Educated by the Abbé Morellet, he was also the pupil of Rouelle the chemist, and a fervent disciple of Bordeu, a friend of Diderot's, thanks to whom he acquired an excellent practice. Denis Minoret invented the Lelièvre balm; he was known as a protege of Robespierre's; married the daughter of a noted harpist, Valentin Mirouët, who died suddenly soon after the execution of Mme. Roland. The Empire, as had also the preceding régimes, rewarded Minoret's talent; he became consulting physician to his royal and imperial majesty, 1805; physician-in-chief of a hospital; an officer of the Legion of Honor; chevalier of Saint-Michel, and a member of the Institute. He retired to Nemours (on the Rue des Bourgeois, now the Rue Bezout) in January, 1815; he lived there with his ward, Ursule Mirouët, the daughter of his brother-in-law, Joseph Mirouët; she later became Mme. Savinien de Portenduère; when he received her she was an orphan. As she was the living picture of Mme. Denis Minoret, he loved her to the exclusion of his own relatives—Minoret-Levrault, Massin, and Crémière—who, fearing the loss of such an important succession, persecuted his adopted child. Dr. Minoret, at the time when he was fully occupied with their intrigues, re-

visited **Bouvard**, a Parisian colleague with whom he had once been intimate, but had since quarreled, and, thanks to his test of animal magnetism, learned much that was happening in his family. He died at a ripe old age, converted by Ursule's influence from a confirmed Voltairian belief; she benefited largely under his will, 1835 [Ursule Mirouët, ***H***].

Minoret-Levrault, François, son of the preceding's eldest brother; his next of kin; born about 1769; a brutal, illiterate Hercules, master of post-horses and the leading innkeeper at Nemours, in consequence of his marriage to Zélie Levrault-Crémière, an only daughter. A deputy-mayor after the Revolution of 1830, he was, as Dr. Minoret's nearest heir, Ursule's most malignant persecutor; he stole the will made in favor of that young damsel. Soon after he was compelled to make restitution; he was seized with remorse and stricken in his son Désiré, who was the victim of a carriage accident, and by his wife becoming a lunatic. François Minoret-Levrault constituted himself the strict steward of Ursule's property; she became Mme. Savinien de Portenduère [Ursule Mirouët, ***H***].

Minoret-Levrault, Madame François, *née* Zélie Levrault-Crémière, wife of the foregoing; of a frail appearance, of sour mien and tone, sharp, avaricious, and as uncultivated as her husband, to whom she gave half her maiden name—according to local usage—and an excellent tavern-keeper. She was the real manager of the post-house at Nemours; she worshiped her son Désiré; she was punished for her cupidity and persecutions against Ursule Mirouët by the tragic end of her son; she died a lunatic at the house of Dr. Blanche,* in the village of Passy,† 1841 [Ursule Mirouët, ***H***].

Minoret, Désiré, son of the two foregoing; born in 1805. A half-pay pupil at the lycée Louis-le-Grand, Paris, by the favor of Fontanes, who knew Dr. Minoret; he came under

* A sanitarium on the Rue Berton.

† A suburb of Paris, annexed in 1860, and now a quarter in the sixteenth arrondissement.

Goupil's influence when the latter dissipated his fortune in his youthful days; he was in succession the lover of Esther van Gobseck and Sophie Grignault (Florine), who refused him as a husband and became Mme. Nathan. Désiré Minoret took little part in the persecutions of Ursule Mirouët. He served in the Revolution of 1830. He fought during the "three glorious days," obtained the decoration, and was appointed substitute procureur at Fontainebleau. He died of a carriage accident, October, 1836 [Ursule Mirouët, ***H***].

Mirah, Joséphа, born in 1814. A Jewess, the natural daughter of a rich Hebrew banker; deserted in Germany, she made her name of Mirah by forming an anagram of her real name, Hiram. At fifteen she was a workwoman at Paris and was discovered and debauched by Célestin Crevel, whom she left for Hector Hulot, who was less economical. She was then having her voice cultivated, and, under Louis-Philippe, she had some brilliant engagements at the Italiens, on the Rue Le Peletier.* When she had ruined Hector she deserted him, and at the same stroke took a mansion near the Académie Royale de Musique, Rue Chauchat—at divers times occupied by Tullia, Comtesse du Bruel, and Héloïse Brisetout. The Duc d'Hérouville became Mirah's lover. This liaison brought about a splendid establishment on the Rue de la Ville-l'Évêque, at which a great installation fête was given. Josépha there held a kind of court. One of the Kellers and the Marquis d'Esgrignon were "crazy" about her. Eugène Rastignac, then a minister, called at her house and she sang the great cavatina, "la Muette," for him. Immoral, capricious, covetous, *spirituelle*, sometimes good, Josépha Mirah gave proof of her generosity when she protected and succored the unfortunate Hector Hulot, for whom she provided Olympe Grenouville. Finally the singer gave Mme. Adeline Hulot some information about the baron, then lying hidden in the Passage du Soleil, in the quarter de la Petite-Pologne. We

* Formerly the home of Paris opera, 1822 to 1873.

are told that Josépha Mirah had a portrait painted by Joseph Bridau [Cousin Betty, *w*—The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Mirault, a name of a branch of the Bargeton family; merchants of Bordeaux, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Mirbel, MADAME DE, a celebrated miniature painter, 1796–1849; she successively painted: the portrait of Louise de Chaulieu, given by the young woman to her future husband, Baron de Macumer; the portrait of Lucien de Rubempré, destined for Esther van Gobseck; the portrait of Charles X., ornamented with the legend: "Given by the King," for the Princesse de Cadignan, which she carefully guarded in her little salon on the Rue Miromesnil, after the Revolution of 1830 [Letters of Two Brides, *v*—The Harlot's Progress, *Y, Z*—The Secrets of the Princess of Cadignan, *ƶ*].

Mirouët, URSULE. See Portenduère, Vicomtesse Savinien de.

Mirouët, VALENTIN, a famous harpist and clavichord player; a maker of musical instruments; one of the most celebrated French organists; the brother-in-law of Dr. Minoret; died in 1785; his stock was bought by Érard [Ursule Mirouët, *H*].

Mirouët, JOSEPH, natural son of the foregoing, the natural brother-in-law of Dr. Denis Minoret; a musician of some merit; by nature a bohemian, he belonged to a regiment, as a bandsman, during the wars at the beginning of the nineteenth century; he crossed Germany with the French troops, and married Dinah Grollman, by whom he had one daughter, Ursule—afterward Vicomtesse de Portenduère—early leaving her an orphan and poor [Ursule Mirouët, *H*].

Mistigris, the nickname of the *rapin* Lora, Léon de.

Mitant, LA, a woman of Conches, without means, and convicted of taking pasturage from Montcornet's estate, in 1823; her cow was seized by the bailiff Brunet, assisted by Vermichel and Fourchon [The Peasantry, *R*].

Mitouflet, an old grenadier of the Imperial Guard, the husband of a rich vine-grower, kept the Soleil d'Or tavern at Vouvray, Touraine. After 1830 Félix Gaudissart was a guest of his, and he served as his second in a duel of "little damage," provoked by the practical joke played on the illustrious drummer, who was made the dupe of the crazy Margaritis [Gaudissart the Great, ***o***].

Mitouflet, a doorkeeper at the War Office, under Louis-Philippe, in the time of Cottin of Wissembourg, Hulot d'Ervy, and Marneffe [Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Mitral, a bachelor whose eyes and face were of the color of snuff; a bailiff at Paris, under the Restoration; at the same time a usurer, who had in his clientage Molineux and Birotteau; he was invited to the famous ball given by the perfumer, in December, 1818. The maternal uncle of Isidore Baudoyer; intimate with Bidault, Gigonnet, and Esther-Jean van Gobseck; Mitral by their aid secured the advancement of his nephew in the Treasury, December, 1824. His home at that time was between l'Isle-Adam, the Marais, and the faubourg Saint-Marceau, the divers residences of his numerous family connections. He possessed quite a little fortune, which would doubtless descend to Isidore Baudoyer; Mitral retired to the department of Seine-et-Oise [César Birotteau, ***O***—Les Employés, ***cc***].

Mizerai, in 1836, a restaurateur, Rue Michel-le-Comte, Paris; at whose place Z. Marcus dined for nine sous [Z. Marcas, ***m***].

Modinier, M. de Watteville's steward; "governor" of Rouxey, the Watteville patrimony [Albert Savaron, ***f***].

Moinot, a letter-carrier about 1815, in the quarter of la Chaussée-d'Antin, Paris; married, the father of four children, living at No. 11 Rue des Trois-Frères—now the Rue Taitbout—on the "fifth"; he innocently revealed Paquita Valdès' address to Laurent, de Marsay's servant, who adroitly obtained it from him. "'Really my name is written the same as a

moineau—M-o-i-n-o-t, Moinot.' 'Just so,' said Laurent" [The Girl with Golden Eyes, ***ds***].

Moïse, a Jew who had been at the head of the "rouleurs" of the South, of whom la Gonore was the widow in 1830 [Vautrin's Last Avatar, ***z***].

Moïse, a musician of Troyes that Mme. Beauvisage proposed should be sent for to give lessons to her daughter Cécile, at Arcis-sur-Aube, 1839 [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Molineux, JEAN-BAPTISTE, a keen, avaricious Parisian house-owner. In 1815 the Mesdames Crochard were among his tenants, between the Rues Tourniquet-Saint-Jean* and la Tixeranderie; about the same time, on the Rue de Surène, he lodged the Mesdames Leseigneur de Rouville and Hippolyte Schinner. Jean-Baptiste lived in the Cour Batave, during the early years of Louis XVIII.'s reign. He then owned, on the Rue Saint-Honoré, a house against the back of Birotteau's store. Molineux was one of the number invited to the famous ball, December 17, 1818; some time after he was receiver of the estate of the bankrupt perfumer [A Second Home, ***z***—The Purse, ***p***—César Birotteau, ***O***].

Mollot, in 1839, at Arcis-sur-Aube, appointed clerk to a justice of the peace by the influence of his wife, Sophie; he often visited the house of Mme. Marion and there saw Beauvisage, Goulard, Giguet, and Herbelot [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Mollot, MADAME SOPHIE, wife of the foregoing; a gossiping, inquisitive woman. She was quite uneasy about the personality of Maxime de Trailles, during the election period which opened in Arcis-sur-Aube, April, 1839 [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Mollot, ERNESTINE, daughter of the preceding, was, in 1839, a young person looking out for a husband. She probably married Simon Giguet [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Mongenod, born in 1764; son of an advocate to the great

* Of an old date; this quarter has been entirely reconstructed.

council; he was left an income of five or six thousand livres per annum. Ruined under the Revolution, he was once a clerk of Bordin's; Frédéric Alain was a fellow-clerk in the same office. He tried for success in divers ways: as a journalist with "la Sentinelle," founded or resumed by him; in musical composition, with "les Péruviens," a comic opera presented on the Feydeau* stage in 1798. His marriage and the care of the family which resulted from it caused his affairs to become embarrassed. Mongenod borrowed some money of Frédéric Alain to help in giving a first presentation of the "Marriage de Figaro"; in turn he borrowed a certain amount which was not conveniently returned. He left for America, made a fortune, and returned in January, 1816; he paid off Alain in full with compound interest. From this time dated the establishment of the celebrated Parisian banking-house of Mongenod & Co., then Mongenod Brothers, and which later became the famous Mongenod & Sons. About 1819, when César Birotteau's failure occurred, Mongenod was occupied on the Bourse,† where he elbowed stockbrokers, merchants, and bookkeepers. Mongenod died during the year 1827 [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***—César Birotteau, ***O***].

Mongenod, Madame Charlotte, wife of the foregoing; she bravely supported her poverty during the year 1798, and sold her hair for two crowns of six livres, in order to support her family. In 1827 Mme. Mongenod became a widow; she was very wealthy, but remained the counselor and soul of the banking firm, which was directed by her two sons, Frédéric and Louis, under Louis-Philippe, Rue de la Victoire, Paris [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

Mongenod, Frédéric, the eldest of the three children of

* The Rue de la Bourse now occupies the site of the Feydeau theatre and its dependencies; the passage or alley of the same name was in existence until 1826.

† The Bourse was at this time provisionally held on the Rue Feydeau, until the completion of the Bourse building.

the foregoing; he received his Christian name in honor of M. Alain; he became, after 1827, on the Rue de la Victoire, Paris, the head of the paternal banking firm. Among his clientage were: the Marquis d'Espard, Charles Mignon de la Bastie, Baronne de la Chanterie, and Godefroid, all of whom confided their funds to him [Modeste Mignon, *K*—The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Mongenod, Louis, younger brother of the foregoing; assistant manager on the Rue de la Victoire, where he received the prudent maternal recommendations of Mme. Charlotte Mongenod, at the time of a visit paid by Godefroid in 1836 [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Mongenod, Mademoiselle, sister and daughter of the foregoing of the same surname; born in 1799; it was proposed, in January, 1816, that she should marry Frédéric Alain, but he would not accept her on account of her wealth and youth. She married Vicomte de Fontaine [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Monistrol, an Auvergnat, a second-hand furniture dealer, Paris, about the close of Louis-Philippe's reign; in succession on the Rue de Lappe and the new Boulevard Beaumarchais; he was one of the first dealers in curiosities, which later so largely developed as a business; but this was already recognized by the Popinots, the Pons, and the Rémonencqs [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Montauran, Marquis Alphonse de, was, about the end of the eighteenth century, in and outside of France, mixed up in nearly all the important Royalist intrigues. He was also, through the aid of Ragon, the perfumer and proprietor of the "Queen of Roses," in correspondence with Flamet de la Billardière and Comte de Fontaine, of Paris, on behalf of the Royalists of the West of France. Too young to have seen Versailles, Alphonse de Montauran had not "that fine flowery manner which distinguished Lauzun, Adhémar, Coigny, and some others." His education had been spoiled. He particu-

larly distinguished himself in the autumn of 1799. He had an attractive person; his youth and combination of bravery and authority were noticed by Louis XVIII. He became, under the name of the "Gars," head of the Chouans; in September he headed them against the Blues on the plains of la Pélerine, situated between Fougères (Ille-et-Vilaine) and Ernée (Mayence), where he engaged them. Mme. du Gua would not leave him. Alphonse de Montauran, after having enjoyed Charette's last mistress, sought the hand of Mlle. d'Uxelles. He was smitten by the spy, Marie de Verneuil, who went to Brittany expressly to aid the Blues, and married her at Fougerès, but the Republicans killed both himself and wife some hours after their wedding [César Birotteau, ***O***—The Chouans, ***B***].

Montauran, Marquise Alphonse de, *née* Marie-Nathalie de Verneuil, at la Chanterie, near Alençon; the natural daughter of Mlle. Blanche de Castéran, the deceased abbess of Notre-Dame de Séez, and Victor-Amédée, Duc de Verneuil, who acknowledged her and gave her the advantages of his legitimate son; a trial between the brother and sister followed this. Marie-Nathalie was then received by her guardian, the Duc de Lenoncourt, and passed as being his mistress; she vainly asked him to marry her, but he deserted her. She was concerned in the mixed politics, both socially and as a spy, during the different periods of the Revolution. After having shone at Court, she had Danton as a lover. During the autumn of 1799, Fouché intrusted Marie de Verneuil with the capture of Alphonse de Montauran, but the beautiful spy and the chief of the Whites became lovers. They were married a few hours before their death, about the close of the year 1799, when the Jacobins and Chouans fought on the soil of Brittany. Mme. de Montauran donned the uniform of the Marquis Alphonse de Montauran; a Republican bullet struck her to her death [The Chouans, ***B***].

Montauran, Marquis de, the younger brother of Alphonse

de Montauran, was in London, in 1799, when he received a letter from Colonel Hulot, which contained his brother Alphonse's last wishes. Montauran was an emigrant, but did not bear arms against France; he saved his estates by the intervention of the same Hulot, and afterward served the Bourbons in the gendarmes, of which he became a colonel. On the ascent of Louis-Philippe, he seems to have been a major and retired. Under the name of M. Nicolas, he was one of the Brotherhood of Consolation, Rue Chanoinesse, Paris, where he was, together with Mme. de la Chanterie, to save M. Auguste de Mergi from justice. In 1841 we see Montauran on the Rue du Montparnasse; he assisted at the elder Hulot's funeral [The Chouans, *B*—The Seamy Side of History, *T*—Cousin Betty, *w*].

Montbauron, Marquise de, Raphaël de Valentin's aunt; died on the scaffold during the Revolution [The Wild Ass' Skin, *A*].

Montcornet, Maréchal, Comte de, grand cross of the Legion of Honor, commander of Saint-Louis; born in 1774; son of a cabinetmaker in the faubourg Saint-Antoine, "a Paris boy"; took an active part in the wars in the last years of the eighteenth century and in the early part of the nineteenth century. In Spain and Pomerania, Prussia, he had command of the cuirassiers of the Imperial Guard. He supplanted his friend Martial de la Roche-Hugon in Mme. de Vaudremont's good graces. Following this he was intimate with Mme. or Mlle. Fortin, the mother of Valérie Crevel. About 1815 Montcornet bought the old estate of Sophie Laguerre's, the Aigues, for a sum in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand francs; it was situated between Conches and Blangy and near Soulanges and Ville-aux-Fayes. With the Restoration the count would have liked his origin to have been forgotten, but he was unable to erase the significant term that was applied to him by the peasantry, who called him "the upholsterer." Early in the year 1819 he married Virginie de

Troisville. His income, which amounted in all to about sixty thousand francs, allowed him to keep a large retinue; in the winter he lived in a fine mansion on the Rue Neuve-des-Mathurins;* he frequented Raoul Nathan's and Esther van Gobseck's houses. During the summer the count, mayor of Blangy, sojourned at the Aigues. His unpopularity and the rancor of Gaubertin, Rigou, Sibilet, Soudry, Tonsard, and Fourchon rendered his stay insupportable, so he sold the estate. Montcornet was of a violent and feeble nature, he could not show himself as the head of his own household. The monarchy of 1830 heaped honors upon Montcornet; he was given the command of a division, and became a marshal; at this time he was a frequenter of the Vaudeville.† Montcornet died in the year 1837. He did not acknowledge his daughter, Valérie Crevel, but forgot her completely. He was probably buried in Père-Lachaise cemetery; a tombstone or monument in his memory had been ordered from W. Steinbock. The Montcornet device was: SONNEZ LA CHARGE, or Sound the Charge [Peace in the House, *j*—A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*—The Harlot's Progress, *Y*—The Peasantry, *R*—A Man of Business, *l*—Cousin Betty, *w*].

Montcornet, COMTESSE DE. See Blondet, Madame Émile.

Montefiore, an Italian of the celebrated family of Montefiores, Milan; captain of a company in the 6th regiment of the line under the Empire; one of the prettiest fellows in the army; a marquis, but did not carry the title until after the royal laws in Italy allowed of this being done. Thrown by his nature and "made in the mould of the Rizzios," he failed of being assassinated in 1808, in the town of Tarragona, by la Marana, who surprised him with her daughter, Maria-Juana-

* Now the Rue des Mathurins.

† This Paris theatre was situated up to 1838 on the Rue de Chartres. The Rue de Chartres, the same as the theatre, although some time after, has now disappeared; it was between the Place du Palais-Royal and the Place du Carrousel.

Pepita Mancini, who later married François Diard. Soon after Montefiore himself married an illustrious Englishwoman; in 1823 he was killed and robbed by Diard, who had returned after many years' absence, in a gambling den* in the town by the water [The Maranas, *e*].

Montèz de Montejanos, Baron; a wealthy Brazilian of a savage and primitive nature; young about 1840; was one of the first lovers of Valérie Fortin—successively Mme. Marneffe and Mme. Crevel—he returned to her soon after her removal to the faubourg Saint-Germain, on the Place des Italiens;† there he was jealous of Hector Hulot, W. Steinbock, and others, and avenged himself by communicating a strange malady to his mistress, of which herself and Célestin Crevel both died [Cousin Betty, *w*].

Montpersan, Comte de, the nephew of a canon of Saint-Denis; a frequent table-guest of his; an ambitious country squire; married, and the father of a family. At the beginning of the Restoration he owned and lived in the château of Montpersan, eight leagues from Moulins, in l'Allier. In 1819 he received the visit of an unknown young man, who came to announce the death of Mme. de Montpersan's lover [The Message, *q*].

Montpersan, Comtesse Juliette de, wife of the above, born about 1781; she lived at Montpersan with her family when she heard, by a traveling companion of his, of the death of her lover, which resulted from the overturning of a vehicle. The countess delicately rewarded the messenger of evil [The Message, *q*]

Montpersan, Mademoiselle de, daughter of the above; she was quite a child when a messenger arrived with the sad details which caused her mother to leave the table. She could only grasp the comical side of the situation, and remarked on

* He was slain in the middle of a deserted street or lane in Bordeaux.

† Now the Place Boïeldieu.

her father's gluttony, which she said had caused her mother's precipitate retreat [The Message, ***q***].

Montriveau, Général Marquis de, father of Armand de Montriveau. Although a chevalier of the various orders, he held wholly to the high nobility of Burgundy, and scorned the financial advantages and nobility of those without birth. He was an Encyclopædist and "one of the *ci-devants*, who nobly served the Republic." Montriveau perished, killed, like Joubert, at Novi, Italy [The Duchess of Langeais, ***bb***].

Montriveau, Comte de, the paternal uncle of Armand de Montriveau. A fat man, "a great eater of oysters"; contrary to his brother, he emigrated, was made welcome in his exile by the Rivaudoults d'Arschoot, of the Dulmen branch; he died at St. Petersburg [The Duchess of Langeais, ***bb***].

Montriveau, Général Marquis Armand de, nephew of the foregoing, only son of Général de Montriveau. An orphan without fortune, he was placed by Bonaparte in the school at Chalons, entered the artillery, and was in the last campaigns of the Empire, among others that in Russia, and received numerous serious wounds on the field of Waterloo—he was then a colonel in the Guards. The first three years of the Restoration he passed far from Europe. He wished to explore Egypt; the centre of Africa. The savages captured and reduced him to slavery. An audacious escape, which he effected by his own exertions, allowed of his return to Paris, where he lived on the Rue de Seine, near the Chamber of Peers. At this time he was poor, and without protection or ambition, but he was soon promoted a general. His membership in the "Thirteen," powerful, occult, and redoubtable, was composed, among other of its members, of Ronquerolles, Marsay, and Bourignard; they perhaps afforded him a favor which he had not solicited. This same freemasonry seconded Montriveau's desires to avenge himself on the cajoling coquetry of Antoinette de Langeais, and later to attempt the carrying off of the duchess from the Spanish Carmellites.

About this time the general met Rastignac at the house of Mme. de Beauséant, then about leaving Paris. One evening, at the opera, the general was approached by Mesdames d'Espard and de Bargeton. Montriveau, the living picture of Kleber, became noted for his Egyptian travels, as he met Sixte Châtelet, who had been his companion in his explorations; he now became the lion of society, and the Duchess of Langeais appeared to be smitten by him as he was by her. In the first years of Louis-Philippe's reign, at the home of Mlle. des Touches, he told how he had been the involuntary cause of the vengeance of the husband of a certain Rosina; this he narrated before an audience of artists and nobles. This story had to do with the Imperial wars. Montriveau, a peer of France, the commandant of a department, was unfaithful to the memory of Antoinette de Langeais, and courted the beautiful Mme. Rogron, *née* Bathilde de Chargebœuf, whom he hoped soon to marry. In 1839 he served, as also did M. de Ronquerolles, as a witness for the Duc de Rhétoré in the duel which Louise de Chaulieu's eldest brother had with Dorlange-Sallenauve about Marie Gaston [The Duchess of Langeais, ***bb*** —Father Goriot, ***G***—A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M*** —Another Study of Woman, ***l***—Pierrette, ***i***—The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Morand, once a clerk to Barbet the bookseller, then, in 1838, his partner together with Métivier; he tried to exploit Baron de Bourlac, author of a "Traité des législations comparées" [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

Moreau, born in 1772; the son of a "Dantonist," a syndic barrister at Versailles during the Revolution. He was Mme. Clapart's lover and lived devoted to her his whole life. After a troubled life, about 1805, Moreau took the stewardship at Presles, situated in the valley of the Oise, belonging to Comte de Sérizy; he married Estelle, Leontine de Sérizy's chambermaid. By her he had three children; he held this position as steward for seventeen years; he retired

wealthy on the day on which Reybert had convinced the comte that he was trying to make a fraudulent bargain with Léger. The foolish conversation of his godson, Oscar Husson, also helped him in deciding to leave his position as steward of Presles. Moreau conquered, under Louis-Philippe, a splendid position. He made a fortune in land trades; was the brother-in-law of Constant-Cyr-Melchior de Canalis; he finally became known as a deputy of the Centre, under the name of Moreau *de l'Oise* [A Start in Life, ***s***].

Moreau, MADAME ESTELLE, a fair person, wife of the foregoing, born at Saint-Lo, of peasant parentage; was once a chambermaid in Leontine de Sérizy's service; when fortune came she put on great pretensions, and her welcome of Oscar Husson was both "cold and dry"; he was a son of Mme. Clapart's first marriage. She engaged Nattier to affix the flowers in her headdress, and appeared in full style before Joseph Bridau and Léon de Lora, who had come from Paris in the autumn of 1822 to take charge of the decorative work at Presles for Comte de Sérizy [A Start in Life, ***s***].

Moreau, JACQUES, the eldest of the three children of the above; was at Presles the habitual intermediary between his mother and Oscar Husson [A Start in Life, ***s***].

Moreau, the leading upholsterer in Alençon, Rue de la Parte-de-Séez, near the church; in 1816 he furnished Mme. de Bousquier—then Mlle. Rose Cormon—with the furniture necessary to install M. de Troisville in her house; he had inopportunely arrived from Russia [The Old Maid, ***aa***].

Moreau, an old laborer of the Dauphine, the uncle of little Jacques Colas, who with his wife lived poor and resigned, under the Restoration, in a village near Grenoble, which had been metamorphosed by Dr. Benassis [The Country Doctor, ***C***].

Moreau-Malvin, "a big butcher," died about 1820; his magnificent tomb of ornamented white marble, Rue du Maréchal-Lefebvre, Père-Lachaise, was near the grave of

Mme. Jules Desmarets and that of Mlle. Raucourt, of the Comédie-Française [Ferragus, *bb*].

Morillon, Father, a priest who for some time had charge of the early education of Gabriel Claës, under the Empire [The Quest of the Absolute, *D*].

Morin, La, an old and very poor woman who raised the orphan la Fosseuse, with a measure of kindness, in a market-town in the vicinity of Grenoble, but who, nevertheless, gave her a few blows on her fingers with a spoon when the child too often offended in eating her soup by placing the porringer to her mouth in the way of common people. La Morin worked on the land the same as a man; she often complained about her wretched truckle-bed, which she shared with la Fosseuse [The Country Doctor, *C*].

Morin, Jeanne-Marie-Victoire Tarin, a widow accused of attempting the extortion of signatures on bills of exchange, and of an attempt to assassinate the Sieur Ragoulleau; she was sentenced to twenty years' hard labor by the Paris Court of Assize, January 11, 1812. The eldest Poiret, the "dittoist," who deposed as a witness in her favor, often spoke of this event. The widow Morin was born at Pont-sur-Seine, Aube; she was a compatriot of Poiret's, who was born at Troyes [Father Goriot, *G*]. Numerous details have been extracted and published from this criminal affair.

Morisson, the inventor of purgative pills which were tried to be initated by Dr. Poulain, Pons' and Cibot's physician, who thereby hoped to gain a fortune, under Louis-Philippe [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Mortsauf, Comte de, the representative of a family of Touraine, who had an ancestor in the time of Louis XI., who escaped the gallows* with his fortune, arms, and titles. The count was the incarnation of an "emigrant." The voluntary or forced exile returned to France broken in body and spirit.

* This is an exceptional reference as it is outside the Comédie Humaine, being furnished by the Droll Stories.

He married Blanche-Henriette de Lenoncourt, by whom he had two children, Jacques and Madeleine; on the return of the Bourbons he received the brevet of field-marshal, but he never left Clochegourde, a castle which formed a portion of his wife's dowry, and was situated on the rivers Indre and Cher [The Lily of the Valley, *L*].

Mortsauf, Comtesse de,* wife of the foregoing, *née* Blanche-Henriette de Lenoncourt; of "the house of Lenoncourt-Givry on the point of being extinguished," in the early years of the Restoration; she came into the world after three brothers; she had a sorrowful infancy; she found a real mother in her aunt, a Blamont-Chauvry, and, married, found her sole consolation in maternity. This feeling enabled her to repulse the love she excited in the breast of Félix de Vandenesse; the effort and struggle against her feelings and his desire—he was an intimate in her home—brought upon the countess a terrible illness of the stomach of which she died in 1820 [The Lily of the Valley, *L*].

Mortsauf, Jacques de, the eldest of two children born of the foregoing; the pupil of Dominis; the most delicate of the family, he died prematurely. With him died out the direct line of the Lenoncourt-Givrys, of whom he was the designated inheritor [The Lily of the Valley, *L*].

Mortsauf, Madeleine de, sister of the foregoing; after the death of her mother she sulked with Félix de Vandenesse, whom Mme. de Mortsauf had loved; she afterward became the Duchesse de Lenoncourt-Givry. See that biography [The Lily of the Valley, *L*].

Mouche, born in 1811; a bastard of one of Fourchon's natural daughters, and a soldier who died in Russia; he was received, an orphan, by his maternal grandfather, whom he at once assisted, by becoming his apprentice as a rope-maker.

* June 14, 1853, Beauplan and Barrière presented, on the stage of the Comédie-Française, a drama in which Mme. de Mortsauf was the heroine.

About 1823, in the arrondissement of Ville-aux-Fayes, he made a profit of the credulity of strangers, by feigning to facilitate their hunt after otters. Mouche's conduct and appearance scandalized the Montcornets and their guests in the same year, 1823 [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Mouchon, the eldest of three brothers who lived, in 1793, in the valley of the Avonne or Aigues; he administered the Ronquerolles' estates; became a deputy to the Convention from his department, and saved the lives and properties of the Ronquerolles. He had a reputation for integrity. He died in 1804, leaving two daughters, Mesdames Gendrin and Gaubertin [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Mouchon, brother of the foregoing; was master of post-horses at Conches; he had a daughter who married the rich farmer Guerbet. He died in 1817 [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Mouchon, a brother of the preceding ones, born in 1756. A priest before the Revolution, he was the curé of Ville-aux-Fayes, being again in charge under the Restoration. He was a popular man even in the midst of such as Rigou, Soudry, Gaubertin, Sibilet, Fourchon, Tonsard, and the rest. He is once designated under the name of "Moucheron" [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Mougin, born in Toulouse about 1805; was the fifth Parisian hair-dresser to succeed to the name of Marius in the same establishment. In 1845 he was rich, married, the father of a family, a captain in the National Guard, decorated (after 1832), and an elector. Stimulated by J. J. Bixiou and Léon de Lora, he showed himself a pastmaster in the art of capillary achievements before the astonished eyes of S. P. Gazonal [The Unconscious Mummers, ***u***].

Mouilleron, attorney-general at Issoudun, 1822; the "cousin" of everybody in that town during the dissension which existed between the Rouget and Bridau families [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Mouilleron, commissary of police at Issoudun at the time

when the Bridaus struggled against Gilet, who was installed in the Rouget household [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Murat, JOACHIM, PRINCE, is found with Lannes and Rapp at the residence of Bonaparte, the First Consul, in October, 1800, on the day when Bartholomeo di Piombo was introduced by Lucien Bonaparte. In 1806 he was Grand-Duc de Berg, at the time of the famous clash between the Simeuses and Malin de Gondreville. Murat went to the aid of the regiment of cavalry commanded by Colonel Chabert at the battle of Eylau, February 7 and 8, 1807. "A wholly Oriental man," he gave an example of absurd luxury in the midst of modern soldiery even before he was placed on the throne of Naples, 1808. During a watch-night meeting of the villagers of the Dauphine, twenty years after, Benassis and Genestas listened to a veteran, then become a laborer, recite the brilliant deeds of the intrepid Murat [The Vendetta, *i*—A Historical Mystery, *ff*—Colonel Chabert, *i*—Peace in the House, *j*—The Country Doctor, *C*].

Muret gave information about Goriot, his predecessor in the "Italian paste" business, when he traded in that article [Father Goriot, *G*].

Musson, a hoaxer and player of practical jokes at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The police-spy Peyrade imitated him twenty years after, when he assumed the rôle of a nabob and kept Suzanne Gaillard, by cunning tricks and clever disguises [The Harlot's Progress, *Y, Z*].

N

Nanon, called the "Great Nanon" by reason of her height (the first time being in 1793), born about 1769. She at one time looked after the cows on a farm which she was compelled to leave after being burned out. In 1791, when twenty-two years old, she entered Félix Grandet's service at

Saumur, and never after left him. She was always thankful for her master having received her. She was brave, devoted, and sober; the only servant that the miser had; all the wages she received for her very laborious services were sixty francs per year. Nevertheless she accumulated all that her humble salary would allow her to save, and about 1819 placed four thousand francs in the hands of Maître Cruchot. Nanon also received an annuity of twelve hundred francs from Mme. de Bonfons; she lived near the daughter of her old master, who was deceased; and about 1827, and almost a sexagenarian, she married Antoine Cornoiller. With her husband she continued her devoted work for Eugénie de Bonfons* [Eugénie Grandet, ***E***].

Napolitas, in 1830, the secretary to Bibi-Lupin, chief of the police of safety. The "sheep" of the Conciergerie; he played the part of the son of a family accused of crime in order to watch Jacques Collin, who was there pretending that his name was Charles Herrera [Vautrin's Last Avatar, ***z***].

Narzicof, PRINCESS, a Russian; she had, according to Fritot, left a *calèche* with that merchant in payment of her account for furnishings; this was the one in which Mrs. Noswell was taken to the Hôtel Lawson, together with the shawl called the "Selim" [Gaudissart II., ***n***].

Nathan, RAOUL, the son of a Jew broker who died a bankrupt some time after embracing the Catholic faith; for twenty-five years—1820 to 1845—he was one of the most remarkable writers in Paris. Raoul Nathan was a general writer: dramatist, journalist, romancist, and a poet. In 1821 Dauriat published for him a work of imagination which Lucien de Rubempré successively exalted and attacked; Nathan also presented an "imbroglio," played on the stage of the Panorama-Dramatique, under the title of

*Contrary to the usual method followed in the Compendium, in the order and arrangement of the biographies, Nanon is placed here by reason of her very late marriage with Cornoiller.

"l'Alcade dans l'embarras";* it was signed with the simple name of Raoul, but he had Cursy (M. du Bruel) as a collaborator. The piece was a success. About the same time he supplanted Lousteau as Florine's, one of the principal actresses in the play, lover. In the same period he was friendly with Émile Blondet, who wrote him a letter dated from the Aigues, in which he depicted the Montcornets and recounted their local difficulties. Raoul Nathan, always ready for jolly and dissipated company, was, with Giroudeau, Finot, and Bixiou, a witness to the marriage of Philippe Bridau with Mme. J. J. Rouget. He was at Florentine Cabirolle's when the Marests and Oscar Husson were guests there, and was a frequent visitor at Esther van Gobseck's house, which was also frequented by Blondet, Bixiou, and Lousteau. Also at the same time he was much occupied on the press, and inclined toward Royalism. The coming of Louis-Philippe did not diminish the extended circle of his acquaintance. The Marquise d'Espard welcomed him. This was when he heard evil spoken of Diane de Cadignan, to the great annoyance of Daniel d'Arthez, who was also present. Marie de Vandenesse, newly married, remarked Nathan, "beautiful with an ugly artistic grace," of uncultured and yet of an irregular elegance of appearance, full of cheerfulness and literary fame, and gallant. Raoul resolutely exploited the situation. A real Republican, he willingly cherished the idea of possessing a woman of the aristocracy. The conquest of Mme. la Comtesse de Vandenesse would have suited the dream of vengeance nourished by Lady Dudley; but he fell into the hands of usurers. He was captivated by Florine, and domiciled in wretched style in a passage between the Rues Basse-du-Rempart and Neuve-des-Mathurins,† also often staying in the offices of the journal he had founded, Rue Feydeau, and heard from

* A comic melodrama.

† This must certainly be the Sandrié passage which began at No. 38 Rue Basse-du-Rempart, and ended at No. 5 Rue Neuve-des-Mathurins.

Florine how the countess had been saved from him by Vandenesse. In the early years of Louis-Philippe's reign, Nathan brought out a brilliant, bustling drama, his two collaborators being M. and Mme. Marie Gaston, who were designated under the style: MM. * * *. In his youth he also had played a romantic piece, "Pinto," * at the Odeon, at the period when the classics reigned supreme; the stage had been rudely agitated during the three years that the piece had been defended and attacked. He afterward gave, at the Théâtre-Français, a great drama which fell "with all the honors of war, amid salvos of thundering articles." In 1837–38 Vanda de Mergi read a new romance to Nathan, entitled "la Perle de Dol." The memory of his mundane intrigues still pursued Nathan, when with much persuasion he returned the printed announcement of the birth of Melchior de la Baudraye to M. de Clagny. For the rest Nathan is found in Mme. de la Baudraye's society, who received him on the Rue de Chartres-du-Roule, at the home of Béatrix de Rochefide, to newly arrange a certain history after the manner of Sainte-Beuve, on the Bohemians and their prince, Rusticoli de la Palférine. Raoul also cultivated the Marquise de Rochefide's society, and, one evening in October, 1840, we see before the stage of the Variétés the meeting of Canalis, Nathan, and Béatrix. He was also received with familiarity in Marguerite Turquet's boudoir; as one of a group formed of Bixiou, la Palférine, and Maître Cardot; Nathan heard Maître Desroches relate how Cérizet had used Antonia Chocardelle in order to "beat" Maxime de Trailles. Nathan at a late time married his mistress, Florine, whose real name was Sophie Grignault [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***—The Harlot's Progress, ***Y, Z***—The Secrets of the Princess of Cadignan, ***Z***—A Daughter of Eve, ***V***—Letters of Two Brides, ***v***—The Seamy Side of History, ***T***—Muse of the Department, ***CC***—A Prince of Bo-

* A drama by Népomucène Lemercier; according to Labitte, "the first work performed in the renovated theatre."

hemia, *FF*—A Man of Business, *l*—The Unconscious Mummers, *u*].

Nathan, MADAME RAOUL, wife of the foregoing, *née* SOPHIE GRIGNAULT, in 1805, in Brittany. She was of perfect beauty, her foot alone made one desire her. From her very youth she carried on the double career of gallantry and actress under the name, which became famous, of Florine. The early stages of her life remain obscure. Mme. Nathan, a stage-dancer at the Gaîté, 1820, had had six lovers before she took Étienne Lousteau on her string; she first knew him in 1821. She was friendly with Florentine Cabirolle, Claudine Chaffaroux, Coralie, and Marie Godeschal. She was kept by the druggist Matifat, and lived on the Rue de Bondy, where, after her brilliant success at the Panorama-Dramatique,* in company with Coralie and Bouffé, she received the diplomats, Lucien de Rubempré, Camusot, etc., in magnificent style. Florine soon changed for her advantage her lover, her residence, theatre, and protector: Nathan, whom she afterward married, in the reign of Louis-Philippe, replaced Lousteau; the Rue Hauteville, the Rue de Bondy; and the Gymnase, the Panorama. Engaged at the Boulevard Bonne-Nouvelle theatre, she there met her old rival Coralie, against whom she organized a cabal. She was noted for her luxurious toilets, and was successively attached to the wealthy Dudley, Désiré Minoret, M. des Grassins (the Saumur banker), and M. du Rouvre; the two last mentioned she ruined. Florine's fortune increased during the Monarchy of July. Her association with Nathan served both their interests equally well; the poet lauded the actress, who in fact knew that she was rendered formidable by his intriguing spirit and sharp sallies. Mme. Nathan frequented or was visited by Coralie, Esther "la Torpille," Claudine du Bruel, Euphrasie, Aquilina, Mme. Theodore Gaillard, Marie Godeschal; she admitted and entertained

* On the stage of the Boulevard du Temple, Mme. Nathan (Florine) henceforth drew a salary of eight thousand francs.

Émile Blondet, Andoche Finot, Étienne Lousteau, Félicien Vernou, Couture, Bixiou, Rastignac, Vignon, F. du Tillet, Nucingen, and Conti. Works by Bixiou, F. Souchet, Joseph Bridau, and H. Schinner ornamented her apartments. Marie de Vandenesse, when vaguely smitten by Nathan, would have destroyed these delights and that splendor, but for the devotion of the writer's mistress on one side and the intervention of de Vandenesse on the other. Florine, having definitely reconquered Nathan, did not tarry long before she married him [Muse of the Department, ***CC***—A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***—Les Employés, ***cc***—A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***—Ursule Mirouët, ***H***—Eugénie Grandet, ***E***—The Imaginary Mistress, ***h***—A Prince of Bohemia, ***FF***—A Daughter of Eve, ***V***—The Unconscious Mummers, ***u***—The Harlot's Progress, ***Y, Z***].

Navarreins, Duc de, born about 1767, son-in-law, by his first marriage, of the Prince of Cadignan; the father of Antoinette de Langeais; a relative of Mme. d'Espard; a cousin to Valentin; accused of "pride." He protected M. du Bruel (Cursy) when he first entered the administration; he had a suit against the hospitals which he confided to the care of Maître Derville; was decorated; he had de la Baudraye appointed receiver for "having settled" a debt contracted during the emigration; he attended a family council in company with the Grandlieus and Chaulieus, when his daughter compromised herself at Montriveau's door; he welcomed Victurnien d'Esgrignon; he held, near Ville-aux-Fayes, in the sub-prefecture of the Auxerrois, immense estates which were respected by Gaubertin, Rigou, Soudry, Fourchon, and Tonsard, Montcornet's enemies; he accompanied Mme. d'Espard to the opera-ball, when Jacques Collin and Lucien de Rubempré "puzzled" the marquise; he sold the lands and forest of Montégnac, near Limoges, to the Graslins for five hundred thousand francs; he knew Fœdora by the introduction of Valentin; he frequented the Princesse de Cadignan's,

after the death of their joint brother-in-law. The Duc de Navarreins owned a mansion on the Rue du Bac, Paris [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*—Colonel Chabert, *i*—Muse of the Department, *CC*—The Duchesse de Langeais, *bb*—The Collection of Antiquities, *aa*—The Peasantry, *R*—The Harlot's Progress, *Y*—The Abbé Birotteau, *i*—The Wild Ass' Skin, *A*—A Historical Mystery, *ff*—The Secrets of the Princess of Cadignan, *z*—Cousin Betty, *w*].

Négrepelisse, De, a family which arose in the Crusades, well known in the time of Saint-Louis; the name of the younger branch of "the illustrious family" d'Espard; carried, under the Restoration, in Angoumois, by the father-in-law of M. de Bargeton, M. de Négrepelisse, an old country gentleman of imposing figure, one of the last representatives of the old French nobility; mayor of l'Escarbas, peer of France, commander of the order of Saint-Louis. Négrepelisse survived his son-in-law by some years; he welcomed him when Anaïs de Bargeton returned to Paris in the summer of 1821 [The Commission in Lunacy, *c*—A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*—Lost Illusions, *N*].

Négrepelisse,* Comte Clément de, born in 1812; a distant cousin of the foregoing, who left him his title. He was the eldest of two legitimate sons of the Marquis d'Espard. He was a student at the college of Henri IV., and lived in Paris during the Restoration, as also did his brother, under the paternal roof, Rue de la Montagne-Sainte-Geneviève. Comte de Négrepelisse seldom called upon his mother, the Marquise d'Espard, who lived alone in the faubourg Saint-Honoré [The Commission in Lunacy, *c*].

Negro, Marquis di, a noble Genoese, "a Hospitalier brother who knew every traveler's trick"; was, in the year 1836, at the French consul-general's, Genoa, when Maurice de l'Hostal told the full history of the separation and reconciliation of Octave de Bauvan and his wife before

* Spelt with the acute or grave *e*, indifferently.

Damaso Pareto,* M. Claud Vignon, Léon de Lora, and Félicité des Touches [Honorine, *k*].

Népomucène, an abandoned child; Mme. Vauthier's little servant, the managress-janitress of the house on the Boulevard Montparnasse occupied by the Bourlac and Mergi families. Népomucène always wore a ragged blouse, and, in the guise of shoes, either old slippers or sabots. He combined his service for Mme. Vauthier with working for the wood hawkers in that vicinity; and in the summer, on Sundays and Mondays, in waiting for a wine dealer near the barrier [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Néraud, one of the doctors in Provins during the Restoration. He ruined his wife, who was the widow of the grocer Auffray, whom he had married for love and whom he survived. He was a "blemished" man, a competitor of Dr. Martener; Néraud belonged to the Liberal party of Gouraud and de Vinet, and faintly supported Pierrette Lorrain against the Rogrons, of whom she was the ward and the grandchild of Auffray [Pierrette, *i*].

Néraud, Madame, wife of the foregoing. First married to the grocer Auffray, who was sixty-five years old; she was only thirty-eight when she became a widow; she soon after married Dr. Néraud. By her first marriage she had one daughter, who was the wife of Major Lorrain and the mother of Pierrette. Mme. Néraud died of grief and poverty two years after her second marriage. The Rogrons, relatives by the first marriage of the widow Auffray, had about entirely despoiled her [Pierrette, *i*].

Nicolas. See Montauran, Marquis de.

Nicolle, an old servant, Jacquotte's, Dr. Benassis' servant, deputy [The Country Doctor, *C*].

Ninette, born in 1832; a "rat"† of the opera at Paris;

* To whom is dedicated "The Message," the history of the Montpersan couple.

† The term is explained in the story.

was made known to Gazonal by Léon de Lora and J. J. Bixiou in 1845 [The Unconscious Mummers, *u*].

Niolland, Abbé, excellently educated by the Abbé Roze. Hidden during the Revolution by M. de Négrepelisse near Barbezieux; he educated Marie-Louise-Anaïs, afterward Mme. de Bargeton, and taught her music, Italian, and German. He died in 1802 [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Niseron, curé of Blangy before the Revolution; the predecessor of Abbé Brossette in that curacy; uncle of Jean-François Niseron. He was led, by a frolicsome and innocent indiscretion of his nephew's daughter and by the influence of "Dom" Rigou, to disinherit the Niserons to the advantage of the Mesdemoiselles Pichard, housekeeper-mistresses of his [The Peasantry, *R*].

Niseron, Jean-François, beadle, sacristan, singer, bell-ringer, and grave-digger of the parish of Blangy, under the Restoration; the nephew and sole heir of the curé Niseron; born in 1751. He acclaimed the Revolution; was of the ideal type of Republicanism, a sort of Michel Chrestien in the country; he coldly scorned the Pichard family, who took from him the succession to which he only had the right; he led a life of poverty and neglect; nevertheless he was respected, and took the part of Montcornet represented by Brossette; their adversary, Grégoire Rigou, he appreciated and feared. Jean-François Niseron successively lost his wife and two children; he had none to tend him in his old age, save only Geneviève, the natural daughter of his deceased son, Auguste [The Peasantry, *R*].

Niseron, Auguste, son of the foregoing; a soldier of the Republic and the Empire; a cannoneer, in 1809, he seduced, near Zahara, a Montenegrin, Zéna Kropoli, who died at Vincennes at the beginning of 1810, and by her had a daughter. He was not able to realize his wish of marrying her. He perished before Montereau, during the year 1814, killed by a shot from a howitzer [The Peasantry, *R*].

Niseron, Geneviève, the natural daughter of the foregoing and Zéna Kropoli; born in 1810, called Geneviève after her paternal aunt; orphaned when four years of age, she was raised in Burgundy by her grandfather, Jean-François Niseron. She had her father's beauty and her mother's singularities. Her protectors, Mesdames de Montcornet and Michaud, gave her the name of "Péchina," and, to save her from the pursuit of Nicolas Tonsard, placed her in a convent at Auxerre, where she was told to learn dressmaking and to forget Justin Michaud, whom she unconsciously loved [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Noël, the clerk of Jean-Jules Popinot, Paris, 1828, at the time when the judge questioned Marquis d'Espard, on whom his wife had asked an "interdiction" [The Commission in Lunacy, ***c***].

Noswell, Mrs., a rich and eccentric Englishwoman who descended upon Paris about the middle of Louis-Philippe's reign; at the Hôtel Lawson. She bought a shawl called the "Selim," after some hesitation, from Fritot, who protested that it was "impossible" to sell it to any one else [Gaudissart II., ***n***].

Nouastre, Baron de, an emigrant, of the most noble blood. He returned ruined to Alençon, in 1800, with his daughter, aged twenty-two, and received an asylum in the home of the d'Esgrignons, dying there three years later, consumed by grief. The marquis married the orphan shortly after his death [The Collection of Antiquities, ***aa***].

Nourrisson, Madame, was once, under the Empire, attached to the service of Prince d'Ysembourg, Paris. She saw the licentiousness of the great world during this time, and this decided the lucrative profession of Mme. Nourrisson, who became a dealer in second-hand clothing, on the Rue Neuve-Saint-Marc, and also the mistress of houses of ill-fame. She had strict business relations, which extended over twenty years, with Jacqueline Collin, and she prospered in this double commerce. The two matrons at times voluntarily

exchanged their names, signs, resources, and profits. It was in the "second-hand clothes" store that Frédéric de Nucingen bargained for Esther van Gobseck. About the end of Charles X.'s reign, one of Mme. Nourrisson's establishments, situated on the Rue Saint-Barbe, was managed by la Gonore; in Louis-Philippe's time, another, a clandestine one, existed near the "fort called the Italiens,"* where Valérie Marneffe and Wenceslas Steinbock were surprised. Mme. Nourrisson, the first of the name, did not retain any of her stores except the one on the Rue Saint-Marc, since, during the year 1845, she there gave the details about Mme. Mahuchet before an audience composed of Bixiou, Lora, and Gazonal, and added particulars of her own history [The Harlot's Progress, ***Y, Z***—The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***—Cousin Betty, ***w***—The Unconscious Mummers, ***u***].

Nouvion, Comte de, a gentleman who returned ruined from the emigration, a chevalier of Saint-Louis; lived in Paris in 1828 on the charity delicately extended him by his friend the Marquis d'Espard, who engaged him to oversee the publication of "l'Histoire pittoresque de la Chine," at 22 Rue de la Montagne Saint Geneviève; he was also a partner in the possible profits of that work [The Commission in Lunacy, ***c***].

Nucingen, Baron Frédéric de, probably born at Strasbourg about 1767. At first he was one of M. d'Aldrigger's clerks, in his bank in Alsace. Wiser than his employer, he placed no confidence in the Emperor's final success, in 1815, but cunningly speculated on the result of the battle of Waterloo. Nucingen was at that time already operating on his own account in Paris and elsewhere; he slowly prepared the famous house on the Rue Saint-Lazare,† and there founded the making of a fortune, which, under Louis-Philippe, amounted to nearly eighteen millions. About this time he married one of

* Without doubt, the Place Boïeldieu.

† This firm must have been situated in that portion of the Rue Saint-Lazare which is near the end of the real Rue de Châteaudun.

the two daughters of a rich vermicilli manufacturer, Mlle. Delphine Goriot, who had a daughter, Augusta, by him, and who afterward married Eugène de Rastignac. The early years of the Restoration was the time from which he dated his real splendor, the result of an association with the Kellers, Ferdinand du Tillet, and Eugène de Rastignac in "the coup" of the Wortschin mines, which followed one of the "opportune" liquidations of the wily banker. These various combinations ruined the Ragons, Aiglemonts, Aldriggers, and Beaudenord. Also during this period Nucingen, although he spoke with a certain frank good humor, refused the credit that César Birotteau implored him to grant. One time there was in the life of the banker when he seemed to completely change his nature; this was when he was smitten by and fell so foolishly in love with Esther van Gobseck; he made his doctor, Bianchon, very uneasy; he employed Corentin, Georges, Louchard, and Peyrade in his quest, and became the prey of Jacques Collin. After Esther's suicide, in May, 1830, he deserted "Cythère," as had also Chardin des Lupeaulx at another time, and again became the man and clerk; he was covered with favors: decorations, the peerage, and the cross of the Legion of Honor, all came to him. Nucingen was respected and highly thought of in spite of his *naivetés* and rough German accent; he protected Beaudenord; was a frequenter of Minister Cointet's; he penetrated everywhere; at Mlle. des Touches' he heard de Marsay tell his memoirs of love; he was in Mme. d'Espard's salon at the time when Daniel d'Arthez heard and defended the slanders against Diane de Cadignan; he led Maxime de Trailles into the hands or clutches of Claparon-Cérizet; invited by Josépha Mirah, he was at her installation on the Rue de la Ville l'Évêque. Nucingen, together with Cottin de Wissembourg, was the young girl's witness when Wenceslas Steinbock married Hortense Hulot. Their father, Hector Hulot d'Ervy, indeed, borrowed more than one hundred thousand francs

from him. Baron de Nucingen assisted, as godfather, Polydore de la Baudraye, just promoted a peer of France. The friend of Ferdinand du Tillet, he was one of the familiars in Carabine's boudoir, on a certain evening in 1845; in that place he saw Jenny Cadine, Gazonal, Bixiou, Léon de Lora, Massol, Claud Vignon, Trailles, F. du Bruel, Vauvinet, Marguerite Turquet, and the Gaillards* [The Firm of Nucingen, *t*—Father Goriot, *G*—Pierrette, *i*—César Birotteau, *O*—A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*—The Harlot's Progress, *Y, Z*—Another Study of Woman, *l*—A Man of Business, *l*—The Secrets of the Princess of Cadignan, *z*—Cousin Betty, *w*—Muse of the Department, *CC*—The Unconscious Mummers, *u*].

Nucingen, Baronne Delphine de, wife of the foregoing; born in 1792; a blonde, the lively daughter of Jean-Joachim Goriot, the wealthy vermicilli manufacturer; her mother (who died young) being the granddaughter of a farmer. In the last years of the Empire she made a marriage for money, which she had always desired. Mme. de Nucingen once had Henri de Marsay as her lover, but he ended by brutally deserting her. Reduced, under Louis XVIII., to the necessity of accepting the society of the Chaussée-d'Antin, she aspired for admission to that of the faubourg Saint-Germain, into which her sister, Mme. de Restaud, had already penetrated. Eugène de Rastignac opened to her Mme. de Beauséant's salon (she was his cousin), on the Rue de Grenelle, in 1819, and became her lover at the same time. Their liaison lasted over fifteen years. A suite of rooms was fitted up for them by Jean-Joachim Goriot on the Rue d'Artois, in which to shelter their first amours. She confided a certain amount of money to Rastignac so that he might go and play at the Palais-Royal; he won, and with the money thus gained the baronne was able

* The biography of Frédéric de Nucingen fails to mention the purchase of a picture from Joseph Bridau by the baron; it was praised by Esther van Gobseck, and he paid ten thousand francs for it.

to liberate herself from a humiliating debt that she owed de Marsay. Meanwhile she lost her father; Nucingen's equipage followed the hearse, but the carriage was empty [Father Goriot, *G*]. Mme. de Nucingen often received on the Rue Saint-Lazare Auguste de Maulincour, who there saw Clémence Desmarets, and Adolphe des Grassins, who there met Charles Grandet [Ferragus, *bb*—Eugénie Grandet, *E*]. César Birotteau, when he went to implore the baron's assistance, and Rodolphe Castanier, directly after his forgery, are also found in the baronne's presence [César Birotteau, *O*—Melmoth Reconciled, *d*]. At this time Mme. de Nucingen took a box at the opera which had once been Antoinette de Langeais', "thinking, without doubt," said Mme. d'Espard, "that she would also have her graces, her spirit, and success" [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*—The Commission in Lunacy, *c*]. According to Diane de Cadignan, when Delphine was going to Naples by sea, she had a terrible fright as the memory of all her sins crowded upon her [Vautrin's Last Avatar, *z*]. Mme. de Nucingen was a witness of and mocked at the way in which her husband had been smitten by Esther van Gobseck [The Harlot's Progress, *Y*]. Forgetful of her origin, she hoped to see her daughter Augusta become the Duchesse d'Hérouville; they knew the troubled source from whence flowed the Nucingen millions and refused the alliance [Modeste Mignon, *K*—The Firm of Nucingen, *t*]. She heard de Marsay recite the story of his first love at Félicité des Touches' in 1830 [Another Study of Woman, *l*]. Delphine assisted Marie de Vandenesse and Nathan by lending them forty thousand francs during their tumultuous love scenes; indeed, it much reminded her of her own life [A Daughter of Eve, *V*]. About the middle of the Monarchy of July, Mme. de Nucingen, the mother-in-law of Eugène de Rastignac, frequented Mme. d'Espard's and saw, on the faubourg Saint-Honoré, Maxime de Trailles and Ferdinand du Tillet [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Nueil, De, the owner of the ancient domain of the Manervilles, which, without doubt, went to the youngest son, Gaston [A Forsaken Woman, *h*].

Nueil, Madame de, wife of the foregoing; surviving her husband and her eldest son, she became the Dowager Countess de Nueil; she then possessed the Manerville domain, to which she retired. She was the type of a "calculating mother," rigid and strict before the world. She caused her son to marry, and was the involuntary cause of his death [A Forsaken Woman, *h*].

Nueil, De, the eldest son of the foregoing; he died of consumption, under Louis XVIII., leaving the title of Comte de Nueil to his younger brother [A Forsaken Woman, *h*].

Nueil, Gaston de, son and brother of the foregoing, born about 1799; of good extraction and decent fortune. In 1822 he went to Bayeux, where he had family connections, so that he might recover from his Parisian fatigues; there he had the chance of forcing the door of Claire de Beauséant, who had condemned herself to a solitary life, after her desertion by Miguel d'Ajuda-Pinto on his marriage to Berthe de Rochefide; he loved and was beloved, and for nearly ten years lived in marital relationship with her in both Normandy and Switzerland. Albert Savarus in his autobiographical novel, "l'Ambitieux par amour," vaguely mentions them as being installed by the Lake of Geneva. After the Revolution of 1830, Gaston de Nueil, already rich in Norman pastures which brought him an income of eighteen thousand francs, married the wealthy Mlle. Stéphanie de la Rodière. Tired of his household gods, he would have returned to Mme. de Beauséant. The haughty declination of his former mistress exasperated Nueil, and he killed himself in chagrin [A Forsaken Woman, *h*—Albert Savaron, *f*].

Nueil, Madame Gaston de, *née* Stéphanie de la Rodière about 1812; a very insignificant person; she married Gaston de Nueil, to whom she brought an income of

forty thousand francs, in the early part of Louis-Philippe's reign. She was encéinte after the first month of her wedding. She became Comtesse de Nueil by the death of her brother-in-law; deserted by Gaston, she still continued to live in Normandy. Mme. Gaston de Nueil survived her husband [A Forsaken Woman, *h*].

O

O'Flaharty, MAJOR, the maternal uncle of Raphaël de Valentin; he bequeathed the latter ten millions of francs; he died in Calcutta, August, 1828 [The Wild Ass' Skin, *A*].

Oignard was, in November, 1806, the head clerk to Maître Bordin, an attorney at Paris [A Start in Life, *s*].

Olga, a daughter of the Topinards, born about 1840; she had not yet become legitimized by her parents' marriage, when Schmucke saw her with them; he loved her for her German yellow hair [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Olivet, an attorney at Angoulême, to whom succeeded Petit-Claud [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Olivier was in the service of the police spies, Corentin and Peyrade, at the time they tracked the Hauteserres and Simeuses of the Cinq-Cygne family, near Arcis, in 1803 [A Historical Mystery, *ff*].

Olivier, M. and MADAME, were once *attachés* of the house of Charles X. as huntsman and sempstress, respectively; they were burdened with three children, of whom the eldest became a petty clerk to a notary; after this they were, under Louis-Philippe, janitors of a house on the Rue du Doyenné—then the Rue Vaneau—in which the Marneffes and Mlle. Fischer resided, to whom, either out of interest or gratitude, they were entirely and exclusively devoted [Cousin Betty, *w*].

Orfano, DUC D', the title of nobility of Maréchal Cottin.

We know that in Venice there is an Orfano* canal [Cousin Betty, *w*].

Orgemont, D', a rich and avaricious banker, a landowner at Fougères; he bought the Juvigny abbey lands. He remained neutral during the Chouan insurrection of 1799; near Coupiau he saw Galope-Chopine and Mesdames du Gua-Saint-Cyr and de Montauran [The Chouans, *B*].

Orgemont, D', brother of the foregoing; a Breton priest who took the oath; he died in 1795, and was buried in a hiding-place which he had discovered; he assured M. d'Orgemont, the banker, that he could preserve him from the ferocious Vendeans [The Chouans, *B*].

Origet, a physician of repute in Tours; he was known by the Mortsaufs, the lords of the manor of Clochegourde [The Lily of the Valley, *L*].

Orsonval, Madame d'; she frequented the Cruchot and Grandet families at Saumur [Eugénie Grandet, *E*].

Ossian, a lackey in the service of Mougin, the famous Parisian hair-dresser, Place de la Bourse, 1845. Ossian, who was detailed to admit the "clients," escorted Bixiou, Lora, and Gazonal into the establishment [The Unconscious Mummers, *u*].

Ottoboni, an Italian conspirator, a refugee in Paris; in 1831 he dined at Giardini's, Rue Froidmanteau,† and there met the Gambaras [Gambara, *bb*].

Ozalga, a Spaniard, recommended Baron de Macumer to the Parisians of his own knowledge [Letters of Two Brides, *v*].

* The gondoliers of modern Venice call it the Orfanello Canal.

† The improvements and enlargement of the Rivoli, Palais-Royal, and Louvre quarters have caused the total disappearance of this street.

P

Paccard, a liberated convict and dependent of Jacques Collin; a thieving, drunken bum. The lover of Prudence Servien, and, at the same time and place as her, a footman to Esther van Gobseck. In 1829 he was domiciled on the Rue de Provence,* in the house of a coach-builder; he stole the seven hundred and fifty thousand francs which formed the succession of Jean-Esther van Gobseck; he was compelled to make restitution of seven hundred thousand francs [The Harlot's Progress, ***Y, Z***].

Paccard, MADEMOISELLE, sister of the foregoing; she was also a dependent on Jacques Collin and his aunt, Jacqueline Collin [Vautrin's Last Avatar, ***z***].

Paddy. See Toby.

Palma, a Parisian banker, in the faubourg Poissonnière. Under two régimes, those of the Restoration and July, he had great renown as a financier. "He was the intimate adviser of the Keller firm." Birotteau, the perfumer, vainly implored his aid, when his affairs were embarrassed [The Firm of Nucingen, ***t***—César Birotteau, ***O***]. The partner of Werbrust, he counted among his equals Gobseck and Bidault; he could have served Lucien de Rubempré [Gobseck, ***g***—A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***]. With Werbrust, Palma also kept a store in which were sold muslin, calico, laces, and printed linens, No. 5 Rue du Sentier, at the time when Maximilien Longueville frequented the Fontaines [The Sceaux Ball, ***u***].

Pamiers, VIDAME DE, "the oracle of the faubourg Saint-Germain under the Restoration"; was one of the family council called in reference to the escapades of his great-niece, Antoinette de Langeais, who had compromised herself at

* To this has now been added the old Rue Saint-Nicolas.

Montriveau's door [The Duchesse de Langeais, ***bb***]. An ex-commander of the Order of Malta, he was a type of the eighteenth century at the beginning of the nineteenth; he was an old and very intimate friend of the Baronne de Maulincour; Pamiers brought up the young Baron Auguste de Maulincour, and defended him against Bourignard's hate [Ferragus, ***bb***]. Formerly in correspondence with the Marquis d'Esgrignon, the vidame presented Victurnien, his son, to Diane de Maufrigneuse: an intimate liaison followed between the young man and the future Princesse de Cadignan [The Collection of Antiquities, ***aa***].

Pannier, a trader and banker, since 1794; the "Brigands'" treasurer; implicated in the Chauffeurs' uprising, 1809. He was condemned to twenty years' hard labor, and sent to the hulks. He was appointed lieutenant-general under Louis XVIII.; he was governor of a royal castle; he died, leaving no children [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

Paradis, born in 1830; Maxime de Trailles' "tiger"; cheeky, but intelligent; taken by his master to Arcis-sur-Aube, in the spring of 1839, during the election period; he there knew Goulard, the sub-prefect; Poupart, the innkeeper; and the Cinq-Cygne, Maufrigneuse, and Mollot families [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Parquoi, François, one of the Chouans for whom Abbé Gudin celebrated a funeral mass in the depth of the trees, not far from Fougères, in the fall of 1799; as he did, also, for Jean Cochegrue, Nicolas Laferté, Joseph Brouet, and Sulpice Coupiau, who, like François Parquoi, died of wounds received in the battle of Pélerine, or at the siege of Fougères [The Chouans, ***B***].

Pascal, the janitor of the Thuilliers' house on the Place de Madeleine; he also performed the duties of beadle at the church of the same name [The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Pascal, Abbé, almoner at the Limoges prison in 1829; an old man "full of gentleness"; he could not prevail on Jean-

François Tascheron, a prisoner, to make his confession, although guilty of robbery followed by assassination [The Country Parson, *F*].

Pastelot, a priest at the church of Saint-François in the Marais,* in 1845; he was present at Sylvain Pons' death [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Pastureau, JEAN-FRANÇOIS, the owner of a "piece of land," in l'Isère, damaged by a passage made under the administration of Dr. Benassis [The Country Doctor, *C*].

Patrat, a notary at Fougères in 1799; known by the banker d'Orgemont and recommended to Marie de Verneuil by the old miser [The Chouans, *B*].

Patriote, an ape which belonged to Marie de Verneuil, and which she dressed to imitate Danton. The animal's cunning nature called Corentin to Marie's mind [The Chouans, *B*].

Paul, a servant to Maître Petit-Claud, Angoulême, 1822 [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Pauline was for a long time chambermaid to Julie d'Aiglemont [A Woman of Thirty, *S*].

Paulmier, an employé in the Bureau of Finance, in Flamet de la Billardière's division and Isidore Baudoyer's office, under the Restoration. Paulmier, a bachelor, was continually quarreling with his married colleague, Chazelles [Les Employés, *cc*].

Paz, THADDÉE, Polish; the descendant of an illustrious family of Florence, the Pazzi, one of whose members, persecuted, took refuge in Poland. A compatriot, of the same age, and a friend of Comte Mitgislas Laginski, Paz, like him, fought for his country, and followed him in exile to Paris, during Louis-Philippe's reign; he accepted, on account of his poverty, the duties of steward to the count. Paz—now pronounced Pac, and he held the title of captain of volunteers—managed the Laginski mansion most admirably,

* Really situated on the Rue Charlot.

but he left when, strongly smitten by Cleméntine Laginska, he found himself unable to longer hold out against his passion; he had taken an "Imaginary Mistress" in the person of the circus-girl, Marguerite Turquet. Captain Thaddée saw the Steinbocks married; he pretended to leave France, but once more appeared to the countess, during the winter of 1842, when he carried her away from Rusticoli de la Palférine [The Imaginary Mistress, ***h***—Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Péchina, La, Geneviève Niseron's nickname.

Pederotti, Il Signor, Maurice de l'Hostal's wife's father. He was a banker at Genoa; he dowered his only daughter with a million francs when she married the French consul; six months later he died, January, 1831, and left her a fortune valued at two millions gained by trading in grain. Pederotti had been made count by the King of Sardinia; as he left no masculine posterity the title died with him [Honoriné, ***k***].

Pelletier, one of Benassis' aides in l'Isère; he died in 1829, and was buried the same day as the last of the "cretins" preserved by the superstition of that commune. Pelletier left a widow—who saw Genestas—and numerous children, the eldest of which, Jacques, was born about 1807 [The Country Doctor, ***C***].

Pénélope,* a Norman brown-bay mare, foaled in 1792; cared for with the greatest solicitude by Jacquelin; she still carried them to the Prébaudet in 1816; Rose Cormon, her mistress, dearly loved her. Pénélope died during the year last mentioned, 1816, after the marriage of Mlle. Cormon, who became Mme. du Bousquier [The Old Maid, ***aa***].

Pen-Hoël, Jacqueline de, of a Breton family of the highest antiquity; she lived at Guérande, where she was born about 1780. The sister-in-law of the Kergarouëts of Nantes (the protectors of Major Brigaut), who feared no one in the

* With Pénélope ends the biographies of animals. The compilers of the Compendium think that these biographies, only few in number, are not likely to be of much interest to the reader.

country; Jacqueline extended a warm welcome to the daughters of her younger sister, Vicomtesse de Kergarouët. Of her nieces Mlle. de Pen-Hoël particularly favored the eldest, Charlotte; she computed her dower and desired that she should marry Calyste du Guénic, the lover of Félicité des Touches [Béatrix, ***P***].

Pérotte served Rose Cormon, Alençon, in 1816, who became Mme. du Bousquier [The Old Maid, ***aa***].

Péroux, Abbé, the brother of Mme. Julliard; curé of Provins during the Restoration [Pierrette, ***i***].

Perrache, a little hunchback, a shoemaker by trade, and the janitor, in 1840, of a house on the Rue Honoré-Chevalier belonging to Corentin [The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Perrache, Madame, wife of the foregoing; she called upon Mme. Cardinal, Toupillier's niece, with whom she had some drugged wine [The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Perret, Grossetête's partner; both were bankers at Limoges at the beginning of the nineteenth century; Pierre Graslin succeeded them [The Country Parson, ***F***].

Perret, Madame, wife of the foregoing, quite old in 1829; like all Limoges she was much concerned in the assassination committed that year by Jean-François Tascheron [The Country Parson, ***F***].

Perrotet was, in 1819, one of Félix Grandet's tenants in the neighborhood of Saumur [Eugénie Grandet, ***E***].

Petit-Claud, the son of a "poor enough tailor" at l'Houmeau, a suburb of Angoulême; he was a student in the school in that town; he there knew Lucien de Rubempré; from thence he went to Poitiers. Returning to the chief town of the Charente, he became the attorney Maître Olivet's clerk, and succeeded him. From then on Petit-Claud took vengeance of the scorn which resulted from his lack of fortune and ungraceful exterior. He met the printer Cointet and served him, although appearing to defend David Séchard's interests, who was also a printer. This conduct opened to

him a career in the magistracy. We see him a deputy-prosecutor and public-prosecutor. Petit-Claud never left Angoulême; he there made a marriage of convenience, in 1822, with Mlle. Françoise de la Haye, the natural daughter of Francis du Hautoy and Mme. de Senonches [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Petit-Claud, MADAME, wife of the foregoing; the natural daughter of Francis du Hautoy and Mme. Senonches, *née* Françoise de la Haye; she was confided to the care of Mme. Cointet, the Cointets' mother; by the good offices of the "Big Cointet," her son, she married her to Petit-Claud. She was insignificant in appearance, but pretentious, and had an adequate dowry [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Peyrade, born about 1758 in the Comtat, Provence; one of a large and poor family, who scarcely made a living off a mean estate called Canquoëlle. Peyrade, Théodose de la Peyrade's paternal uncle, was noble, but lost to them. He left Avignon for Paris in the year 1776. Two years later he was admitted into the police. Lenoir greatly esteemed him. His dissipation and vices hindered his advancement, which otherwise would have been brilliant and enduring. He really possessed in a marked degree the genius of espionage and the real faculty of administration. Fouché utilized him and made him Corentin's deputy in the matter of Gondreville's fictitious abduction. As a kind of minister of police he was sent to Holland. Louis XVIII. consulted and employed him, but Charles X. gave the "écart" (bounce) to his humble servitor. Peyrade was wretchedly lodged on the Rue des Moineaux, where we find him caring for his daughter Lydie, whom he worshiped; she was born of his relationship with la Beaumesnil of the Comédie-Française. Under peculiar circumstances he met de Nucingen, who engaged him to search for Esther van Gobseck and to ferret out the abode of that courtesan; the chief of police, by the interposition of the pseudo-abbé Carlos Herrera, interfered, and would not allow a further surveillance, and asked a particular account of what had already been done.

In spite of the protection of his friend Corentin, and notwithstanding the genius of the police-spy himself, who worked under the pseudonym of Canquoëlle and Saint-Germain (notably shown in the arrest of Félix Gaudissart), Peyrade came out second best in his struggle with Jacques Collin. His transformation into a scientific nabob, who kept Mme. Théodore Gaillard, exasperated the old convict, who, during the last year of the Restoration, took his vengeance: his daughter Lydie was abducted and violated and Peyrade himself poisoned [A Historical Mystery, *ff*—The Harlot's Progress, ***Y, Z***].

Peyrade, Lydie.* See La Peyrade, Madame Théodose de.

Phellion, born in 1780; the husband of a wife originally of the Perche; the father of three children—two sons, Félix and Marie-Théodore, and a daughter, who became Mme. Barniol. He was compiling-clerk in Rabourdin's office in the Bureau of Finance, and still performed that function until the end of the year 1824. He sustained Rabourdin, who had often defended him; he lived on the Rue du Faubourg-Saint-Jacques, near the Sourds-Muets; he also taught history, literature, and elementary morals to the pupils of Mesdemoiselles La Grave. The Revolution of July made no change in his manner. When he retired he did not quit his old quarter, but remained domiciled there for more than thirty years. At a cost of eighteen thousand francs he bought a small house in the Impasse† des Feuillantines, in which he went to live, and ornamented it in the solemn manner of the middle-classes. Phellion was a major in the National Guard. He largely preserved his old acquaintances; he frequented or met Baudoyer, Dutocq, Fleury, Godard, Laudigeois, Rabour-

* In 1882, under the title of "Lydie," a part of the life of Peyrade's daughter formed a play which was placed on the stage of the Théâtre des Nations—now the Théâtre de Paris—but the author did not publish the piece.

† A blind-court or alley

din, the eldest Mme. Poiret, and oftener the Colleville, Thuillier, and Minard families. Politics and the arts took up his hours of leisure. He became a member of the "reading committee" at the Odeon theatre. His electoral influence and voice were sought by Théodose de la Peyrade on behalf of Jérôme Thuillier, who desired the honor of being elected to the municipal council—for Phellion had another candidate—Horace Bianchon, a relation of the venerable J. J. Popinot [Les Employés, *cc*—The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Phellion, MADAME, wife of the preceding; belonging to a family located in the West. By reason of the number of her children, which rendered their income insufficient—as it was not more than nine thousand francs, pension and dividends included—she continued, under Louis-Philippe, to give lessons in "harmony" and music, the same as she had already done under the Restoration, at the seminary of the Mesdemoiselles La Grave, with a grim severity which she retained during her whole life [Les Employés, *cc*—The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Phellion, FÉLIX, eldest son of the foregoing, born in 1817; a professor of mathematics in the royal college, Paris; then a member of the Academy of Sciences; a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, following his remarkable work in the discovery of a star; he was illustrious before he attained the age of twenty-five. After he became famous he married the sister, Céleste-Louise-Caroline-Brigitte Colleville, of one of his pupils, whom he loved and for whose sake he voluntarily became a good Catholic [The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Phellion, MADAME FÉLIX, wife of the preceding, *née* CÉLESTE-LOUISE-CAROLINE-BRIGITTE COLLEVILLE. Although she was M. and Mme. Colleville's daughter, she was almost altogether raised by the Thuillier family. Jérôme Thuillier had been one of Mme. Flavie Colleville's lovers, and he passed for being Céleste's father. M., Mme., and Mlle. Thuillier each gave one of their names at her christening, and

also promised a magnificent dowry. For this reason Olivier Vinet, Godeschal, and Théodose de la Peyrade sought Mlle. Colleville's hand in marriage. Now, although she was very religious, she yet loved the Voltairian Félix Phellion and married him forthwith when he returned to Catholicism [The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Phellion, MARIE-THÉODORE, the brother-in-law and younger brother of the preceding ones; in 1840 he was a scholar in the Bridges and Roads school [The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Philippart, MESSRS., were, at Limoges, manufacturers of porcelain, and employed Jean-François Tascheron, the assassin of Pingret and Jeanne Malassis [The Country Parson, *F*].

Philippe served in Marie Gaston's family; was once attached to the service of Princesse de Vaurémont; he later became a domestic in Henri de Chaulieu's service; he finally entered Marie Gaston's household, and looked after him during his widowerhood [Letters of Two Brides, *v*—The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Pichard, Mademoiselle Niseron's servant-mistress; Niseron was the curé of Blangy before 1789; she introduced into his household her niece, Mlle. Arsène Pichard [The Peasantry, *R*].

Pichard, ARSÈNE, niece of the foregoing. See Rigou, Madame Grégoire.

Picot, NÉPOMUCÈNE, an astronomer and mathematician; a friend of Biot's since 1807; the author of a treatise: "Logarithmes différentiels," also of the "Postulatum d'Euclide," and, above all, of the "Théorie du mouvement perpétuel," 4 volumes in 4°, with plates, Paris, 1825. He lived in 1840 at No. 9 Rue du Val-de-Grâce. With an excessive myopia, he was very eccentric in his character and manners; robbed by his servant, Mme. Lambert, he merited being interdicted* by his family. He was Félix Phellion's old professor, and visited England with him. At the Thuilliers', Place de la Madeleine, before the Collevilles, Minards, and Phellions,

* Examined by a commission in lunacy.

who were there together, Picot revealed the fame of his pupil, who had hidden it under a generous modesty; this decided the establishment of Céleste Colleville. Tardily decorated, Picot married, not so tardily, an eccentric Englishwoman, an opulent quadragenarian. She had him operated on in England for cataract; it was successful; he returned to Paris. Out of gratitude he left a considerable fortune, which had come to him through his wife, to Félix Phellion [The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Picquoiseau, Comtesse, the widow of a colonel; with Mme. de Vaumerland, she was a boarder at Mme. Vauquer's [Father Goriot, *G*].

Pius VII., Barnabé Chiaramonti, Pope, 1740 to 1823. In 1806 he was consulted by letter on the question: "To learn if a woman could, without compromising her salvation, go to a ball or entertainment in a low-necked dress," made by his correspondent, Mme. Angelique de Granville. He replied in a dignified and tender manner worthy of Fénelon [A Second Home, *z*].

Piédefer, Abraham, a descendant of a Calvinist middle-class family of Sancerre, whose ancestors in the sixteenth century were artisans, then became mercers; he made a mess of his affairs during Louis XVI.'s reign; he died about 1786, all he left being two sons, Moïse and Silas [Muse of the Department, *CC*].

Piédefer, Moïse, eldest son of the foregoing; he profited in the Revolution by imitating his grandparents; he tore down abbeys and churches; he married the only daughter of a guillotined Conventionalist, by whom he had a child, Dinah, afterward Mme. Milaud de la Baudraye; he compromised his fortune by agricultural speculation; he died in 1819 [Muse of the Department, *CC*].

Piédefer, Silas, brother and youngest son of the two foregoing ones; owing to Moïse Piédefer he received no part of the modest paternal succession; he went to the Indies; died

in New York about 1837, worth about twelve hundred thousand francs, his heiress being Mme. Milaud de la Baudraye, his niece, who turned it over to her husband [Muse of the Department, ***CC***].

Piédefer, MADAME MOÏSE, the sister-in-law and wife of the foregoing; a lean woman, outwardly religious; lived with her son-in-law; her home was successively at Sancerre and Paris with her daughter, Mme. Milaud de la Baudraye, whom she succeeded in separating from Étienne Lousteau [Muse of the Department, ***CC***].

Pierquin, born about 1786; the successor of his father as a notary at Douai; by the Pierquins, of Antwerp, he was a distant cousin of the Molina-Claës, Rue de Paris; of an interesting though positive nature; he sought their oldest daughter, Marguerite Claës, in marriage, but she became Mme. Emmanuel de Solis; he ended by marrying the younger daughter, Félicie, in the second year of Charles X.'s reign [The Quest of the Absolute, ***D***].

Pierquin, MADAME, wife of the foregoing, *née* FÉLICIE CLAËS; when a young girl she found a second mother in her elder sister, Marguerite [The Quest of the Absolute, ***D***].

Pierquin, brother-in-law and brother of the foregoing; a physician at Douai; was friendly with the Claës [The Quest of the Absolute, ***D***].

Pierrot, the name given to Charles-Amédée-Louis-Joseph Rifoël, Chevalier du Vissard [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

Pierrotin, born in 1781. After serving in the cavalry, he left the army in 1815 to become his father's successor in the line of carriages running between Paris and l'Isle-Adam, and who, commencing in a modest way, finished by becoming very prosperous. One morning in the autumn of 1822, he "took" from the Golden Lion* a number of personages met with in the Comédie: Comte Hugret de Sérizy, Léon de

* At 51 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Denis (now No. 47) and 2 Rue d'Enghien, where the entrance to the Messagerie is situated.

Lora, and Joseph Bridau, whom he conveyed to Presles, an estate in the vicinity of Beaumont. Pierrotin became "the owner of the Messageries of the Oise"; he married, in 1838, his daughter Georgette to Oscar Husson, a superior officer in retirement, the tax collector at Beaumont, and, like Canalis and Moreau, one of "his early travelers" [A Start in Life, *s*].

Pietro, a Corsican; one of the Bartholomeo di Piombos' servants, Mme. Luigi Porta's parents [The Vendetta, *i*].

Pigeau, under the Restoration, successively a master-carrier and owner, at Nanterre, between Paris and Saint-Germain, Laye, of a house which he built for himself in a very economical manner [Vautrin's Last Avatar, *z*].

Pigeau, MADAME, wife of the foregoing; she belonged to a family of wine dealers. After the death of her husband, about the end of the Restoration, she made everything of the legacy that she unhappily received; by her distrustful avarice she lost her life, for she left Nanterre for Saint-Germain, where she and her servant and dogs were all assassinated by Théodore Calvi, in the winter of 1828–29 [Vautrin's Last Avatar, *z*].

Pigeron, of Auxerre; he died, it was said, by the hand of his wife; the autopsy of his body, which had been confided to Vermut, the pharmacist at Soulanges, proved traces of poison [The Peasantry, *R*].

Pigoult was head clerk in the office in which Malin de Gondreville and Grévin studied law; then, about 1806, he became successively justice of the peace at Arcis and president of the court in that town, at the time when the trial came on in reference to the abduction of Malin, when, under Grévin's instructions, he pushed the affair [A Historical Mystery, *ff*]. Living in the arrondissement, about 1839, he publicly recognized Pantalëon, Marquis de Sallenauve, and aided his interests and ambitions in the election of a deputy [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Pigoult, the son of the foregoing, acquired the good-will

and business of Philéas Beauvisage's stocking making business; he made a mess of his affairs and killed himself, though his death was made to appear as being a natural and sudden one [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Pigoult, ACHILLE, son and grandson of the foregoing; born in 1801. Was little to look at, but of great intelligence; he succeeded Maître Grévin; in 1819 he was the busiest notary in Arcis. The favor of Gondreville and the friendship of Beauvisage and Giguet for him were great factors in the electoral struggle; he combated Simon Giguet's candidature and gave his aid to Comte de Sallenauve, who was successful. The introduction of Marquis Pantalëon de Sallenauve to old Pigoult, and his recognition of him, assured the assistance of Achille Pigoult and the triumph of the sculptor Sallenauve-Dorlange [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Pillerault, CLAUDE-JOSEPH, a very upright Parisian merchant; the proprietor of the "Cloche d'Or," a hardware store, Quai de la Ferraille;* he made a modest fortune, and retired from business in 1814. After having in succession lost his wife, his son, and an adopted child, Pillerault devoted his life to his niece, Constance-Barbe-Joséphine, of whom he was the guardian and only relative. In 1818 Pillerault lived on the Rue des Bourdonnais; he occupied a little suite of rooms which he rented from Camusot, of the "Cocon d'Or." During this time Pillerault showed considerable intelligence, energy, and deep feeling on behalf of Birotteau's affairs, which had turned out unluckily and had compromised him. He divined Claparon's character and terrified Molineux, who were Birotteau's enemies. In politics he was a stoical and candid Republican, so that at the Café David, situated between the Rues de la Monnaie and Saint-Honoré, he was looked upon as an oracle; he paid the utmost respect to his housekeeper, Mme. Vaillant, and spoke of Manuel, Foy, Perier, Lafayette, and Courier as though they were gods

* Now the Quai de la Mégisserie.

[César Birotteau, *O*]. Pillerault lived to a great age. The Anselme-Popinots, his great-nephews, surrounded him in 1844. Poulain cured the octogenarian of an illness; he then owned a house, Rue de Normandie, Marais, which was under the Cibots' care, and which had among its tenants the Chapoulot family, Schmucke, and Sylvain Pons [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Pillerault, CONSTANCE-BARBE-JOSÉPHINE. See Birotteau, Madame César.

Pimentel, MARQUIS and MARQUISE DE; they enjoyed a great influence, during the Restoration, not only in Parisian society, but throughout the department of the Charente, where they resided during the summer. They passed for being the richest land-owners in the neighborhood of Angoulême; they frequented their "peers," and these, with themselves, composed the flower of the Bargeton society [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Pille-Miche. See Cibot.

Pinaud, JACQUES, "a poor linen merchant," under which appellation M. d'Orgemont, a rich land-owner of Fougères, tried to deceive the Chouans, in order to avoid being pillaged by them, in 1799 [The Chouans, *B*].

Pingret, the uncle of M. and Mme. des Vanneaulx; Jeanne Malassis' master; a miser who lived in an isolated house in the faubourg Saint-Étienne, near Limoges. One night in March, 1829, he was robbed and assassinated by Jean-François Tascheron [The Country Parson, *F*].

Pinson, a Parisian restaurateur,* who was for a long time famous on the Rue de l'Ancienne-Comédie; at his place, under Louis-Philippe, Théodose de la Peyrade, reduced to the last stage of poverty, made an excellent dinner, costing forty-seven francs, at Cérizet's and Dutocq's expense, and which resulted in the forming of a partnership between the three men to advance their interests [The Middle Classes, *ee*].

* The Restaurant Pinson existed until quite recently. It nearly faced the Café Procope—the Zoppi of Desplein's youth.

Piombo, Baron Bartholomeo di, born in 1738; a compatriot and friend of Napoleon Bonaparte, whose mother he had protected at the time of the trouble in Corsica. After a terrible vendetta exercised in Corsica against the Portas, of whom only one was saved, he left the country miserably poor and went with his family to Paris. By the good offices of Lucien Bonaparte he saw the First Consul, October, 1800, and obtained estates, titles, and places from him. Piombo was never ungrateful; he was the friend of Daru, Drouot, and Carnot; he gave testimony of his devotedness to the last day of his benefactor's reign. The return of the Bourbons caused his retirement. From Mme. Lœtitia Bonaparte he received an allowance which enabled him to buy and occupy the hôtel of the Portenduères. The marriage of his beloved daughter, Ginevra, made her, against the paternal will, the wife of the last of the Portas; it was a source of grief and vexation for Piombo, and he never forgave her during her life [The Vendetta, *i*].

Piombo, Baronne Élisa di, born in 1745, wife of the foregoing and mother of Mme. Porta; she was unable to obtain Bartholomeo's forgiveness for Ginevra, whom her father never saw again after her marriage [The Vendetta, *i*].

Piombo, Ginevra di. See Porta, Madame Luigi.

Piombo, Gregorio di, brother and son of the foregoing; he perished when a child, the victim of the Portas, in vendetta against the Piombos [The Vendetta, *i*].

Piquetard, Agathe. See Hulot d'Ervy, Baronne Hector.

Piquoizeau, Frédéric de Nucingen's janitor, when Rodolphe Castanier held the position of cashier in the baron's banking house [Melmoth Reconciled, *d*].

Plaisir, "the illustrious hairdresser" of Paris; September, 1816, he arranged the hair of Caroline Crochard de Bellefeuille, Rue Taitbout, then the Comte de Granville's mistress [A Second Home, *z*].

Planat de Baudry. See Baudry, Planat de.

Planchette, an illustrious professor of mechanics, consulted by Raphaël de Valentin on the matter of the singular Wild Ass' Skin, which the young man owned; he sent him to Spieghalter, the mechanic, and also to Baron Japhet, the chemist, both of whom vainly attempted to stretch the skin. The impotency of science in this matter simply stupefied Planchette and Japhet. "They were like Christians going to their graves without having found a God in heaven." Planchette was a tall, thin man, a kind of contemplative poet [The Wild Ass' Skin, ***A***].

Plantin, a Parisian publicist, was in 1834 the editor of a review and ambitious to become a master of requests to the council of State, who had been recommended to Raoul Nathan by Blondet, when he founded a great journal [A Daughter of Eve, ***V***].

Plissoud was a bailiff and usher at Soulanges and unhappy. Under the Restoration he belonged to the "second" society in that little town; he was excluded from the "first" on account of his wife's, *née* Euphémie Wattebled, misconduct. A drinker and gambler, Plissoud made no fortune, for if he combined his functions, they at once became a retribution to him; he was an insurance agent of a society against the chances of conscription. An adversary of the Soudry salon, Plissoud readily served against the interests of those who opposed Montcornet, the lord of the Aigues [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Plissoud, Madame Euphémie, wife of the foregoing, the daughter of Wattebled; she reigned in the "second" society at Soulanges, as Mme. Soudry did in the "first"; although married she lived in a quasi marital state with Maître Lupin [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Poidevin was Maître Bordin's second clerk in November, 1806 [A Start in Life, ***S***].

Poincet, an old and unlucky public writer and interpreter at the Palais de Justice, Paris; about 1815 he accompanied Christemio to Henri de Marsay's hotel, to translate the verbal

message sent by Paquita Valdès [The Girl with Golden Eyes, *ds*].

Poirel, ABBÉ, a priest at Tours; promoted a canon at the time when Monseigneur Troubert, together with Mlle. Gamard, persecuted Abbé François Birotteau [The Abbé Birotteau, *i*].

Poiret, the eldest, born at Troyes. He was the son of an assistant farmer and of a woman whose misconduct was notorious, and who died in a hospital. He went to Paris with a younger brother, and, like him, became one of the employés working under Robert Lindet's administration, where he knew the messenger of the bureau, Antoine; he left the Bureau of Finance in 1814 and was replaced by Saillard [Les Employés, *cc*]. He was cretinish and remained a bachelor by reason of the horror with which the dissipated life of his mother inspired in him; a "dittoist" who was afflicted with the trick of repeating, with some little variations, the words of his questioners. Poiret boarded at the middle-class boarding-house of Mme. Vauquer, Rue Neuve-Sainte-Geneviève; he occupied the second story in the widow's house; he gave his company to Christine-Michelle Michonneau, and married her when Horace Bianchon procured the dismissal of that woman, who had denounced Jacques Collin, 1819 [Father Goriot, *G*]. Poiret afterward met M. Clapart on the Rue de la Cerisaie; he lived at that time on the Rue des Poules and had lost his health [A Start in Life, *s*—The Harlot's Progress, *Y, Z*]. He died under Louis-Philippe [The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Poiret, MADAME, wife of the foregoing; *née* CHRISTINE-MICHELLE MICHONNEAU in 1779; without doubt she passed a restless youth. She pretended to have been persecuted by the heirs of a rich old man whom she had cared for; she became a boarder at Mme. Vauquer's, where she occupied the third floor of her house on the Rue Neuve-Sainte-Geneviève; she made Poiret her cavalier; she bargained with Bibi-Lupin (Gondureau) to deliver up to him Jacques Collin, who was

also a guest of Mme. Vauquer's. After having satisfied her avariciousness and rancor she was compelled to leave the Rue Neuve-Sainte-Geneviève, principally through a formal demand made by Bianchon, one of the guests [Father Goriot, ***G***]. Accompanied by Poiret, whom she afterward married, she transported herself to the Rue des Poules, where she rented out furnished rooms. Called before Camusot, the judge of instruction, she recognized Jacques Collin in the pseudo-abbé Carlos Herrera [The Harlot's Progress, ***Y, Z***]. Ten years later, then a widow, Mme. Poiret was still living at the corner of the Rues des Postes and Poules, and counted Cérizet among her tenants [The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Poiret, the younger or junior, the brother-in-law and brother of the foregoing, born in 1771; he had the beginning, the instincts, and poor spirit of his eldest brother, and followed the same career, working under Lindet. He remained a compiling clerk in the Treasury ten years longer than the elder Poiret; he also kept the books of two dealers, one of whom was Camusot of the "Cocon d'Or"; he lived on the Rue du Martroi; he dined regularly at the "Veau qui tête," * Place du Châtelet. Tournan, of the Rue Saint-Martin, furnished him with his hats; he once took one to him to be examined, owing to a practical joke that had been played on him by J. J. Bixiou; he ended as an employé in the Bureau of Finance under Xavier Rabourdin. He retired January 1, 1825; Poiret junior is counted among those who retired to Mme. Vauquer's house [Les Employés, ***cc***].

Polissard, the adjudicator of the woods of Ronquerolles, in 1821; he probably employed at that time, on Gaubertin's recommendation, Vaudoyer, a peasant of Ronquerolles, as gamekeeper at Blangy, who was little short of being destitute [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Pollet, a bookseller-publisher together with Doguereau; he published "Léonide ou La Vielle de Surennes," a romance

* This establishment has been defunct for more than thirty-five years.

by Victor Ducange. He had business relations with Porchon and Vidal; he is found there when Lucien de Rubempré presented himself to them with his "Archer of Charles IX." [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***].

Pombreton, MARQUIS DE, a problematical character; a lieutenant of musketeers under the old *régime;* a friend of Chevalier Valois, who boasted of having loaned him twelve hundred pistoles, in order that he might have the means to emigrate. Pombreton undoubtedly returned this money later, though the fact remains uncertain; for M. de Valois, a very lucky player, would have had interest in noising around this restitution, had it really taken place, to hide the resources which he made out of his petty gambling play; so five years later, about 1821, Étienne Lousteau declared that the Pombreton succession was the same as the Maubreuil* affair, one of the "stereotyped phrases" of journalism. Lastly, "le Courrier de l'Orne," M. du Bousquier's publication, about 1830, had these lines: "I will give an income of one thousand francs to the person who can prove the fact of the existence of a M. de Pombreton before, during, or after the emigration" [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***—Lost Illusions, ***N***—The Old Maid, ***aa***].

Pomponne, LA. See Toupinet, Mme.

Pons, SYLVAIN,† born about 1785; a son who tardily came to M. and Mme. Pons, who founded, before 1789, the famous uniform embroidering house, bought of them in 1815 by M. Rivet; he was cousin-german to Mme. Camusot of the "Cocon d'Or"; the sole heir of the noted Pons Brothers, embroiderers to the Court; he took the prize of Rome, under the Empire, for a musical composition; returned to Paris in 1810 and was noted for some years for his romances and melodies, which were rich and full of grace. During his

* Maubreuil died at the end of the Second Empire.

† M. Alphonse de Launay drew the life of Sylvain Pons in a drama which was presented at the Cluny theatre, Paris, about 1873.

sojourn in Italy Pons acquired a taste for objects of art and virtu. His passion as a collector absorbed his patrimony: Pons became the rival of Sauvageot. Monistrol and Élie Magus appreciated and secretly envied the artistic wealth and economically gathered collection of the musician. Pons, himself ignorant of the intrinsic value of his museum, kept it hidden, and cared for it himself. This was his ruin, for his love for pictures, stones, and marbles, and other bric-a-brac was greater than for his lyrical fame; his ugliness, also, added to a seeming poverty, prevented his getting married. The satisfactions of a gourmand replaced those of love; in Schmucke's friendship he also found consolation for his isolation. Pons cultivated his taste for good cheer; he became an old parasite on his family circle, just tolerated by his distant cousins and connections, the Camusots de Marville and their relatives, Cardot, Berthier, and Popinot. Having met Schmucke, in 1834, at the distribution of prizes in a young ladies' boarding school, the pianist Schmucke, a professor like himself, took a strong liking for him, and they joined together in their living expenses and lodgings. Sylvain Pons was the leader of the orchestra of which Félix Gaudissart was the manager under the Monarchy of July. He admitted Schmucke as a member of it, after he had taken up his abode with Pons in the Rue de Normandie, in a house owned by C. J. Pillerault, and where they lived happily together for a number of years. Madeleine Vivet's rancor and that of Amélie Camusot de Marville, so also the covetousness of Mme. Cibot, Fraisier, Magus, Poulain, and Rémonencq, aggravated a liver complaint which Pons had and caused his death in April, 1845; he had instituted Schmucke his universal legatee before Maître Léopold Hannequin, who had been sent by Héloïse Brisetout. Pons had been instructed to compose the music for a ballet entitled, "les Mohicans": this work was doubtless performed by his successor, Garangeot [Cousin Pons, *xx*].

Popinot, an alderman at Sancerre, in the eighteenth

century; the father of Jean-Jules Popinot and Mme. Ragon, *née* Popinot. A magistrate whose portrait, painted by Latour, decorated the salon of Mme. Ragon, living in the Saint-Sulpice quarter, Paris, under the Restoration [César Birotteau, ***O***].

Popinot, JEAN-JULES, son of the foregoing, brother of Mme. Ragon, the husband of Mlle. Bianchon, Sancerre; he embraced a career in the magistracy, but he did not quickly attain the highest rung on the ladder of advancement by his insight and integrity. Jean-Jules Popinot lived a long time in Paris as a simple judge. He was much interested in a kind of young orphan, Anselme Popinot, his nephew, who was a clerk to César Birotteau; he was invited with his wife to the famous ball given by the perfumer, December 17, 1818. About eighteen months later, Jean-Jules Popinot visited Anselme, who was established as a druggist on the Rue des Cinq-Diamants, and there met the drummer Félix Gaudissart, whom he had saved from the consequence of some injudicious words he had spoken before the police-spy Canquoëlle-Peyrade [César Birotteau, ***O***]. Three years afterward he lost his wife, who had brought him a portion of six thousand francs per annum, just double his own personalty. Thenceforth he was domiciled on the Rue de Fouarre; Popinot had a liberal heart, and had a virtue which became a passion —charity. On the request of Octave de Bauvan, Jean-Jules Popinot was able to succor the count's wife, Honorine, by employing for him an intermediary in the person of Félix Gaudissart, who paid very generously for the artificial flowers made by her [Honorine, ***k***]. Popinot finished by founding a sort of ministry of benevolence. Lavienne, his servant, and Horace Bianchon, his nephew by his wife's side, seconded him. He ably assisted Mme. Toupinet, a poor woman of the Rue du Petit-Banquier, 1828. The petition of Mme. d'Espard for an interdiction to be placed upon her husband distracted Popinot in his character of Saint Vincent de Paul: a

man of rare discernment, he speedily discovered the injustice the marquise intended, and recognized the real victim in M. d'Espard, when he questioned him at 22 Rue de la Montagne-Sainte-Geneviève, in an apartment that was in striking contrast in its simplicity to the gorgeous splendor he had found in the faubourg Saint-Honoré, in the marquise's residence. Under Mme. d'Espard's intrigues, Popinot was removed from the commission in lunacy and Camusot was substituted [The Commission in Lunacy, *c*]. Of the last days of Popinot the information is much varied. Mme. de la Chanterie's society wept over the death of the judge in 1833 [The Seamy Side of History, *T*], and Phellion in 1840. J. J. Popinot probably deceased at 22 Rue de la Montagne-Saint-Geneviève, in the dwelling he occupied when a councilor to the Court, a municipal councilor of Paris, and councilor-general of the Seine [The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Popinot, Anselme, a poor orphan, nephew of the foregoing and Mme. Ragon (*née* Popinot), who cared for him in his childhood. Little, red-haired, and lame, he became a clerk in César Birotteau's Parisian perfumery store, the "Queen of Roses," Ragon's successor, in order to show his gratitude for the benefits a part of his family had done him, who were almost ruined by their unfortunate investments in the Wortschin mines, 1818–1819. Anselme Popinot secretly loved Césarine Birotteau, the daughter of his employer, which she fully reciprocated; partly through his help César was rehabilitated, thanks to the success of his drug business on the Rue des Cinq-Diamants,* about 1819–20. The origin of his great fortune and his domestic happiness date from this time [César Birotteau, *O*]. After Birotteau's death, 1822, Popinot married Mlle. Birotteau, who gave him three children, two sons and a daughter. The consequences of the Revolution of

* United to the Rue Quincampoix since 1851; it was situated between the Rues Lombards and Aubry-le-Boucher. One Rue des Cinq-Diamants really existed in the twelfth arrondissement.

1830 added to Anselme Popinot's honors; he was twice elected a deputy at the beginning of Louis-Philippe's reign, and, more, a minister of commerce [Gaudissart the Great, *o*]. Anselme Popinot was secretary of State, and made count and a peer of France. He owned a mansion on the Rue Basse-du-Rempart.* In 1834 he rewarded Gaudissart for the services he rendered him on the Cinq-Diamants, by giving him the management of a theatre on the boulevards, where operas, dramas, burlesques, and ballets were alternately given [Cousin Pons, *x*]. Four years later Comte Popinot was the new minister of agriculture and commerce; he was an amateur in the arts, and voluntarily played the part of a delicate Mécène, by buying for two thousand francs an example of Steinbock's: "Groupe de Samson," bargaining for the destruction of the mould in order that two "Samsons" might not result, and placed it in the hands of Hortense Hulot d'Ervy, the artist's fiancée. When Wenceslas married Mlle. Hulot d'Ervy, Popinot was, with Eugène de Rastignac, the Pole's witness [Cousin Betty, *w*].

Popinot, Madame Anselme, wife of the foregoing, *née* Césarine Birotteau in 1801. Good and beautiful, once nearly promised to Alexandre Crottat, she married, about 1822, Anselme Popinot, whom she loved and who loved her [César Birotteau, *O*]. Once married she was, in the midst of grandeur, the same simple, modest, honest, innocent person that she had been in her early youth.† The transformation of the old dancer of the Académie Royal, Tullia, into Mme. Claudine du Bruel surprised Mme. Anselme, who was a frequenter of that theatre [A Prince of Bohemia, *FF*]. Comtesse Popinot delicately assisted Adeline Hulot d'Ervy in

* This road has been all turned upside down; it has been changed for more than a quarter of a century.

† In 1838 the little theatre of the Panthéon, demolished in 1846, gave a melodrama by M. Eugène Cormon, entitled "César Birotteau," in which Mme. Anselme Popinot was one of the heroines.

1841. Her interposition and that of Mesdames de Rastignac, de Navarreins, d'Espard, de Grandlieu, de Carigliano, de Lenoncourt, and de la Bastie was able to get her appointed as an inspectress of benevolence [Cousin Betty, *w*]. Three years later, when one of her three children married Mlle. Camusot de Marville, she imitated the modest Anselme, contraiwise to Amélie Camusot, and welcomed Pons, who was C. J. Pillerault's—her maternal great-uncle—tenant [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Popinot, Vicomte, the eldest of the three children of the foregoing, who married, in 1845, Cécile Camusot de Marville [Cousin Pons, *x*]. During 1846 he questioned Victorin Hulot on the second and peculiar marriage of Baron Hector Hulot d'Ervy, which was celebrated February 1st, of that same year [Cousin Betty, *w*].

Popinot, Vicomtesse, wife of the foregoing; *née* Cécile Camusot, 1821, having the name of Marville added to that of Camusot by reason of the family having acquired an estate in Normandy. Red-haired, pretentious, and insignificant, she persecuted her distant cousin, Pons, whose fortune she afterward inherited; she was once disdained by the wealthy Frédéric Brunner, who would not marry her because she was an only daughter and therefore a spoiled child [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Popinot-Chandier, Madame and Mademoiselle, mother and daughter; of Sancerre; they frequented Mme. de la Baudraye's salons, at whom they railled with a middle-class superiority [Muse of the Department, *CC*].

Popole, godchild of Angélique Madou, who had business transactions with César Birotteau, the perfumer [César Birotteau, *O*].

Porchon. See Vidal.

Porraberil, Euphémie. See San-Réal, Marquise de.

Porriquet, an old professor of the classics; was Raphaël de Valentin's tutor for sixteen years, three of these being

passed in rehetoric. Removed from the University without pension, after the Revolution of July, as being infected with Carlism, a poor septuagenarian; he had a nephew who paid for his board at Saint-Sulpice seminary; he went to his dear "campus" to try and obtain a position as principal of a college in the provinces, but was grossly treated by the *carus alumnus*, whose every act seemed to shorten his life [The Wild Ass' Skin, ***A***].

Porta, Luigi, born in 1793, a striking portrait of a sister whose name was Nina. At the beginning of the nineteenth century he was the last living member of the Corsican family of Porta; he was saved by Élisa Vanni, according to Giacomo;* he lived in Genoa, where he enlisted in the army and took part, while yet very young, in the Bérésina. Under the Restoration he had already become a commissioned officer; this interrupted his military career and he was tracked at the same time as Labédoyère. Luigi Porta found an asylum in Paris: the Bonapartist painter, Servin, who had opened a study for painters, in which he taught young ladies the use of the pencil, concealed Major Porta. One of his pupils, Ginevra di Piombo, discovered the hiding-place of the exile; she succored him, then loved, and afterward married him, in spite of the opposition of Bartholomeo di Piombo, her father. Luigi Porta took his old comrade, Louis Vergniaud, who was well known to Colonel Chabert, as his witness to the marriage; his life was a sad one, as he supported himself by ill-paid writing; he lost his wife, who was broken down by poverty, and went to the Piombos to acquaint them with her death. He died soon after his wife, in 1820 [The Vendetta, ***i***].

Porta, Madame Luigi, wife of the foregoing, *née* Ginevra di Piombo, about 1790; she led in Corsica, as in Paris, the life of a child spoiled by her father and mother, whose adored

* The insufficiency of information prevented the reconstitution of Giacomo's civil status.

child she was. In the painter Servin's studio, where her talent showed brilliantly and far above the remainder of the class, she knew the Mesdames Tiphaine and Camusot de Marville, at that time Mlles. Roguin and Thirion. Defended only by Laure, she submitted to the cruel persecutions organized by Amélie Thirion, an envious Royalist, who before her arrival had been the favorite pupil; she found out Luigi Porta's hiding-place, and later, against the wishes of Bartholomeo di Piombo, married him. Mme. Porta lived most wretchedly; she sold some of her works, copies of pictures, to Magus, in spite of his poor pay; she brought a son, Barthélmy, into the world, but was unable to nurse him; he perished, and she died of grief and exhaustion during the year 1820 [The Vendetta, *i*].

Portail, Du, a name taken by Corentin when "prefect of the occult and diplomatic police of high policy"; he lived, under Louis-Philippe, on the Rue Honoré-Chevalier [The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Portenduère, Comte Luc-Savinien de, grandson of Admiral de Portenduère, born about 1788; he represented the eldest branch of the Portenduères, the younger branch of which was represented by Mme. de Portenduère and her son, Savinien, his cousins. Under the Restoration he was the husband of a wealthy wife, the father of three children, and a deputy for l'Isère; he lived, according to the season, in the place last named and in Paris at the castle or hôtel de Portenduère; when Vicomte Savinien was pursued for his debts he did not assist him [Ursule Mirouët, *H*].

Portenduère, Madame de, *née* Kergarouët, a lady of Brittany, proud of the nobility of her race. She married the captain of a vessel, who was a nephew of the famous Admiral de Portenduère, "the rival of Suffren, Kergarouët, and Simeuse"; she bore him a son, Savinien; she survived her husband; she frequented the Rouvres, her neighbors in the country, where she resided by reason of the paucity of her

fortune, under the Restoration, in the little town of Nemours, on the Rue des Bourgeois, on which Denis Minoret also resided. Savinien's costly dissipations and her long-maintained resistance to the marriage of her son with Ursule Mirouët agitated the last hours of Mme. de Portenduère [Ursule Mirouët, ***H***].

Portenduère, Vicomte Savinien de, son of the foregoing; born in 1806; a cousin of Comte de Portenduère, a descendant of the noted admiral of that name; a great-nephew of Vice-Admiral de Kergarouët. He left the little town of Nemours, and his mother's company, during the Restoration, to go to and live the life of Paris, where, despite his relationship to the Fontaines, he loved, without any reciprocal feeling on her part, Émilie de Fontaine, who was successively the wife of Admiral de Kergarouët and the Marquis de Vandenesse [The Sceaux Ball, ***u***]. Savinien was also smitten by Léontine de Sérizy; he was an intimate of Marsay, Rastignac, Rubempré, Maxime de Trailles, Blondet, and Finot; he soon lost a considerable sum, and, crippled with debts, became a "boarder" at Sainte-Pélagie; he there received Marsay, Rastignac, and Rubempré, who were desirous of aiding him, and was rallied by Florine, who was later Mme. Nathan [The Harlot's Progress, ***Y***]. Urged by his ward, Ursule Mirouët, Denis Minoret, one of Savinien's neighbors at Nemours, advanced the sum necessary to liquidate the debt and release the debtor. The vicomte enlisted in the navy, retiring with the grade of ensign, and the decoration, two years after the Revolution of July, and five years before he married Ursule Mirouët [Ursule Mirouët, ***H***]. The Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Portenduère formed a charming pair, recalling two other happy Parisian couples: the Laginskis and the Ernest de la Basties. In 1840 they lived on the Rue des Saints-Peres,* where they became intimate with the Calyste du Guénics, and joined them in their box at the Italiens† [Béatrix, ***P***].

* Now much lengthened. † At that time held in the hall of the Odéon.

Portenduère, Vicomtesse Savinien de, wife of the foregoing, *née* Mirouët, in 1814. The orphan daughter of an unfortunate artist, a music conductor named Joseph Mirouët, and Dinah Grollman, a German; the natural grandchild of the noted harpist, Valentin Mirouët, and thus the niece of the rich physician Denis Minoret; she was received by him when she was a young child, and later became his dearly loved ward; she recalled to his mind, by her features and character, his deceased wife. The adolescence and youth of Ursule were passed at Nemours and were marked alternately by joys and sorrows. The servants and her guardian's intimate friends were all solicitous of her welfare. A distinguished musician, the future vicomtesse received lessons in harmony from the pianist Schmucke, who was brought from Paris for this. She was religious and was instrumental in converting the Voltairian Denis Minoret; but the influence which she possessed provoked the ferocious enmity of the Minoret-Levraults, the Massins, Crémières, Dionis', and Goupils against her; when she was declared to be the doctor's universal legatee, they despoiled, calumniated, and cruelly persecuted her. Ursule was also repulsed by Mme. de Portenduère, whose son, Savinien, loved her. Later Minoret-Levrault and Goupil repented of their hatred, which had manifested itself in many diverse ways; her marriage with Vicomte de Portenduère finally received his mother's approval, and this consoled her for the loss of Denis Minoret [Ursule Mirouët, ***H***]. Paris adopted her, and society acclaimed her success as a singer [Another Study of Woman, ***I***]. In the midst of her happiness the vicomtesse showed herself, in 1840, the devoted friend of Mme. Calyste du Guénic, who, just after her confinement, nearly died through weeping over the discovered conjugal infidelity of her husband [Béatrix, ***P***].

Postel was at l'Houmeau, a faubourg of Angoulême, the ward, and after that clerk to the pharmacist Chardon; he succeeded him at his death; he acted kindly to the unhappy

family of his old employer; he vainly desired to marry their daughter Ève, who afterward became Mme. David Séchard, and became Léonie Marron's husband; by his wife he had mean, puny children [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Postel, Madame, wife of the foregoing, *née* Léonie Marron, daughter of Dr. Marron, a physician at Marsac, Charante; out of jealousy, she sulked with the handsome Mme. Séchard; for cupidity, she coddled Abbé Marron, a relative of whom she meant to be the heiress [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Potasse, The Family; the sobriquet of the Protezes, who manufactured chemical products, partners of Cochin, who knew Minard, Phellion, Thuillier, and Colleville; a type of Parisian middle-class folk, about 1840 [The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Potel, an old major in the Imperial armies; retired, during the Restoration, to Issoudun together with Captain Renard; he took part with Maxime Gilet against the officers Mignonnet and Carpentier, the declared adversaries of the chief of the Knights of Idlesse [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Pougaud, The Little, while a child had an eye burst by Jacques Cambremer; at that early period of his existence this bore witness to his precocious perversity [A Seaside Tragedy, *e*].

Poulain, Madame, born in 1778. She married a breeches-maker who died while of poor fortune, for the sale of his Funds brought in an income of not more than eleven hundred francs. For twenty years she lived and worked amongst and for Poulain's confrères, and in spite of the small results she strove to give her son a liberal education, hoping for a rich establishment for him. Mme. Poulain was uneducated, but tactful, and always retired when her son's patients called upon him. She once took the freedom of staying, which was on the occasion of Mme. Cibot's call, on the Rue d'Orleans, at the beginning of 1845 or the end of 1844 [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Poulain, Doctor, born about 1805, without fortune and

without friends; he vainly sought a large practice in Paris, from 1845. He remained in his mother's house; he was the doctor of the "poor of the quarter," and lived on the Rue d'Orleans,* in the Marais; he knew Mme. Cibot, the janitress of a house on the Rue de Normandie, of which she and her husband were the caretakers for the owner, C. J. Pillerault, the Popinots' uncle; Horace Bianchon was his family physician. Poulain was called in to the bedside of Pons, who was ill with a bilious and nervous fever, by Mme. Cibot; by the assistance of his friend Fraisier, he intrigued in the favor of Pons' legal heirs, the Camusots de Marville. As a reward for his services, in 1845, on the death of Pons (which was soon followed by that of his friend Schmucke, his universal legatee), Poulain was placed on the staff of the Quinze-Vingts hospital, and became the house surgeon of that important establishment [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Poupart or **Poupard**, of Arcis-sur-Aube; the husband of Gothard's sister, one of the heroes in the Simeuse affair; proprietor of the Mulet inn. He was devoted to the Cadignans, the Cinq-Cygnes, and the Hauteserres; during the electoral campaign of 1839, Maxime de Trailles lodged with him; Trailles was then a government emissary and had Paradis, a "tiger," with him [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Poutin was colonel of the Second Lancers; he knew Maréchal Cottin, minister of war in 1841; we are told of him that, a long time before that date, Saverne, one of his men, having been guilty of theft to be able to purchase a shawl for his mistress, and who repented of his crime, swallowed broken glass to escape dishonor. Prince de Wissembourg reported this fact to Hulot d'Ervy, who had been guilty of public pilfering [Cousin Betty, *w*].

Prélard, MADAME, born in 1808; a pretty woman who

* For more than thirty-six years the Rue d'Orleans has been a part of the Rue Charlot; it was situated between the Rues Quatre-Fils and Poitou.

was at one time the mistress of the assassin Auguste, who was executed. She remained a constant dependent of Jacques Collin's; through Jacqueline Collin, aunt of the pseudo Herrera, she married the head of a hardware firm on the Quai aux Fleurs, Paris, at the sign of the "Bouclier d'Achille" [Vautrin's Last Avatar, *z*].

Prévost, MADAME, a noted florist, of a firm which always existed in the Palais-Royal. In the early part of 1830 Frédéric de Nucingen bought a bouquet from her for which he paid ten louis, and which was destined for Esther van Gobseck [The Harlot's Progress, *Y, Z*].

Prieur, MADAME, a clear-starcher at Angoulême, where she had working for her Mlle. Chardon, who afterward became Mme. David Séchard [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Pron, M. and MADAME, a household of professors: M. Pron looked after the department in rhetoric, 1840, in a college under the direction of the priests, Paris. Born a Barniol, Mme. Pron was, consequently, the sister-in-law of Mme. Barniol-Phellion; about the same time she succeeded the Mesdemoiselles La Grave in the direction of a boarding-school for girls. M. and Mme. Pron lived in the Saint-Jacques quarter, and frequented the Thuilliers' salon [The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Protez & Chiffreville, manufacturers of chemical products, Paris. For one hundred thousand francs they supplied the inventor, Balthazar Claës, with merchandise, about 1812 [The Quest of the Absolute, *D*]. Partners of Cochin, of the Treasury, "all the Protezes and Chiffrevilles" were invited to the famous ball given by César Birotteau, Rue Saint-Honoré, December 17, 1818 [César Birotteau, *O*].

Proust was a clerk to Maître Bordin, an attorney at Paris, in November, 1806. He made known to Godeschal, Oscar Husson, and Marest the many years' old register of the clerks whom he had succeeded in Bordin's office [A Start in Life, *s*].

Provençal, A, born in 1777, without doubt in the vicinity

of Arles. A private soldier during the wars at the end of the eighteenth century; he formed a part of General Desaix's expedition in farther Egypt; was made a prisoner by the Maugrabins; he escaped them, but was unable to leave the desert, where dates formed his sole sustenance. Reduced to the perilous society of a female panther, he strangely enough tamed it by his, at first, partly unintended caresses, but afterward of premeditation; he ironically gave it the name of Mignonne, the same name that he had given one of his former mistresses, Virginie. The Provençal ended by killing it, though not without regret, through an excess of fright caused by the furious love of the tawny beast. About the same time the soldier was found and saved by some men of his own company. Thirty years later, an old man, worn out in the Imperial wars, his right leg amputated, he is found at Marten's menagerie; he narrated the story of his adventure to a young spectator [A Passion in the Desert, ***ds***].

Q

Quelus, Abbé, a priest of Tours or its neighborhood; he frequented the Chessels, about the beginning of the Restoration [The Lily of the Valley, ***L***].

Queverdo, the faithful steward of Baron de Macumer's immense estates in Sardinia; after the defeat of the Liberals in Spain, 1823, to insure the safety of his master, they disguised themselves as coral fishers and took their way by Andalusia [Letters of Two Brides, ***v***].

Quillet, François, was the office-boy on the newspaper established in 1835, by Raoul Nathan, Rue Feydeau, Paris. He served his master, who once took his name to thwart the search of his divers creditors for him in a furnished-room house, Rue du Mail [A Daughter of Eve, ***V***].

R

Rabouilleuse, La, Flore Brazier's sobriquet; she afterward became Mme. Jean-Jacques Rouget, then Mme. Philippe Bridau. See the last name.

Rabourdin, Xavier; born in 1784; he never knew his father. He was the son of a woman, both handsome and elegant, who lived in luxury, but who left him a poor orphan when sixteen years old, the age at which he left the Lycée Napoleon and entered as a supernumerary in the Bureau of Finance. At twenty-two Rabourdin was second clerk, and at twenty-five chief clerk; an unknown protector had advanced him, and the same occult influence opened M. Leprince's, the old auctioneer and appraiser, house to him; he was a rich widower whose only daughter Rabourdin loved and married. At this time he lost his powerful protector, caused most likely by his death; this arrested Rabourdin's career; in spite of his intelligent and devoted work, he was still kept in the same post he had held for forty years, when, in 1824, by the death of Flamet de la Billardière, a vacancy was produced in the place of a chief of division. This post, which he was ambitious, and deserved, to secure, was given to the incapable Baudoyer, who was supported by the church and finance. Disgusted, Rabourdin sent in his resignation. He had arranged a very remarkable project to reform the administration; this probably caused his downfall. During his ministerial career Rabourdin lived on the Rue Duphot. By his wife he had two children: Charles, born 1815; and a daughter, born 1817. About 1830 Rabourdin went into the Bureau of Finance and there saw Laurent and Gabriel, his old messengers in the office, nephews of Antoine, then retired; he learned from them that Colleville and Baudoyer had become tax-collectors in Paris [Les Employés, *cc*]. Under the Empire he attended

the soirees at the Guillaumes, the dry goods house, Rue Saint-Denis [At the Sign of the Cat and Racket, *t*]. Later he was invited with his wife to the famous ball given by César Birotteau, December 17, 1818 [César Birotteau, *O*]. When a widower, in 1840 Rabourdin was a railroad director of a projected line; about this time he took up his abode on the Place de la Madeleine, in a house which had recently been bought by the Thuilliers; he had known Jérôme Thuillier in the Bureau of Finance [The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Rabourdin, MADAME, *née* CÉLESTINE LEPRINCE, 1796; tall and handsome, of a splendid figure; she was raised by an artistic mother; she was well groomed and a fine musician; she spoke a number of languages, and, beside all, had some scientific notions. Married by her father (then a widower), while quite young, she opened a salon in 1824, where would have been seen, only for the baseness of Jean-Jacques Bixiou, the poet Canalis, the painter Schinner, and Dr. Bianchon, whom she particularly appreciated. Those attending were Lucien de Rubempré, Octave de Camps, Comte de Granville, Vicomte de Fontaine, F. du Bruel, Andoche Finot, Derville, Châtelet (then a deputy), Ferdinand du Tillet, Paul de Manerville, and Vicomte de Portenduère; a rival of Mme. Colleville, who surnamed Mme. Rabourdin "the Célimène of the Rue Duphot." Much spoiled by her mother, Célestine Leprince believed she must become a great personage. So, although she loved M. Rabourdin, she had once hesitated about marrying him because of the name he would give her. She remained strictly faithful to him, though she might have procured him the post of chief of the division he coveted if she would have abandoned herself to Chardin des Lupeaulx, secretary-general to the minister of finance, who was very much smitten by her. She died in 1840 [The Commission in Lunacy, *c*—Les Employés, *cc*].

Rabourdin, CHARLES. A good student; son of the foregoing; born in 1815. From 1836 to 1838 he lived in a hôtel

on the Rue Corneille. There he knew Z. Marcas and helped him in his distress; he attended him on his death-bed; himself and Juste, a medical student, were the only followers of that unknown great man's remains, which were buried in the common grave in Montparnasse cemetery. After having narrated the sad history of Z. Marcas to some of his friends, Charles Rabourdin, by their advice, expatriated himself, the same as he had counseled the defunct; he embarked at Havre for the Malays, not being able to make a position for himself in France [Z. Marcas, ***m***].

Racquets, Des. See Raquets, Des.

Ragon, born about 1748; a perfumer, Rue Saint-Honoré, between Saint-Roch and the Rue des Frondeurs, Paris, during and up to the end of the eighteenth century; he was a little man of "fully five feet," a nut-cracker face, gallant and pretentious. He sold his store, the "Queen of Roses," to his head clerk, César Birotteau, after Brumaire 18. He was formerly perfumer to her majesty Queen Marie-Antoinette; M. Ragon was always a zealous Royalist, and, under the Republic, the Vendeans made use of his services in corresponding with the princes and the Royalist committee in Paris. He received Abbé de Marolles, to whom he gave information, after his pointing out a man, that the person was the executioner of Louis XVI., which was the first time his identity had been revealed to the abbé. In 1818, he was the victim of one of Nucingen's speculations, called "the affair of the Wortschin mines"; with his wife, Ragon seems to have occupied apartments on the Rue du Petit-Bourbon-Saint-Sulpice* [César Birotteau, ***O***—An Episode of the Reign of Terror, ***t***].

Ragon, Madame, *née* Popinot, sister of Judge Popinot, wife of the foregoing; was very nearly the same age as her

* Really that portion of the Rue Saint-Sulpice comprised between the Rue de Seine and Place Saint-Sulpice; that small part between the Rue Garanciere and the preceding named square (*place*) is known as the Rue des Aveugles.

husband. In 1818 she was "a tall, thin woman, with a sharp nose and thin lips, and looked a very fair imitation of a marquise of the *ancien régime*" [César Birotteau, ***O***].

Ragoulleau,* JEAN-ANTOINE, a barrister in Paris, was the one from whom his signature was attempted to be forced and then assassinated by Morin the widow, who was convicted after much diverse testimony had been given, amongst other that advanced by the eldest Poiret; she was sentenced to twenty years of hard labor, January 11, 1812 [Father Goriot, ***G***].

Raguet was a shop-boy of César Birotteau's, the perfumer, in 1818 [César Birotteau, ***O***].

Raparlier, a notary at Douai; in 1825 he wrote the marriage settlements of Marguerite Claës with Emmanuel de Solis, of Félicie Claës with the notary Pierquin, and of Gabriel Claës with Mlle. Conincks [The Quest of the Absolute, ***D***].

Rapp, a French general, born at Colmar in 1772; died in 1821. One of First Consul Bonaparte's aides-de-camp; one day in October, 1800, he is found in the service of his master at the Tuileries at the time when the exiled Corsican, Bartholomeo de Piombo, so inopportunely presented himself. Rapp was distrustful of the faces of Corsicans in general, and he would, if it had been permitted him, have stayed by the side of the Bonapartes, who were compelled smilingly to dismiss him [The Vendetta, ***i***], October 13, 1806, on the eve of the battle of Jena. Rapp made an important communication to the Emperor, at the time when Napoleon, on the same field, received Mlle. Laurence de Cinq-Cygne and M. de Chargebœuf, who had arrived express from France to solicit pardon for the two Simeuses and the two Hauteserres, who were falsely implicated in a political trial, convicted, and sentenced to hard labor in prison [A Historical Mystery, ***ff***].

* The true orthography of this name, as we learn from an authentic source, is Ragouleau and not Ragoulleau.

Raquets, DES, of Douai, a Fleming devoted to the traditions and usages of his native province; uncle of the immensely rich notary Pierquin, and his sole heir; he received his succession in the last years of the Restoration [The Quest of the Absolute, ***D***].

Rastignac, CHEVALIER DE, great-uncle of Eugène de Rastignac; was a vice-admiral and commanded le Venguer before 1789, and lost all his fortune in the service of the King; the Revolutionary government would not recognize his accounts in the liquidation which it made of the Indian Company [Father Goriot, ***G***].

Rastignac, BARON and BARONNE DE, who had, near Ruffec, Charente, an estate on which they lived at the end of the eighteenth century and the commencement of the nineteenth, and where were born five children: Eugène, Laure-Rose, Agathe, Gabriel, and Henri. They were poor and lived in strict retirement, maintaining an imposing dignity, so that their neighbors, the Marquis and Marquise de Pimental, exercised with their countenance, being friendly with this Court nobility, a great influence throughout the province. They were once invited to Mme. Bargeton's, at Angoulême; they there saw Lucien de Rubempré and appreciated him [Father Goriot, ***G***—Lost Illusions, ***N***].

Rastignac, EUGÈNE DE,* the eldest son of the foregoing, born at Rastignac, near Ruffec, 1797. He went to Paris in 1819 to study law; he one time lived on the third floor of the Vauquer boarding-house, Rue Neuve-Sainte-Geneviève, and was then intimate with Jacques Collin, called Vautrin, who particularly interested himself in trying to get him married to Victorine Taillefer; he became the lover of Mme. de Nucingen, the second daughter of Joachim Goriot, an old vermicelli dealer; and in February, 1820, went to live in a pretty lodging, rented, furnished, and improved by the father

* As is remarked in a recent publication by M. S. de Lovenjoul, there already exists an abridged biography of Eugène de Rastignac.

of his mistress. Goriot died in his arms; only the servant, Cristophe, and himself followed the goodman's funeral. At the Vauquer boarding-house he was also intimate with Horace Bianchon, a medical student [Father Goriot, *G*]. In 1821, at the opera, young Rastignac made all the people in two boxes laugh aloud at the absurd provincialism of Mme. de Bargeton and the "Chardon fils"* (Lucien de Rubempré); this caused Mme. d'Espard to leave the theatre and take her relation with her, the latter publicly deserting the "Distinguished Provincial." Some months later Rastignac courted the same Lucien de Rubempré, who was then influential; with de Marsay he accepted the position as the poet's witness in the duel he fought with Michel Chrestien, on the subject of Daniel d'Arthez [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*]. At the last opera-ball of 1824, Rastignac again encountered Rubempré, at the time of his reappearance after being for a long time absent from Paris; with him was Vautrin, who called his memory back to the Vauquer boarding-house, and who enjoined him with authority to treat Lucien as a friend. Soon after Rastignac became one of the frequenters of the sumptuous mansion on the Rue Saint-Georges, in which Nucingen had installed Esther van Gobseck [The Harlot's Progress, *Y*]. Rastignac assisted at Lucien de Rubempré's funeral in May, 1830 [Vautrin's Last Avatar, *z*]. About the same time Comte de Fontaine asked his daughter, Émilie, that she accept Rastignac, whom he named among several others, as her husband, but she, knowing of the illicit relations existing between that ambitious young man and Mme. de Nucingen, maliciously repulsed him [The Sceaux Ball, *u*]. In 1828 Rastignac sought to become Mme. d'Espard's lover, but was turned from his purpose by his friend, Dr. Bianchon [The Commission in Lunacy, *c*]. In the same year Rastignac was treated impertinently by Mme. de Listomère, when he went to reclaim a letter intended for Delphine de Nucingen

* The son of a thistle or young thistle.

and wrongly delivered to the former lady [A Study of Woman, *a*]. After the Revolution of July, he is found present at Mlle. des Touches', when de Marsay told the story of his first love [Another Study of Woman, *l*]. At this time he was in amicable relationship with Raphaël de Valentin [The Wild Ass' Skin, *A*]. In 1832 Rastignac became a baron; was an under-secretary of State in a department of which de Marsay was the minister [The Secrets of the Princess of Cadignan, *z*]. In 1833-34 he made himself the sick-nurse of the dying minister, hoping that he would be put in his will. One evening about the same time he was at supper at Very's, when he met Raoul Nathan and Émile Blondet, whom he frequently encountered in society, and strongly urged Nathan to profit by the favors of Comtesse Félix de Vandenesse [A Daughter of Eve, *V*]. In 1833, at the Princess de Cadignan's, in the presence of the Marquise d'Espard, the two old Ducs de Lenoncourt and Navarreins, the Comte and Comtesse de Vandenesse, d'Arthez, two ambassadors, and two orators famous in the Peers' Chamber, Rastignac heard the minister reveal the secret of the abduction of Senator Malin, an affair that dated from 1806 [A Historical Mystery, *ff*]. The third liquidation of Nucingen enriched him in 1836; he was one of his more or less conscious accomplices; he then owned an income of forty thousand francs [The Firm of Nucingen, *t*]. In 1838 he went to the inauguration of Josépha's mansion, Rue de la Ville-l'Évêque; he was one of the witnesses for Wenceslas Steinbock when he married Hortense Hulot; the same year he himself was married to Augusta de Nucingen, daughter of Delphine de Nucingen, his old mistress, whom he had left for five years. In 1839 Rastignac was a minister for the second time, and his public works nearly made him a count in spite of himself. In 1845 he was a peer of France and owned an income of three hundred thousand francs. Eugène de Rastignac was accustomed to saying: "There is no absolute virtue; it is all

a matter of circumstances" [Cousin Betty, *w*—The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*—The Unconscious Mummers, *u*].

Rastignac, Laure-Rose and Agathe de,* sisters of Eugène de Rastignac, the second and third children of Baron and Baronne de Rastignac; the eldest, Laure, was born in 1801; the second, Agathe, in 1802; both were modestly brought up at Rastignac castle; in 1819 they sent their savings to their brother Eugène, then a student in Paris. Some years afterward he had become rich and powerful and he married one of them to Martial de la Roche-Hugon, and the other to a minister. In 1821 Laure, with her father and mother, was received at M. and Mme. de Bargeton's home, and there admired Lucien de Rubempré [Father Goriot, *G*—Lost Illusions, *N*]. Mme. de la Roche-Hugon was the mother of numerous daughters, whom she took to a children's ball held at Mme. de l'Estorade's, in 1839 [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Rastignac, Monseigneur Gabriel de, brother of Eugène de Rastignac, one of the two last children of the Baron and Baronne de Rastignac; was private secretary to the bishop of Limoges, at the end of the Restoration and during the criminal trial of Tascheron; he became a bishop, the same as his superior, while quite young, in 1832, being at that time less than thirty years old. He was consecrated by Archbishop Dutheil [Father Goriot, *G*—The Country Parson, *F*—A Daughter of Eve, *V*].

Rastignac, Henri de, without a doubt the fifth child of Baron and Baronne de Rastignac—nothing is known of his life [Father Goriot, *G*].

Ratel, a gendarme in the department of the Orne, 1809; he was, with his colleague Mallet, instructed to find "the lady," Bryond des Minières, implicated in the affair called

* The Mesdemoiselles de Rastignac have their biographies written together, and under their maiden names, as we are ignorant which of the two married Martial de la Roche-Hugon.

the "Chauffeurs of Mortagne"; as a fact, he did find the accused, but allowed himself to be seduced by her, so that, instead of arresting her, he and Mallet protected and allowed her to flee. Ratel, when imprisoned, confessed all, and, without waiting for his sentence, committed suicide [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

Ravenouillet, the janitor of the house in which Bixiou lived, in 1845, No. 112 Rue Richelieu; he was the son of a grocer of Carcassonne; he had always been a janitor, and had been given his first place by his compatriot, Massol. Ravenouillet, although uneducated, did not lack intelligence; according to Bixiou, he was "providence at thirty per cent." of the sixty or seventy tenants in the house; he made off them an income of six thousand francs a month [The Unconscious Mummers, ***u***].

Ravenouillet, MADAME, wife of the foregoing [*Ibid.*].

Ravenouillet, LUCIENNE, daughter of the foregoing, was, in 1845, a student of singing in the Conservatory of Music, Paris [*Ibid.*].

Regnauld,* BARON, 1754–1829; a celebrated painter, a member of the Institute. Joseph Bridau, when fourteen years of age, used very frequently to go to his study in 1812–13 [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Regnauld de Saint-Jean d'Angely, "a clerk in the office of Maître Bordin, procureur to the Chastelet," in 1787 [A Start in Life, ***s***].

Regnault, ex-head clerk to Maître Roguin, notary, Paris; he went to Vendôme in 1816 and there purchased a notary's practice. Called in by Mme. de Merret, on her death-bed, he was made the executor of her will: in this quality, some years later, he begged Dr. Bianchon to respect one of the last wishes of the dead, and cease from promenading in the garden attached to the Great Bretêche, which had remained empty and deserted for half a century, and entrance thereto

* Jean-Baptiste Regnault, a noted historical painter.—TRANSLATOR.

being rigorously denied. Maître Regnault was married to a rich cousin from Vendôme. A long, thin man, with a faded, freckled face, and a little, pointed head, he continually interlarded his conversation with the expression "a little moment" [The Great Bretêche, *l*].

Régnier, Claude-Antoine, Duc de Massa, born in 1746, died in 1814; an advocate, then a deputy to the Constitution; was a "great judge" (as the minister of justice was then called) at the time of the celebrated trial of the Simeuses and Hauteserres, who were accused of the abduction of Senator Malin; he remarked on the talent shown by Granville in defense of the accused, and, some time later, having met the Arch-chancellor Cambacérès, he called the young barrister into his carriage and conveyed him to the door of his residence on the Quai des Augustines; during the ride he gave him practical advice and assured him of his favor [A Historical Mystery, *ff*—A Second Home, *z*].

Régulus, one of the attendants at the hair-dressing establishments of Mougin, called Marius, Place de la Bourse, Paris, 1845 [The Unconscious Mummers, *u*].

Rémonencq, an Auvergnat, a marine-stores dealer and broker, Rue de Normandie, Paris; he was located in the same house as that in which Pons and Schmucke resided, and of which the Cibots were the janitors. Rémonencq went to Paris, where from 1825 to 1831 he bought and sold curiosities, picking them up along the Boulevard Beaumarchis, and worked as a traveling tinker on the Rue de Lappe; he opened a wretched store in the same quarter for second-hand goods. He lived in the most sordid and miserly manner. He understood Pons and appraised the treasures of the old collector at their real value; his grasping avariciousness urged him on to crime: he provoked the thefts committed by Mme. Cibot on Pons; he poisoned that woman's husband in order to marry her when she became a widow; this he did, and afterward established a fine curiosity store on

the Boulevard de la Madeleine. About 1846 he poisoned himself, by mistake, with a glass of vitriol which he had provided to carry off his wife [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Rémonencq, MADEMOISELLE, sister of the foregoing; "a sort of idiot, with a vacant stare, dressed like a Japanese idol." She lived with her brother, and economically managed his household [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Rémonencq, MADAME, born in 1796; the former "handsome oyster-opener" at the Cadran Bleu, Paris; in 1828 she married for love the janitor-tailor Cibot, who was established in the porter's lodge of a house on the Rue de Normandie, belonging to C. J. Pillerault, and in which the two musicians, Pons and Schmucke, resided. For some time she had charge of the two bachelors' household and at first served them with fidelity; then, excited by Rémonencq and encouraged by Mme. Fontaine, the fortune-teller, she began to steal from the unfortunate Pons. Her husband had been poisoned by Rémonencq, though, indeed, without herself being an accomplice in that crime, and after his death she married the broker, who had become a dealer in curiosities, enthroned in a store on the Boulevard de la Madeleine; she survived her second husband [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Rémy or **Remy**, JEAN, a peasant of Arcis-sur-Aube, against whom a neighbor lost a trial touching the boundary of a field. This neighbor, who took to drink, created a disturbance at an election meeting, organized on behalf of Dorlange-Sallenauve in April, 1839, by making loud complaints against Jean Rémy. Jean Rémy had a daughter who obtained, without any title therefor, by the favor of a deputy, a profitable tobacco sales place on the Rue Mouffetard, Paris [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Renard, an old captain in the Imperial armies, retired to Issoudun, under the Restoration; one of the officers in the faubourg de Rome, who were hostile to the "Pékins" and partisans of Maxence (Max) Gilet. Renard and Major

Potel acted in the duel he fought with Philippe Bridau, who killed their principal [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Renard, a sergeant-major in a cavalry regiment, 1812. He was educated to be a notary, but became a non-commissioned officer; he had the face of a young girl and passed for a "cajoler." The friend of Genestas, he many times saved his life, but took from him a Jewess of Poland whom he loved; he married her in the Sarmatian manner, and dying left her with child: Renard had been mortally wounded in an engagement against the Russians, before the battle of Lutzen. Before he died he confessed his treason to Genestas, and implored him to marry the Jewess and to adopt the child she would have by himself—this the simple-hearted officer did. Renard was a Parisian, the son of a wholesale grocer, "a toothless old shark," who would have nothing to say to the sergeant-major's young shoot [The Country Doctor, *C*].

Renard, Madame. See Genestas, Madame.

Renard, Adrien. See Genestas, Adrien.

René, M. du Bousquier's only servant, at Alençon, 1816; a kind of Breton simpleton, a remarkable guzzler, but of absolute discretion [The Old Maid, *aa*].

Restaud, Comte de, whose sad life Barchou de Penhoen, a school-fellow of Dufaure's and Lambert's, was the first to make known. Born about 1780; the husband of Anastasie Goriot, who ruined and dishonored him; he died December, 1824, on the Rue du Helder, Paris, as he was trying to preserve his eldest son's interest, who was the only one of Mme. de Restaud's three children whom he would acknowledge as his own. In the end he made a pretense of exaggerated expenditure and constituted himself the fictitious debtor of Gobseck, who assured him by a counter-deed that the property should become his son's. M. de Restaud resembled the Duc de Richelieu and had the aristocratic figure of the statesmen of high degree [Gobseck, *g*—Father Goriot, *G*].

Restaud, Comtesse Anastasie de, wife of the foregoing,

the eldest daughter of J. J. Goriot; a handsome brunette, very attractive, and with the manner of the nobility. Her sister—the gentle and light-complexioned Mme. de Nucingen—pointed her out as remorseless and ungrateful to the tenderest and most feeble of fathers. She had three children—two boys and one girl—of whom one only, Ernest the eldest, was really by her husband. For her lover, Maxime de Trailles, she ruined him; and for her lover's sake sold her jewels to Gobseck and seriously compromised her own future. Shortly after her husband's last supper, which she impatiently watched, she stole under his ears and burned the papers which she thought were against the interest of her last children. She had not taken Gobseck, the fictitious creditor, into account, but found that all the property remained in him [Gobseck, *g*—Father Goriot, *G*]. Mme. de Restaud died at the end of the year 1843.*

Restaud, ERNEST DE, the eldest son of the foregoing; really the husband's only child, the other two children having Maxime de Trailles as their natural father. While still a child he received from his dying father a sealed packet containing his father's will, which he was directed to deliver to Derville the attorney; but Mme. de Restaud, by using her maternal power, made Ernest break the promise given to his father. At his majority Ernest was put in possession of the late M. de Restaud's fortune by Gobseck, the fictitious creditor of the defunct. He married Camille de Grandlieu, whom he loved and by whom he was beloved. By this marriage Ernest de Restaud found himself in the Legitimist party, the while his brother Félix found a position under a minister, in Louis-Phillipe's reign, taking the other political way [Gobseck, *g*—The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Restaud, MADAME ERNEST DE, *née* CAMILLE DE GRANDLIEU, in 1813; daughter of Vicomtesse de Grandlieu; while still young she loved Ernest de Restaud, and when he attained

* Her biography is thus filled out by Rabou.—TRANSLATOR.

his majority she married him in the early part of Louis-Philippe's reign [Gobseck, *g*—The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Restaud, Félix-Georges de, one of the two youngest children of the Comte and Comtesse de Restaud; was probably Maxime de Trailles' natural son. In 1839 he was chief of an office under his cousin, Eugène de Rastignac, the minister of public works [Gobseck, *g*—The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Restaud, Pauline de, the legal daughter of Comte and Comtesse de Restaud, but without doubt Maxime de Trailles' natural daughter. This is the only detail of her life that we possess [Gobseck, *g*].

Reybert, De, a captain in the 7th regiment of artillery, under the Empire; born in Messina. Under the Restoration he retired to Presles, Seine-et-Oise, with his wife and daughter; he had a pension of only six hundred francs. The neighbor of Moreau, Comte de Sérizy's steward, he heard complaints of his doings; the count was apprised of the steward's wrongdoing by Mme. de Reybert, and her husband was chosen to succeed Moreau. Reybert married his daughter, without dowry, to Léger, the wealthy farmer [A Start in Life, *s*].

Reybert, Madame de, *née* Corroy, wife of the foregoing; like him, she was of noble origin, and from the same place. She had a large face pitted with smallpox, was of a tall, thin figure, had clear, ardent eyes, and held herself as "straight as a picket fence." She was an austere Puritan and subscribed to the "Courrier Français." During a visit of Comte de Sérizy to Presles she called upon him and told of Moreau's actions; she obtained the stewardship of Presles for her husband [A Start in Life, *s*].

Rhétoré, Duc Alphonse de, eldest son of the Duc and Duchesse de Chaulieu; he entered the diplomatic service and was an ambassador. For a number of years, under the Restoration, he kept Claudine Chaffaroux, called Tullia, the *pre-*

mière danseuse at the opera, who married du Bruel in 1824. He knew in his world, which was the world of gallantry, Lucien de Rubempré. One evening he received him in his box, at a first performance at the Ambigu, in 1821, and reproached him with having caused the despair of Châtelet and Mme. de Bargeton by his railleries in a newspaper; at the same time, while the young man was still called Chardon, he advised him to turn Royalist in order that he might be able to get from Louis XVIII. the title and name of Rubempré, his maternal ancestors. The Duc de Rhétoré did not really like Lucien de Rubempré. At a performance at the Italiens, shortly afterward, he slandered him before Mme. de Sérizy, who was seriously smitten by the poet [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***—A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***—Letters of Two Brides, ***v***]. In 1835 he married the Duchesse d'Argaïolo, *née* Princesse Soderini, of great beauty and immense fortune [Albert Savaron, ***f***]. He fought a duel with Dorlange-Sallenauve in 1839, having provoked the latter thereto by speaking, in a loud voice, in a disrespectful manner of Marie Gaston, the second husband of his own sister, Louise de Chaulieu. The scene which led to the encounter took place at the opera, in the presence of M. de Ronquerolles, who acted, with General Montriveau, as his second. Dorlange was wounded [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***]. And also from Rabou's biography.

Rhétoré, Duchesse de, *née* Francesca Soderini, in 1802; a very handsome and wealthy Florentine, who was married while quite young to the Duc d'Argaïolo, who was, like herself, very wealthy, but much older. In Switzerland or Italy she was met by Albert Savarus, when, for political reasons, she and her husband were proscribed and lived in retirement on their estates. The Duchesse d'Argaïolo and Albert Savarus loved each other platonically, and Francesca promised her hand to the Frenchman, when she should become a widow. In 1835, having lost her husband for some

time, and by the machinations of Rosalie de Watteville, who made her think she was forgotten by and treated treacherously by Savarus, and of whom she had received no news, she gave her hand to the Duc de Rhétoré, an old ambassador; the marriage took place with great *éclat* in Florence, in the month of May. The Duchesse d'Argaïolo is desiguated by the name of the Princesse Gandolphini in "l'Ambitieux par amour," a novel published in "la Revue de l'Est," in 1834. Under Louis-Philippe, the Duchesse de Rhétoré crossed the path of Mlle. de Watteville at a charity festival. She met her the second time at an opera-ball, when Mlle. de Watteville was unmasked of her black deed and Savarus shown to be innocent [Albert Savaron, ***f***].

Richard, a widow of Nemours, from whom Ursule Mirouët, afterward Vicomtesse de Portenduère, bought a house in which to live, after the death of her guardian, Dr. Minoret [Ursule Mirouët, ***H***].

Ridal, FULGENCE, a dramatic author; member of the Cénacle which met at d'Arthez's house, Rue des Quatre-Vents, under the Restoration; he railled at Léon Giraud's doctrines; he was a masked Rabelaisian, and of a careless nature, slothful and skeptical, at once melancholy and gay, and nicknamed by his friends "the dog of the regiment." Fulgence Ridal, together with Joseph Bridau and the other members of the Cénacle, attended a soiree given by Mme. Bridau, in 1819, to celebrate the return of her son Philippe from Texas [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***—A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***]. In 1845 he was an old *vaudevilliste* very much favored by the ministry; he had the management of a theatre with Lousteau as a partner [The Unconscious Mummers, ***u***].

Riffé, a copying-clerk in the Bureau of Finance, in 1824 [Les Employés, ***cc***].

Rifoël. See Vissard, Chevalier du.

Riganson, called le Biffon, called also the Canon. With

his mistress, la Biffe, he formed one of the most redoubtable households in the "bunco steerers'" profession. As a convict, he knew Jacques Collin, called Vautrin; he was in the Conciergerie, and knew him when, in May, 1830, the judge of instruction had sent him to that place after the death of Esther van Gobseck. Riganson was of low stature, squat and fat, with a livid skin and sunken black eyes [Vautrin's Last Avatar, *z*].

Rigou, GRÉGOIRE, born in 1756; at one time a Benedictine monk. Under the Republic he married Arsène Pichard, the sole heiress of the rich Curé Niseron; he was a usurer, and became mayor of Blangy; he remained in that position until 1821, when he was replaced by Comte de Montcornet. When the general came into that country, Rigou tried to conciliate him; but having been at once treated with scorn, he became one of the most dangerous enemies of Montcornet, and, with Gaubertin, the mayor of Ville-aux-Fayes, and Soudry, the mayor of Soulanges, formed a triumvirate which sustained the peasantry in their warfare against the owner of the Aigues, with the aid and complicity, more or less direct, of the local middle-classes; all being done that should oblige the general to sell his estate, and which was finally brought about by the three associates. Rigou was egotistic, voluptuous, and avaricious: he looked "like a condor." By a clever pun he was often called Grigou* (G. Rigou). "As deep as a monk, as silent as a Benedictine, and as cunning as a priest, this man would have been a Tiberius in Rome, a Richelieu under Louis XIII., and a Fouché under the Convention" [The Peasantry, *R*].

Rigou, MADAME, *née* ARSÈNE PICHARD, wife of the foregoing, niece of a demoiselle Pichard, who was the Curé Niseron's housekeeper-mistress, under the Revolution; she succeeded her in that position and became the heiress of the rich priest whom she had served together with her aunt. In her youth she was known as "the handsome Arsène"; although she could neither read nor write, she managed ex-

* A sordid miser.

cellently for the curé; married to Rigou, she became the slave of the old Benedictine; she lost her Rubens freshness, her magical figure, her splendid teeth and bright eyes in her only confinement, when she gave birth to a daughter, who afterward married Soudry's son. Mme. Rigou passively looked on at the constant infidelities of her husband, who for that very cause always kept handsome servants [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Rivaudoult d'Arschoot, of the Dulmen branch; an illustrious family of Gallicia or the Red Russias, of whom the Montriveaus were the inheritors by their great-grandmother of their titles and to which they succeeded for the lack of direct heirs [The Duchesse de Langeais, ***bb***].

Rivet, ACHILLE, lace-maker and embroiderer, Rue des Mauvaises-Paroles,* Paris, in the old hôtel de Langeais, built by that illustrious family at the time when the great lords of the kingdom were gathered around the Louvre. In 1815 he succeeded the Pons Brothers, embroiderers to the Court, and was a judge in the tribune of commerce. He employed Lisbeth Fischer, who was one of his embroiderers, and he rendered some service to that old maid. Achille Rivet worshiped Louis-Philippe; for him the King was "the august representative of the class on which his dynasty was founded." He had little love for the Poles, who "troubled the European equilibrium." He voluntarily served Cousin Betty in the vengeance her jealousy had inspired against Wenceslas Steinbock [Cousin Betty, ***w***—Cousin Pons, ***x***].

Robert, a restaurateur at Paris, near Frascati's; this was the place chosen at the beginning of 1822 in which to hold the baptism of a Royalist newspaper, "le Réveil"; it was a triumphal repast, and lasted for nine hours. Théodore Gaillard and Hector Merlin founded the sheet, Nathan and Lucien de Rubempré assisted at the feast, together with

* This way, which was an extension of the Rue de Rivoli, has disappeared; it used to run from the Rue de Lavandières-Sainte-Opportune to the Rue des Bourdoannis.

Martainville, Auger, Destains, and a crowd of authors who "at that time were fascinated with the monarchy and religion." One of the writers, the most celebrated in romantic literature, said: "We have had a fine monarchical and religious jollification." That comment appeared in the next day's "Miroir"; Lucien was supposed to be the traitor who blabbed, when, in fact, it was given out by the good offices of a bookseller, who was an invited guest [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*].

Rochefide, Marquis Arthur de, of the nobility of recent date; was married by his father's directions to Béatrix de Casteran, in 1828; she belonged to the ancient nobility; his father hoped to see him gain the peerage, which he himself had been unable to attain. The Comtesse de Montcornet was the intermediary in arranging the marraige. Arthur de Rochefide had served in the Royal Guards; he was a fine man, and of real worth; he passed much of his time at the toilet; he was persuaded to wear a corset; he was unpleasing in person, and beside this he adopted the ideas and foolishness of the rest of the world; his specialty was racing, and he "backed" a horse journal. A deserted husband, he complained without becoming ridiculous, and passed as "a right good fellow." He became very rich by his father's death and by that of his eldest sister, who was married to the Marquis d'Ajuda-Pinto; he inherited a splendid mansion, Rue d'Anjou-Saint-Honoré, in which he seldom slept or ate, very happy at not being in subjection; so he was satisfied at being deserted by his wife, of whom he said amongst his friends: "I am not hooded." For a long time Arthur de Rochefide kept Mme. Schontz, with whom he finally lived in full marital relationship, and who cared for him as if "he had been her own child"; and also for her lover's legitimate son. After 1840 she married du Ronceret, in order that de Rochefide should go back to his wife. He gave her a special disease that Mme. Schontz, in despair at being deserted by

him, had communicated first to her lover, then he to his wife, and she also to Baron Calyste du Guénic [Béatrix, ***P***]. In 1838 Rochefide assisted at the inauguration festival given by Josépha in her mansion on the Rue de la Ville-l'Évêque [Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Rochefide, MARQUISE DE, wife of the foregoing; the youngest daughter of the Marquise de Casteran, *née* BÉATRIX-MAXIMILIENNE-ROSE DE CASTERAN, about 1808, at the château de Casteran, department of the Orne; she was brought up there, and married the Marquis Arthur de Rochefide in 1828. She was a blonde, thin, a vain coquette, a woman without either heart or head; she was a Mme. d'Espard, but less intelligent. About 1832 she deserted her husband and took her flight to Italy with the musician Gennaro Conti, whom she had allured from her friend, Mlle. des Touches; after this she in turn left him to be courted by Calyste du Guénic; she met him at her friend's house at Guérande; she at first resisted the young man, then gave herself to him when he was married. This liaison was the despair of Mme. du Guénic; it ceased after 1840, following the wily schemes put on foot by Abbé Brossette, and Mme. de Rochefide rejoined her husband in the superb mansion on the Rue d'Anjou-Saint-Honoré; but she probably retired with him to Nogent-sur-Marne to get her health restored, which had been compromised by the reprisals taken against her by la Palférine, and whose disease she also communicated to her husband and Calyste du Guénic. After this reconciliation she lived in Paris, Rue de Chartres-du-Roule, near Monceau park. By her husband the Marquise de Rochefide had a son, who for a long time she abandoned to the care of Mme. Schontz [Béatrix, ***P***—The Secrets of the Princess of Cadignan, ***≈***]. In 1834, before Mme. Félix de Vandenesse, who was smitten by Nathan the poet, Marquise Charles de Vaudenesse, her sister-in-law, Lady Dudley, Mlle. des Touches, Marquise d'Espard, Mme. Moïna de Saint-Héreen, and Mme. de Rochefide gave their experience of love

and marriage: "'Love is paradise,' said Lady Dudley. 'It is hell,' cried Mlle. des Touches. 'Yes, but a hell with love in it,' replied Mme. de Rochefide. 'There may be more satisfaction in suffering than in an easy life. Look at the martyrs!'" [A Daughter of Eve, ***V***]. Sarrasine's history was told her about 1830. The Marquise de Rochefide knew the Lantys, at whose house she met the fantastical Zambinella [Sarrasine, ***ds***]. About the middle of the year 1836 or 1837, in her mansion on the Rue de Chartres, Mme. de Rochefide heard the story of the "Prince of Bohemia," as recited by Nathan; after it was over she was made a fool of by la Palférine [A Prince of Bohemia, ***FF***].

Rochegude, MARQUIS DE, aged in 1821; he had an income of six hundred thousand francs, and at that time offered a coupé to Coralie, who had the pride to refuse it, as "she wanted an artist and not a girl" [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***]. This Rochegude should have been a Rochefide; there was probably an alteration in the civic status which established a confusion in the names and families, which was afterward straightened out.

Rodolphe, the natural son of a refined and charming Parisian woman and a gentleman of Barbançon who died before being assured of his existence by her whom he loved. Rodolphe was a fictitious character and a hero in "l'Ambitieux par amour," a novel written and published by Albert Savarus in "la Revue de l'Est," 1834, and in which, under this name, he is supposed to narrate his own adventures [Albert Savaron, ***f***].

Roger, a general, deputy, and private director to the ministry of war in 1841; a comrade of Baron's Hulot's for more than twenty years. At this time he declared that his administrative position was gravely compromised by his asking advancement for the second-clerk Marneffe, whose advancement was quite unmerited, though rendered possible by the dismissal of Coquet, chief of the bureau [Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Rogron, an innkeeper at Provins in the second half of the eighteenth century and at the commencement of the nineteenth. He was once a carter; he married the daughter of M. Auffray's first marriage—he was a grocer at Provins; on the death of his father-in-law he bought the house and business from his widow for, as the saying is, "a crumb of bread"; he and his wife lived in the house until he retired from business. He then had an income of two thousand francs, as shown by renting out twenty-seven pieces of land and the interest on the amount he received by the sale of the inn, which was twenty thousand francs. A drunken egoist, he became miserly in his old age; he ended indeed like an old Swiss innkeeper; he carelessly raised, without any affection, the two children his wife gave him—Sylvie and Jérôme-Denis. He died in 1822, a widower [Pierrette, *i*].

Rogron, MADAME, wife of the foregoing; daughter of M. Auffray, a grocer in Provins, by his first marriage; the sister of the father of Mme. Lorrain, the mother of Pierrette; born in 1743; ugly enough; married when sixteen years old; she died before her husband [Pierrette, *i*].

Rogron, SYLVIE, eldest daughter of the foregoing; born between 1780 and 1785, at Provins; brought up in the country, and sent to Paris when thirteen years old, where she was made an apprentice in a trading-house on the Rue Saint-Denis. When twenty years old she was second assistant at the Julliard's "Ver Chinois," a silk mercery; about the end of 1815, with her own and brother's savings, she bought and founded the "Sœur de Famille," one of a number of similar retail haberdashery stores, which was kept by Mme. Guénée. Sylvie and Jérôme-Denis, who were partners in the business, retired to Provins in 1823; there they resided in the house of their father, who had been deceased for some months; they received their cousin, the young Pierrette Lorrain, orphaned of both father and mother, who was of a sensitive nature, but was treated with baseness by them. Pierrette died after a

brutal action on the part of Sylvie, a jealous old maid, sought for on account of her dowry by Colonel Gouraud; she thought she had been dealt treacherously with by Pierrette [Pierrette, *i*].

Rogron, JÉRÔME-DENIS, two years younger than his sister; like her, he was sent to Paris by his father and entered the house of the Guépins, haberdashers, etc., Rue Saint-Denis, at the sign of the "Trois Quenouilles"; after eighteen years' service he was head clerk. Afterward he became Sylvie's partner and founded the "Sœur de Famille"; with her he retired to Provins in 1823. Jérôme-Denis Rogron was a mean man of limited intelligence, and was entirely controlled by his sister, who had "good sense and a genius for selling." He allowed her to persecute Pierrette Lorrain, but, called before the court at Provins as being responsible for the death of that young girl, he was acquitted. Rogron, at the instigation of Vinet, a barrister, became one of those who opposed the government of Charles X. After 1830 he was appointed receiver-general; the old Liberal, who came of the people, said then that "Louis-Philippe was not a real king if he was made by the nobles." In 1828, although ugly and unintelligent, he married the handsome Bathilde de Chargebœuf, who inspired in him an old man's senseless love [Pierrette, *i*].

Rogron, MADAME DENIS, *née* BATHILDE DE CHARGEBŒUF, about 1803; one of the handsomest young women in Troyes; she was poor, noble, and ambitious, and her relation, Vinet, the barrister, made her "a little Catherine de Medicis"; through him she married Denis Rogron. Some years after her marriage she hoped to become a widow, then after a brief space of time she would have married the Marquis de Montriveau, a peer of France, who had become the commander of the department in which Rogron was a collector [Pierrette, *i*].

Roguin, born in 1761; for twenty-five years he was a notary in Paris; he was a tall, stout man, with black hair, an

open countenance, and had the catarrh. This infirmity was his downfall: he married the only daughter of Chevrel the banker, and was scorned by his wife, who looked upon him with disgust, and fell; on his side he had mistresses whom he bought; he kept another household in the city and was ruined by Sarah van Gobseck, called the Handsome Dutchwoman, Esther's mother, of whom he made the acquaintance about 1815. In 1818–19, Roguin, seriously compromised by unlucky speculations and his dissipations, disappeared from Paris and ruined Guillaume Grandet, César Birotteau, and Mesdames Descoings and Bridau [César Birotteau, *O*—Eugénie Grandet, *E*—A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*]. Roguin had one legitimate daughter by his wife; she was married to the president of the court at Provins; this was she who was called in that town "the handsome Madame Tiphaine" [Pierrette, *i*]. In 1816 he paid his respects to the father and mother of Ginevra di Piombo, when he served them with a summons on behalf of that young woman, who married Luigi Porta, the enemy of her family [The Vendetta, *i*].

Roguin, MADAME, *née* CHEVREL, between 1770 and 1780; the only daughter of Chevrel the banker; wife of the foregoing, cousin of Mme. Guillaume of the "Cat and Racket"; fifteen years younger than her cousin. She favored Augustine's love for the painter Sommervieux; she was a pretty coquette; for a long time she was the banker Tillet's mistress. December 17, 1818, with her husband, she was a guest at the famous ball given by César Birotteau. At Nogent-sur-Marne she owned a country house in which she lived with her lover after Roguin's flight [César Birotteau, *O*—At the Sign of the Cat and Racket, *t*—Pierrette, *i*]. In 1815 Caroline Crochard, then an embroiderer, did some work for Mme. Roguin, who made her wait for her money [A Second Home, *z*]. In 1834–35 Mme. Rougin, then more than fifty years old, still retained her pretensions and dominated du Tillet, who was

married to the charming Marie-Eugénie de Granville [A Daughter of Eve, ***V***].

Roguin, MATHILDE-MÉLANIE. See Tiphaine, Madame.

Romette, LA. See Paccard, Jéromette.

Ronceret, DU, president of the court at Alençon under the Restoration; he was a tall, thin, weak man, with a faded face, gray and chestnut hair, vari-colored eyes, and tight lips. Not receiving a cordial welcome from the nobility he turned to the middle-classes; in the suit against Victurnien d'Esgrignon, accused of forgery, he took part against that young man; he would like to have acted in the preliminary trial, but a judgment of acquittal was rendered in his absence. M. du Ronceret schemed like a Machiavel in trying to obtain the hand of a rich heiress of the town, Mlle. Blandureau, for his son Fabien; she was also sought by Judge Blondet for his son Joseph; in the struggle the, judge beat out his chief [The Jealousies of a Country Town, ***AA***]. M. du Ronceret died in 1837, the president of the Royal Court at Caen. The du Roncerets were ennobled under Louis XV., having a coat-of-arms bearing the word *Servir* for a motto and a squire's helmet [Béatrix, ***P***].

Ronceret, MADAME DU, wife of the foregoing; a tall creature, solemn and ill-formed, who dressed out in the most absurd styles, in the liveliest colors; she never went to a ball without ornamenting her head with the turban, then so dear to Englishwomen. Mme. du Ronceret received each Sunday, and every three months gave a great dinner of three courses, which was "drummed up" in Alençon; at what time the president would try to struggle, with much avarice, against M. du Bousquier's elegance. In Victurnien d'Esgrignon's case, Mme. du Ronceret, incited thereto by her husband, enlisted the substitute-judge Sauvages against the young noble [The Jealousies of a Country Town, ***AA***].

Ronceret or **Duronceret,** FABIEN-FÉLICIEN DU, son of the foregoing; born about 1802; raised at Alençon; in that

town he was Victurnien d'Esgrignon's companion, whom he encouraged in his evil dispositions at M. du Bousquier's instigation [The Collection of Antiquities, *aa*]. At one time a judge at Alençon, he was dismissed after the death of his father and went to Paris in 1838, where he noisily pushed himself forward. He began in Bohemia, where he was known by the name of "the heir," on account of some of his premeditated prodigalities. After making the acquaintance of the journalist Couture, he was introduced to Mme. Schontz, a stylish lorette; he succeeded in leading a luxurious life, on the Rue Blanche, and commenced to make his fortune as the vice-president of a horticultural society: after the opening session, at which he delivered a discourse written by Lousteau, for which he paid him five hundred francs, and being particularly noticed by reason of wearing a flower which had been given him by Judge Blondet (and which he said he himself had grown), he obtained the decoration. Soon after he married Mme. Schontz, a courtesan who aspired to become a respectable middle-class woman; on her account Ronceret became president of a court and an officer of the Legion of Honor [Béatrix, *P*]. About 1844, while buying a shawl for Mme. du Ronceret at M. Fritot's store, accompanied by Bixiou, he assisted in the comedy of the sale of the "Selim" shawl to Mrs. Noswell [Gaudissart II., *n*].

Ronceret, Madame Fabien du, *née* Joséphine Schiltz, 1805; wife of the foregoing; the daughter of a colonel of the Empire; orphaned of father and mother; at nine years of age, in 1814, she was placed in Saint-Denis by Napoleon, and remained in that place of learning as assistant mistress until 1827; at that time Joséphine Schiltz, who was the Empress' goddaughter, started on the adventurous life of a courtesan, following the example of some of her companions. She substituted *on* for *il* in her paternal name, and become Mme. *Schontz*. We also know her under the pseudonym of the "little Aurélie." Bright, sprightly, intelligent, and well-

informed, after having sacrificed to true love, after having known "writers, who were poor, but dishonest," after having tried a "few wealthy simpletons," she was met in her hour of need, at Valentino-Musard,* by Arthur de Rochefide, for whom she took a fancy; his wife had left him for two years, and so he contracted a "liberal union" with her. This false household lasted until Joséphine Schiltz was married by Fabien du Ronceret. For revenge at being abandoned by the Marquis de Rochefide she gave him a special disease which she had contracted from Fabien du Ronceret,(?) and which he in turn gave to his wife, and she to Calyste du Guénic. During her life of gayety she had as rivals: Suzanne de Val-Noble, Fanny Beaupré, Mariette, Antonia, and Florine; she had relations with Nathan, Claud Vignon (from whom she most likely derived her critical spirit), Bixiou, Léon de Lora, Victor de Vernisset, La Palférine, Gobenheim, and Vermantou, the cynical philosopher, etc. She even hoped to be able to give her hand to some one of them. In 1836 she resided on the Rue Fléchier and was Lousteau's mistress, whom she tried to get married to Félicie Cardot, the notary's daughter; she afterward belonged to Stidmann. In 1838 she assisted at the inauguration fête given by Josépha in her mansion on the Rue de la Ville-l'Évêque; she made the acquaintance of Mme. de la Baudraye in 1840, at a "first performance" at the Ambigu; Mme. de la Baudraye was then living in marital relationship with Étienne Lousteau. Joséphine Schiltz ended as "Madame la Présidente du Ronceret" [Béatrix, ***P***—Muse of the Department, ***CC***—Cousin Betty, ***w***—The Unconscious Mummers, ***u***].

Ronquerolles, MARQUIS DE, brother of Mme. de Sérizy, uncle of Comtesse Laginska; one of The Thirteen, and one of the cleverest diplomats in Louis-Philippe's government; after Talleyrand, the most cunning ambassador of them all.

* The Nouveau Cirque now occupies the site, on the Rue Saint-Honoré, formerly filled by the Valentino.

He served de Marsay most admirably while a minister at the Court, and was sent to Russia, 1838, on a secret mission. He was without direct heirs, having lost his two children during the cholera visitation of 1832. He had been a deputy of the Left Centre, under the Restoration, for the department of Bourgogne (Burgundy), where he owned a forest and castle adjoining the Aigues, in Blangy commune. Soudry said in reference to Gaubertin, the steward who was chastised by Comte de Montcornet: "Patience! we have Messrs. de Soulanges and de Ronquerolles for us" [The Imaginary Mistress, ***h***—The Peasantry, ***R***—Ursule Mirouët, ***H***]. M. de Ronquerolles was the intimate friend of the Marquis d'Aiglemont and thee'd and thou'd him [A Woman of Thirty, ***S***]. He was the only one to penetrate the secret of de Marsay's first love; and had the name of being "Charlotte's" husband [Another Study of Woman, ***l***]. In 1820, at a ball given by the Duchesse de Berry, at the Élysée-Bourbon, Ronquerolles provoked Auguste de Maulincour to a duel, incited thereto by Ferragus (Bourignard), who had complained of that man. Also, as one of The Thirteen, Ronquerolles, with de Marsay, assisted Montriveau to carry off the Duchesse de Langeais from a lonely Carmellite convent, in which she had taken refuge [The Thirteen, ***BB***]. He was M. de Rhétoré's second in a duel, 1839, with the sculptor Dorlange-Sallenauve, in reference to Marie Gaston [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Rosalie, a stout, fresh-complexioned damsel; Mme. de Merret's chambermaid, at Vendôme; after the death of her mistress she was Mme. Lepas' servant, an innkeeper in that town; she narrated to Horace Bianchon the drama of the Great Bretêche and the unhappiness of the Merrets [Another Study of Woman, ***l***—The Great Bretêche, ***l***].

Rosalie, Mme. Moreau's chambermaid, at Presles, 1822 [A Start in Life, ***s***].

Rose, a chambermaid to Mlle. Armande-Louise-Marie de

Chaulieu, 1823, at the time when that young lady left the Carmellites at Blois to take up her abode in the paternal mansion, Boulevard des Invalides, Paris [Letters of Two Brides, *v*].

Rosina, an Italian woman of Messina; the wife of a Piedmontese gentleman, a captain in the French army, under the Empire; the mistress of her husband's colonel; she perished with her lover near Bérésina, 1812; her husband became suddenly jealous, and set on fire the hut in which she was sleeping with the colonel [Another Study of Woman, *l*].

Roubaud, born about 1803; a doctor in the faculty of Paris, a pupil of Desplein's, who practiced medicine at Montégnac, under Louis-Philippe; a little, light-complexioned man, with a listless appearance, but whose gray eyes betrayed the profundity of the physiologist and the tenacity of a studious man. Roubaud was introduced to Mme. Graslin by Curé Bonnet, who was in despair at his indifference to religion. The young doctor attended, admired, and secretly loved that celebrated woman of Limousin; he subsequently became a Catholic, after witnessing the saintly death of Mme. Graslin. While she lay dying she charged him to become the first physician in a hospital founded by her near Montégnac [The Country Parson, *F*].

Rouget, Doctor, a physician at Issoudun, under Louis XVI. and the Republic; born in 1737; died in 1805; he married the handsomest girl in the town and made her, according to history, very unhappy. He had two children by her: a son, Jean-Jacques, and, ten years later, a daughter, Agathe, who became Mme. Bridau, whose birth caused trouble between himself and his intimate friend, the substitute-judge Lousteau, to whom the doctor attributed the birth of the child; he was most likely in fault in placing its paternity on Lousteau. Both these men were also looked upon as being Maxence Gilet's father, but he was really the son of an officer of dragoons in garrison at Bourges. Dr. Rouget, who passed

for being a terribly vindictive man, was egotistic and malicious. He cared very little for his daughter, whom he execrated. After the death of his wife and his father- and mother-in-law he became wealthy, and led a life of debauchery, but a seeming regular one and exempt from scandal. In 1799, smitten by the beauty of the little "Rabouilleuse," Flore Brazier, he took her to his house, where she remained and became his mistress; afterward she became the same to his son Jean-Jacques, ending as Mme. Philippe Bridau, Comtesse de Brambourg [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Rouget, MADAME, *née* DESCOINGS, wife of the foregoing, daughter of the wealthiest and most miserly of the linen commission merchants at Issoudun; the eldest sister of the grocer Descoings, who married Bixiou's widow, and died on the scaffold with André Chénier, July 25, 1794. In spite of her beauty, so famous in her youth, when she was married she was undoubtedly ill-treated by Dr. Rouget, who indeed accused her of, and believed it to be true, sinning in allowing the intimacy of Lousteau. Mme. Rouget, deprived of the daughter whom she loved, and receiving but little affection from her son, rapidly failed, dying at the commencement of the year 1799, leaving her husband without regret; he had just "banked" on her premature death [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Rouget, JEAN-JACQUES, born at Issoudun in 1768; the son of the foregoing; brother of Mme. Bridau and ten years her senior; he had but little intelligence; he was foolishly smitten by Flore Brazier, whom he had known as a child in his father's house; he made that young woman his servant-mistress on the death of the doctor, and suffered when she installed her lover, Maxence Gilet, in his house; he ended by marrying her in 1823, at the instigation of his nephew, Philippe Bridau, who afterward took him to Paris, where he skillfully led up to the speedy death of the old man by launching him into debauchery [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*]. After J. J.

Rouget's decease the La Baudrayes, of Sancerre, bought a part of his furniture and took it from Issoudun to Anzy, their castle, which once belonged to the Cadignans [Muse of the Department, *CC*].

Rouget, Madame Jean-Jacques. See Bridau, Madame Philippe.

Rousse, La, the significant nickname given Mme. Prélard. See the last name.

Rousseau conducted a public conveyance, which was used to transport the taxes to Caen; it was attacked and pillaged by the "Brigands," in May, 1809, in the Chesnay woods, some distance from Mortagne, Orne. Rousseau was thought to be one of the accomplices of his assailants; he was implicated in the trial that followed that affair, but was acquitted [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Roustan, Mameluk, in Napoleon Bonaparte's service. He accompanied his master on the eve of the battle of Jena, which was so disastrous to the Germans, October 13, 1806, when Laurence de Cinq-Cygne and M. de Chargebœuf saw him hold the Emperor's horse while he dismounted, at the time when they had gone thither from France expressly to implore Napoleon's pardon for the Simeuses and Hauteserres, who had been convicted as accomplices in the abduction of Senator Malin [A Historical Mystery, *ff*].

Rouville, De. See Leseigneur, Madame.

Rouvre, Marquis du, Clémentine Laginska's father; he dissipated a considerable fortune, which he received when he married a demoiselle de Ronquerolles. This fortune was partly devoured by Florine, "one of the most charming actresses in Paris" [The Imaginary Mistress, *h*]. M. du Rouvre was the brother-in-law of Comte de Sérizy, who, like himself, had married a Ronquerolles. A marquis under the old order of things, M. du Rouvre was created a count and made chamberlain by the Emperor [A Start in Life, *s*]. In 1829 M. du Rouvre was ruined, and lived at Nemours; near that town he

had a castle, which he sold to Minoret-Levrault on disastrous terms [Ursule Mirouët, *H*].

Rouvre, Chevalier du, youngest brother of the Marquis du Rouvre; a fantastical character, an old bachelor, become rich by trading in lands and houses, and who left his fortune to his niece, Clémentine Laginska [The Imaginary Mistress, *h* —Ursule Mirouët, *H*].

Rouzeau, a printer at Angoulême, in the eighteenth century; the predecessor and former master of Jérôme-Nicolas Séchard [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Rubempré, Lucien Chardon de, born in 1800, at Angoulême; the son of an army surgeon, during the Republic, who became a druggist in that town, and Mlle. de Rubempré, his legitimate wife, the descendant of a very noble family. A journalist, poet, romancist, the author of "Marguerites," a collection of sonnets, and "The Archer of Charles IX.," a romantic history. He at one time shone in the drawing-rooms of Mme. de Bargeton, *née* Marie-Louise Anaïs de Négrepelisse, who was smitten by him; she drew him after her to Paris, and there abandoned him at her cousin Mme. d'Espard's instigation. He was intimate with the members of the Cénacle, Rue des Quatre-Vents, and particularly so with d'Arthez; on the other side he made Étienne Lousteau's acquaintance, who revealed to him the ups and downs of a literary life; he also introduced him to the bookseller-publisher Dauriat, and conducted him to a first performance at the Panorama-Dramatique, where the poet saw the charming Coralie. She was smitten with him at first sight, and he remained her lover until the death of the actress in 1822. Launched by Lousteau into Liberal journalism, Lucien went over to the Royalist camp, making his debut in the "Reveil," an Ultra organ, with the hope of obtaining from the King a patent which would give him his mother's name. At the same time he frequented aristocratic society and ruined his mistress. He was wounded in a duel he fought with Michel

Chrestien, which had been provoked by his having "slashed" in the "Reveil" a very splendid book written by Daniel d'Arthez. Coralie died, and he, without any means, left for Angoulême, on foot, with twenty francs that Bérénice, the cousin and servant of his mistress, had earned from chance lovers she had picked up on the street. He nearly died of fatigue and chagrin after he reached his native town; he there met Mme. de Bargeton, who had become the wife of Comte Sixte du Châtelet, prefect of Charente and a councilor of State. At first he was welcomed by an enthusiastic article in a local paper and by a serenade given by some young students; but he suddenly left Angoulême with thoughts of suicide, in despair at having brought ruin upon his brother-in-law, David Séchard. On his way he met Canon Carlos Herrera (Jacques Collin-Vautrin), who took him to Paris and charged himself with his future. In 1824, at a matinée in the Porte-Saint-Martin theatre, Rubempré saw and met Esther van Gobseck, called la Torpille; the poet and the prostitute were each mutually smitten with a crazy passion for each other. Shortly afterward they risked appearing at the last masked opera-ball in the winter of 1824; they would have compromised their security and happiness but for the intervention of Jacques Collin (called Vautrin); but Lucien provoked malevolent curiosity, and was only able to escape the crowd by the promise of a supper at Lointier's.* Lucien's life of ambition and pleasure—he aspired to become Grandlieu's son-in-law, was welcomed by the Rabourdins, the protector of Savinien de Portenduère, the lover of Mesdames de Maufrigneuse and de Sérizy, and beloved by Lydie Peyrade—terminated at the Conciergerie, where he was detained as the assassin or an accomplice in the death of Esther and of having stolen from her, both crimes of which he was innocent; he hung himself in that prison, May 15, 1830 [A Distinguished Provincial at

* Lointier's restaurant, situated on the Rue Richelieu, was opposite the Rue de la Bourse; it was all the style about 1846.

Paris, *M*—Lost Illusions, *N*—Les Employés, *cc*—Ursule Mirouët, *H*—The Harlot's Progress, *Y, Z*]. Lucien de Rubempré lived in Paris successively: at the hôtel du Gaillard-Bois, Rue de l'Échelle, a chamber in the Latin quarter, the hôtel and street de Cluny,* a lodging on the Rue Charlot, another one on the Rue de la Lune (in company with Coralie), a little suite of rooms, Rue Cassette (with Jacques Collin), whom he followed thither, and some months in one or other of the two residences on the Quai Malaquais and the Rue Taitbout (the former dwellings of Beaudenord and Caroline de Bellefeuille). He was buried in Père-Lachaise under a magnificent monument, where also rest the remains of Esther van Gobseck and in which a place was reserved for Jacques Collin [Vautrin's Last Avatar, ≈, etc.]. There is a series of fine and piquant articles, published under the title of "les Passants de Paris," which tell of Lucien de Rubempré.

Ruffard, called Arrachelaine, a thief, and at the same time an agent of Bibi-Lupin, the chief of the police of safety, 1830. The accomplice, with Godet, of Danneport, called la Pouraille, who assassinated Crottat about this time [Vautrin's Last Avatar, ≈].

Ruffin, born in 1815, was Francis Graslin's tutor, during a part of 1840. Ruffin had a vocation for teaching and possessed vast knowledge; he had an excessively sensitive spirit, "which prevented his using the necessary severity to govern a child"; he was of an agreeable figure, patient and religious, and was sent to Mme. Graslin, of his diocese, by Archbishop Dutheil, and for nine months had the direction of the young man who had been confided to his care [The Country Parson, *F*].

Rusticoli. See La Palférine, Charles-Édouard Rusticoli de.

* This is now the "Grand hôtel de Flandre et hôtel de Cluny," No. 8 Rue Victor-Cousin.

S

Sabatier, a police agent. Corentin regretted that he did not have his assistance in his inquiries and search, which he made with Peyrade, at Gondreville in 1803 [A Historical Mystery, *ff*].

Sabatier, MADAME, born in 1809. She once sold slippers in the galleries of the Palais de Justice, Paris; the widow of a husband who killed himself with excessive drinking; she became a sick-nurse; she remarried; her second husband was a man whom she had attended and cured of a disease in the urinary passages, "the lurinary guts," according to Mme. Cibot, and had a "fine child" by him. She resided on the Rue Barre-du-Bec.* Mme. Bordevin, her relative, a butcher, was the child's godmother [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Sagredo, a Venetian senator, born in 1730; very wealthy; the husband of Bianca Vendramini; he was strangled by Facino Cane, who was surprised by him, while Cane was conversing of love with Bianca, though quite innocently [Facino Cane, *k*].

Sagredo, BIANCA, *née* VENDRAMINI, about 1742; wife of the foregoing; in her husband's eyes she appeared in fault in 1760, seeming to have illicit relations with Facino Cane; she would not follow her platonic lover from Venice after the death of her husband [Facino Cane, *k*].

Saillard, a very mediocre clerk in the Bureau of Finance, during the reigns of Louis XVIII. and Charles X. He was at one time a bookkeeper in the Treasury, where, so we believe, he succeeded Poiret senior; he was later appointed central cashier, and held that position for a long time. Saillard married Mlle. Bidault, a furniture dealer, whose place was

* Part of the Rue du Temple, between the Rues la Verrerie and Saint-Merry.

under the "pillars" of the Paris markets; she was the niece of a bill-discounter on the Rue Greneta. By her he had one daughter, Elisabeth, who became Mme. Isidore Baudoyer; he owned an old hôtel in the Place Royal; he lived there in common with the Isidore Baudoyers; during the July government he was mayor of his arrondissement and received his old comrades of the bureau, the Minards and Thuilliers [Les Employés, ***cc***—The Middle Classes, ***ee***]. NOTE: Saillard did not immediately succeed Poiret senior as an employé in the Bureau of Finance.

Saillard, MADAME, *née* BIDAULT, in 1767; wife of the foregoing; niece of the bill-discounter nicknamed Gigonnet; was the eldest in the family of the Place Royal, and, more than all, counseled her husband; she raised her daughter Elisabeth very strictly, she who later became Mme. Isidore Baudoyer [César Birotteau, ***O***—Les Employés, ***cc***].

Sain, with Augustin, held "the sceptre of the miniature painters under the Empire." In 1809, before the Wagram campaign, he painted a miniature of Montcornet, then young and beautiful; this painting passed from the hands of the future marshal's mistress into those of their daughter, Mme. Crevel (the once Mme. Marneffe) [Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Saint-Denis, DE, one of the names assumed by the police-spy Corentin [The Harlot's Progress, ***Y, Z***].

Saint-Estève, DE, Jacques Collin's name, when he became chief of the police of safety.

Saint-Estève, MADAME DE; the name assumed in common by Mesdames Jacqueline Collin and Nourrisson.

Saint-Foudrille, DE, an "illustrious scientist," who lived in Paris, and without a doubt in the Saint-Jacques quarter; at least about 1840, the time when Thuillier desired to make his acquaintance [The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Saint-Foudrille, MADAME DE, wife of the foregoing; about 1840 she received a visit from the Thuilliers, with "much impressment" [The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Saint-Georges, CHEVALIER DE, 1745–1801; of a tall, fine figure; the son of a farmer-general; captain in the Duc d'Orleans' Guard; he served with distinction under Dumouriez; in 1794 he was arrested as a suspect, but was liberated after Thermidor 9; he was brilliant in argument, as well as in music and as a writer. Chevalier de Saint-Georges was supplied with cloth from the "Cat and Racket," Rue Saint-Denis, but was a bad customer: M. Guillaume obtained a judgment of the consuls against him [At the Sign of the Cat and Racket, *t*]. Some time after he was popularized by a comedy-vaudeville of Roger de Beauvoir's, which was given at the Variétés, under Louis-Philippe; the title role was interpreted by Lafont* the comedian.

Saint-Germain, DE, one of the names assumed by the police-spy Peyrade.

Saint-Héreen, COMTE DE, Moïna d'Aiglemont's husband. He was heir of one of the most illustrious French families. With his wife and mother-in-law he resided in a mansion belonging to him, situated on the Rue Plumet,† near the Boulevard des Invalides. About the month of December, 1843, he went alone from his mansion on a political mission; during what time his wife welcomed the frequent and compromising visits of young Alfred de Vandenesse, which was the real cause of her mother's sudden death [A Woman of Thirty, *S*].

Saint-Héreen, COMTESSE MOÏNA DE, wife of the foregoing; the sole survivor of the five children of M. and Mme. d'Aiglemont, in the second half of Louis-Philippe's reign. Blindly spoiled by her mother, she did not respond to that affection, but treated her in return with coolness. By a cruel response Moïna was the cause of her mother's sudden death: in fact, she dared to speak to her mother of her former intimacy

* Extolled at Mme. de la Baudraye's castle by Étienne Lousteau, Horace Bianchon, etc., in 1836.

† Now the Rue Oudinot.

with Marquis Charles de Vandenesse, whose son Alfred she had herself welcomed, owing to the complaisance and absence of M. de Saint-Héreen [A Woman of Thirty, *S*]. In a conversation about love between the Marquise de Vandenesse, Lady Dudley, Mlle. des Touches, the Marquise de Rochefide, and Mme. d'Espard, Moïna said with a smile: "A lover is the forbidden fruit, and that's enough for me!" [A Daughter of Eve, *V*]. Mme. Octave de Camps, speaking of Naïs de l'Estorade, made this remark: "This little girl is disquieting; she puts me in mind of Moïna d'Aiglemont" [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Saint-Martin, Louis-Claude de, called "the Unknown Philosopher"; born January 18, 1743, at Amboise; died October 13, 1803; he was very often received at Clochegourde by Mme. de Verneuil, Mme. de Mortsauf's aunt, who knew him. From Clochegourde Saint-Martin supervised the publication of his last books printed by Letourmy at Tours [The Lily of the Valley, *L*].

Saint-Vier, Madame de. See Gentillet.

Sainte-Beuve, Charles-Augustin, born at Boulogne-sur-Mer in 1805; died at Paris in 1869—an academician, and in the second Empire a senator. A celebrated French literati who wickedly enough caricatured Raoul Nathan before Béatrix de Rochefide, in the course of the recital of la Palférine adventures [A Prince of Bohemia, *FF*].

Sainte-Sévère, Madame de, Gaston de Nueil's cousin; she resided at Bayeux, where she welcomed her young relation in 1822; he was convalescent of an inflammatory illness caused either by excessive studies or pleasures [A Forsaken Woman, *h*].

Saintot, Astolphe de, one of the frequenters of Mme. de Bargeton's salons, at Angoulême; president of the agricultural society in that town; "as ignorant as a carp," he passed for being a scientist of the first water, and, although he knew nothing, he allowed it to be thought that he was engaged, and

had been for a number of years, on a treatise on modern culture. In society he was forever quoting Cicero, learning the phrases by heart in the morning, and reciting them in the evening. A tall, fat man with a high color, Saintot nevertheless seemed dominated by his wife [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Saintot, MADAME DE, wife of the foregoing; her Christian name was Élisa, but she was generally called Lili, a childish abbreviation that was in striking contrast to her person—she was lean, solemn, extremely religious, pleased with difficulty and bickering [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Sallenauve, FRANÇOIS-HENRI-PANTALÉON DUMIRAIL, MARQUIS DE,* of Champagne. He was quite ruined, having lost his all in gambling, when in his old age, through the offices of Jacques Bricheteau, he consented to acknowledge Charles Dorlange as his son † [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Sallenauve, COMTE DE, the legal son of the foregoing, born in 1809; Danton's grandson on the maternal side; a schoolfellow of Marie Gaston, he remained his friend and fought a duel on his behalf. For a long time he was of unknown family, and lived under the name of Charles Dorlange until nearly thirty years of age. While a student in the sculptor's art he received lessons of Thorwaldsen and completed his artistic lessons in Rome. In that city Dorlange became acquainted with the Lantys; he gave lessons to their daughter Marianini, whom he loved; he also met Luigia there, and he received her when she became Benedetto's widow; he took her as his housekeeper and respected her; she accompanied him to and lived with him in Paris, residing at No. 42

* Much of this and the two succeeding biographies is gathered from M. Rabou's works, written after Balzac's death. It is inserted to fill in the lacking details.—TRANSLATOR.

† Rabou makes Dorlange the natural child of Catherine-Antoinette Goussard by Jacques Collin. He also gives the death of Sallenauve as happening on a three-masted vessel, the Retribution, during a voyage he was making in 1845.—TRANSLATOR.

Rue de l'Ouest.* He once lived with Marie Gaston, not far from the Rue d'Enfer.† Every quarter he received an income large enough for his actual needs, and sent to him by Gorenflot or Jacques Bricheteau. Following their instructions he accepted instructions from the Ursulines of Arcis for a piece of sculpture; he became a candidate for election as deputy in that arrondissement in 1839. He received a cordial welcome and much assistance from Achille Pigoult. He was a frequenter of the l'Estorades' salons. Sallenauve seemed to love Renée de l'Estorade, or so that lady, who was the natural sister of Marianina de Lanty, appeared to think. Thanks to the Marquis François-Henri-Pantaléon de Sallenauve, who adopted him, Dorlange became Comte de Sallenauve; he was elected deputy for Arcis, and showed himself brilliant both in manners and politics; he met Eugène de Rastignac, Maxime de Trailles, and Martial de la Roche-Hugon. A contest arose as to the validity of his election, but was decided favorably to him [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD, EE***].

Sallenauve, Comtesse de, *née* Jeanne-Athénaïs de l'Estorade (Naïs, the familiar abbreviation of her name, undoubtedly became Sallenauve's wife); she had been a precocious child, somewhat spoiled by the Comte and Comtesse de l'Estorade, her parents; she loved Sallenauve when she first met him [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD,*** etc.].

Salmon, an old expert in the Museum, Paris. In 1826, while on a visit to Tours, where he had gone to see his mother-in-law, he was asked to give an estimate of the value of a "Virgin" by Valentin and a "Christ" by Lebrun, two paintings which Abbé François Birotteau inherited from Abbé Chapeloud, and which he left in a suite of rooms recently occupied by him in Mlle. Sophie Gamard's house [The Abbé Birotteau, *i*].

Salomon, Joseph, of Tours or its neighborhood; uncle and guardian of Pauline Salomon de Villenoix; a very wealthy

* Now the Rue d'Assas. † Really the Rue Denfert-Rochereau.

Israelite; he deeply loved his niece, and wished her to make a brilliant marriage. Louis Lambert, Pauline's fiancé, said: "That redoubtable Salomon freezes me; that man is not of our heaven" [Louis Lambert, *u*].

Samanon, a questionable speculator of Paris during the reigns of Louis VIII. and Charles X., in divers and numerous ways made considerable money. In 1821 Lucien de Rubempré, while a novice, went into his store of all sorts, in the Poissonnière faubourg, and saw his several trades and industries: a second-hand clothes dealer and money-lender on the same, a broker, a bill-discounter, etc.; he there found a certain great man who remains unknown:* a cynical Bohemian who had donned his own clothing which he had left in pledge to Samanon [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*]. About three years later Samanon was the man of straw in the partnership formed by Jean-Esther-Gobseck-Bidault (Gigonnet), who were after Chardin des Lupeaulx for debt [Les Employés, *cc*]. After 1830 the usurer helped Cérizet & Claparon, when they brought Maxime de Trailles to bay and collected his acceptances [A Man of Business, *l*]. The same Samanon, about 1844, had bills of exchange to the value of ten thousand francs against Baron Hulot d'Ervy, who was then known as Father Vyder, and concealed himself under that pseudonym [Cousin Betty, *w*].

San-Esteban, MARQUISE DE, the exotic and aristocratic name assumed by Jacqueline Collin when she visited the Conciergerie, in May, 1830, in order to see the prisoner Jacques Collin, who then masqueraded under the name of Carlos Herrera [Vautrin's Last Avatar, *z*].

San-Réal, DON HIJOS, MARQUIS DE, born about 1735; a powerful lord who had the friendship of Ferdinand VII., King of Spain; married to a natural daughter of Lord Dudley, Margarita-Euphémia Porrabéril, born of a Spanish woman, and living with him in Paris in 1815; they resided near de

* M. de Louvenjoul believes this was Balzac.—TRANSLATOR.

Nucingen, in a mansion on the Rue Saint-Lazare [The Girl with Golden Eyes, ***ds***].

San-Réal, MARQUISE DE, *née* MARGARITA-EUPHÉMIA PORRABÉRIL, the natural daughter of Lord Dudley and a Spanish woman, the half-sister of Henri de Marsay; had the energetic venturesomeness of her brother, whom she also resembled physically. Brought up in Havana she afterward went to Madrid, accompanied by a young creole of the West Indies, Paquita Valdès, with whom she had a warm intimacy which was not interrupted by her marriage and continued in Paris, 1815, until the time that the marquise found she had a rival in her brother Henri de Marsay; she killed Paquita. After this death Mme. de San-Réal sought retreat in Spain at the *los Dolorès* convent [The Girl with Golden Eyes, ***ds***].

Sanson, CHARLES-HENRI, the executor of "high works" in the time of the Revolution; the executioner of Louis XVI.; he assisted at two masses commemorative of the King's death, celebrated in 1793 and 1794, by Abbé de Marolles, to whom his identity was afterward revealed by Ragon [An Episode of the Reign of Terror, ***t***].

Sanson, son of the foregoing, born about 1770, descended like him from the executioner of Rouen. After being a captain in the cavalry, he assisted his father in the execution of Louis XVI.; when two scaffolds were erected—Place Louis XV. and Place du Trone—he took charge of the second one, and afterward succeeded his father. Sanson went to "accommodate" Théodore Calvi, May, 1830; he there awaited the decisive command to proceed, but it failed to arrive. He had the aspect of an Englishman and was relatively distinguished in appearance. At least Sanson gave that impression to Jacques Collin, when the old ex-convict was detained in the Conciergerie [Vautrin's Last Avatar, ***z***]. Sanson lived on the Rue des Marais, in the faubourg Saint-Martin quarter.

Sarcus was, under Louis XVIII., justice of the peace at Soulanges, where he lived on his salary of fifteen hundred

francs, and the rent of a furnished house which brought him in one hundred crowns. Sarcus married the eldest sister of the pharmacist Vermut, of Soulanges; by her he had one daughter, Adeline, who afterward became Mme. Adolphe Sibilet. A pretty, little old man with dappled gray hair, this functionary was of an inferior order, none the less he was the statesman in the first society of Soulanges in which Mme. Soudry reigned, and in which were found nearly all of Montcornet's adversaries [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Sarcus, the cousin in the third degree of the foregoing (called the rich Sarcus), was, in 1817, councilor to the department of Burgundy which had been successively administered, under the Restoration, by MM. de la Roche-Hugon and de Casteran, and which had dependent upon it Ville-aux-Fayes, Soulanges, Blangy, and the Aigues. He recommended Sibilet as steward of the Aigues, Montcornet's estate. M. Sarcus, the rich, was a deputy; it was said of him that he was the prefect's right arm [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Sarcus, MADAME, *née* VALLAT, 1778; wife of the foregoing; she belonged to a family that was related to the Gaubertins; she passed for having distinguished M. Lupin in her youth; he still courted her affection in 1823, this woman of forty-five, the mother of a civil engineer [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Sarcus, son of the foregoing; in 1823 he became engineer-in-ordinary of roads and bridges at Ville-aux-Fayes; he completed the groups of powerful families of that vicinity who were hostile to Montcornet [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Sarcus-Taupin, a miller at Soulanges; he owned an income of fifty thousand francs; the Nucingen of the town; the father of a daughter whose hand was sought by the notary Lupin and president Gendrin, for their sons [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Sarrasine, MATTHIEU or MATHIEU, a country laborer of Saint-Dié; the father of a wealthy procureur; the sculptor Ernest-Jean Sarrasine's grandfather [Sarrasine, ***ds***].

Sarrasine, a wealthy procureur of the eighteenth century; the sculptor Ernest-Jean Sarrasine's father [Sarrasine, ***ds***].

Sarrasine, Ernest-Jean, a remarkable French sculptor, born at Besançon, in 1736; the son and grandson of the foregoing by the same surname. When a young man he took an artist's vocation against the parental wishes, his father desiring him to enter the magistracy; he reached Paris, where he entered the study of Bouchardon, in whom he found a protector and friend; he knew Mme. Geoffrin, Sophie Arnould, Baron d'Holbach, and J. J. Rousseau. He became the lover of Clotilde, an operatic favorite; Sarrasine obtained the prize for sculpture founded by Marigny, the brother of la Pompadour, and received the compliments of Diderot. He afterward lived in Rome, 1758; there he had as companions: Vien, Louthrebourg,* Allegrain, Vitagliani, Cicognara, and Chige. He was foolishly smitten by the castrated Zambinella, uncle of the Lanty-Duvignons: he thought the creature was feminine, for he had a magnificent bust and was a strange singer, and was supported by Cicognara; he abducted him and perished by assassination, at his rival's instigation, during that same year of 1758. Sarrasine's life was narrated, under the Restoration, to Béatrix de Rochefide [Sarrasine, ***ds***—The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Sauteloup, familiarly called "Father Sauteloup"; was instructed, in May, 1830, to read the death-warrant to Théodore Calvi, a prisoner in the Conciergerie, and to reject his petition to the Court of Cassation [Vautrin's Last Avatar, ***z***].

Sauvage, Madame, a person of repulsive figure and contestable morality; the servant-mistress of Maître Fraisier; with Mme. Cantinet she took charge of Schmucke's household affairs, he who was the legatee of the old collector to the prejudice of the Camusots de Marville [Cousin Pons, ***x***].

Sauvager, first substitute to the King's procureur, at Alençon; a young married judge, sharp, dry, ambitious, and

* Spelled indifferently Lutterbourg and Lauterbourg.

covetous. He took part against Victurnien d'Esgrignon in that resounding affair called the d'Esgrignon-du Bousquier matter; after that noted cause he was sent out to Corsica [The Collection of Antiquities, ***aa***].

Sauvagnest, Bordin's successor and Maître Desroches' predecessor; was an attorney in Paris [A Start in Life, ***s***].

Sauvaignou, of Marseilles, a foreman working carpenter;* mixed up in the hubbub over the sale of the house on the Place de la Madeleine, in 1840, to the Thuilliers; he was used by Cérizet, Claparon, and Dutocq, and finally by Théodose de la Peyrade [The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Sauviat, JÉRÔME-BAPTISTE, born in Auvergne about 1747; an old-iron dealer from 1792 to 1796; of a true trading nature: sharp, active, and avaricious; he was sincerely religious; during the Terror he was imprisoned, and only just failed of being executed for having favored the flight of a bishop. He married Mlle. Champagnac, at Limoges, in 1797; by her he had one daughter, Veronique (Mme. Pierre Graslin). After the death of his father-in-law he bought, in the same town, the house in which he had been a tenant, and in which he had been a vendor of tinware, etc., and there continued the trade; he retired from business quite wealthy. He was later engaged as superintendent in a porcelain factory in which J. F. Tascheron worked; he was in that position at least three years; he died, as the result of an accident, in 1827 [The Country Parson, ***F***].

Sauviat, MADAME, *née* CHAMPAGNAC, about 1767, wife of the foregoing; the daughter of a tinker at Limoges; a widow in 1797, she inherited her husband's estate. Mme. Sauviat resided successively near the Rue de la Vieille-Poste, a suburb of Limoges, and at Montégnac. Like Sauviat, she was a hard worker, sharp, avaricious, economical, and harsh, and religious beside; again, like him, she worshiped Veronique; she knew

* Sauvaignou was a petty contractor for the labor in the erection of buildings.

her terrible secret, which was a kind of Marcellange* affair [The Country Parson, ***F***].

Sauviat, VERONIQUE. See Graslin, Madame Pierre.

Savaron de Savarus, a noble, wealthy Belgian family, of whom the several members known in the nineteenth century were: Savaron de Savarus, of Tournai, a Fleming faithful to Flanders' traditions, and who without doubt was a relative of or in correspondence with the Claës and Pierquins [The Quest of the Absolute, ***D***]; Mademoiselle Brabançonne Savarus, an opulent heiress; and Albert Savarus, a French barrister, a descendant, in the natural line, of the Comte de Savarus [Albert Savaron, ***f***].

Savarus, ALBERT SAVARON DE, of the preceding family, but the natural son of Comte de Savarus; born about 1798; was secretary of one of Charles X.'s ministries, and a master of requests. The Revolution of 1830 broke down his career which had auspiciously opened. A love he had for the Duchesse d'Argaïolo, afterward Mme. Alphonse de Rhétoré, caused Savarus to resume his activity and spirit of enterprise; he was admitted to the bar of Besançon, gathered a practice, was received with *éclat*, founded "la Revue de l'Est," in which he published an autobiographical novel: "l'Ambitieux par amour," and announced himself as a legislative candidate, receiving a warm welcome, 1834. Albert Savarus, with his powerful, thoughtful head, would have seen the realization of his dreams but for the fantastic romance and jealousy of Rosalie de Watteville, who surprised and broke down his every plan and brought about the second marriage of Mme. d'Argaïolo, 1842. His expectations and faith ruined, Albert Savarus made a Carthusian retreat of his mother's house, situated near Grenoble, and became Brother Albert [The Quest of the Absolute, ***D***—Albert Savaron, ***f***].

Schiltz married a Barnheim, of Baden, and by her had one daughter, Joséphine, afterward Mme. Fabien du Ronceret;

* A noted criminal trial of that time.

he was an "intrepid colonel, the head of bold Alsacian partisans who failed to save the Emperor in the French campaign." He died at Metz, pillaged and ruined [Béatrix, ***P***].

Schiltz, Joséphine, called Madame Schontz. See Ronceret, Madame Fabien du.

Scherbelloff, Scherbellof, or **Sherbelloff,** Princesse; the maternal grandmother of Mme. de Montcornet [The Jealousies of a Country Town, ***AA***—The Peasantry, ***R***].

Schinner, Mademoiselle, mother of the painter Hippolyte Schinner, daughter of an Alsacian farmer. After being seduced by a wealthy, indelicate man, she refused the money offered her as compensation, and refused to legitimize the fruit of their amours; she took refuge in maternity and devoted herself entirely to her son. At the time of her son's marriage she lived in Paris with him, in apartments near his study, not far from the Madeleine, Rue des Champs-Élysées* [The Purse, ***p***].

Schinner, Hippolyte, painter; natural son of the foregoing, of Alsacian origin, acknowledged only by his mother; a pupil of Gros, in whose study he made the acquaintance of Joseph Bridau [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***]. Schinner married under Louis XVIII.; at that time he was chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and already celebrated as a painter. While working in a furnished room belonging to Molineux, near the Madeleine, he came to know two of the tenants—Mme. and Mlle. Leseigneur de Rouville; without doubt he imitated the delicate conduct of their benefactor and friend, Kergarouët; he was touched with the cordiality with which the baroness received him, in spite of her poverty; he loved, with a passion equally partaken by its object, Adélaïde de Rouville, and married her [The Purse, ***p***]. Intimate with Pierre Grassou he gave him excellent advice, which that mediocre artist was unable to turn to his advantage [Pierre Grassou, ***r***]. In 1822 Comte de Sérizy commissioned

* Now the Rue Boissy-d'Anglas.

Schinner to decorate his castle of Presles; Joseph Bridau, who went down to complete the work of his master, in an access of bandiage took and appeared under Schinner's name [A Start in Life, ***s***]. The autobiographical novel: "l'Ambitieux par amour," by Albert Savarus, mentions Schinner [Albert Savaron, ***f***]. He was Xavier Rabourdin's friend [Les Employés, ***cc***]. He drew the vignettes for Canalis' works [Modeste Mignon, ***K***]. He also executed the remarkable ceilings in Adam Laginski's mansion, situated on the Rue de la Pépinière [The Imaginary Mistress, ***h***]. About 1845 Hippolyte Schinner resided not far from the Rue de Berlin, near to Léon de Lora, of whom he had been the first tutor [The Unconscious Mummers, ***u***].

Schinner, MADAME, *née* ADÉLAÏDE LESEIGNEUR DE ROUVILLE, wife of the foregoing; daughter of Baron and Baronne de Rouville, the former a naval officer; living in Paris, during the Restoration, with her mother as tenants of a house situated on the Rue de Surène, belonging to Molineux. Orphaned of her father, the future Mme. Schinner awaited, not without hardships, the tardy liquidation of her father's pension; so Admiral de Kergarouët, an old friend, discreetly assisted both herself and mother. About this time she cared for her neighbor, Hippolyte Schinner, who had had a fall; she loved him and was beloved in return; the gift of a pretty purse embroidered by the young damsel brought about their happy marriage [The Purse, ***p***].

Schmucke, WILHELM, a German Roman Catholic; a man of great musical feeling; innocent, candid, simple in manner, and of a gentle and honest nature. He was first chapel-master (organist) to the Margrave of Anspach; he had known the great writer, Hoffmann, of Berlin, and remembered him later when he owned a cat called Mürr. Schmucke afterward went to Paris; he there lived, in 1835–36, in a small apartment on the Quai Conti, at the corner of the Rue de Nevers.*

* Possibly this was the former lodging-place of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Before this he gave lessons in harmony in the Marais quarter, which were much appreciated by the Granvilles' daughters, who later became Mesdames de Vandenesse and du Tillet: he afterward received the former, who came to ask him to indorse her notes in order to save Raoul Nathan [A Daughter of Eve, ***V***]. Schmucke was also Lydie Peyrade's professor, before her marriage with Théodose de la Peyrade [The Harlot's Progress, ***Y***]; but, with Mesdames de Vandenesse and du Tillet, he regarded the future Vicomtesse de Portenduère, Ursule Mirouët,* as his favorite pupil, one of his three "Sainte-Cecilias," who each united in allowing him a modest pension [Ursule Mirouët, ***H***]. The old chapel-master was ugly and senile in appearance, which gained him the more ready welcome in young ladies' boarding-schools. At a distribution of prizes he met Sylvain Pons, whom he loved at once with an affection that was fully reciprocated, 1834. This intimacy resulted in their forming one household on the Rue de Normandie, where they were the tenants of C. J. Pillerault, 1836. Schmucke lived nine years of perfect happiness. Gaudissart became director of a theatre and employed him in his orchestra; he copied the musical parts, played the piano and the usual run of instruments used nowhere but in the boulevard theatres: the love viola, *cor anglais*, the 'cello, harp, castanets, bells, the Sax inventions, etc.† Pons made him his universal legatee, April, 1845; but the open-minded German was no match in the struggle against Maître Fraisier, the Camusots de Marville's agent, who despoiled him. In spite of Topinard, of whom in despair at the death of his friend he had asked hospitality, and who cited Bordin to him,

* The compilers have here a footnote reading: "Or Mirouët; the exact orthography of the name is very uncertain. The *Édition Définitive* mostly giving it Mirouet." In the present translation this has been changed to conform to the orthography used in our Saintsbury edition.—TRANSLATOR.

† The instruments usually manipulated by the drummer in this country.

Schmucke was beaten and stricken by an apoplexy; he soon died [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Schontz, MADAME, the name borne by Mlle. Schiltz, who became by marriage Mme. Fabien du Ronceret. See the last name.

Schwab, WILHELM, born during the early part of the nineteenth century, at Strasbourg, of a German family of Kehl; he had as a friend Frédéric (Fritz) Brunner, of whose follies he partook, and who helped him in his poverty to reach Paris; there they together descended on the hôtel du Rhin, Rue du Mail, kept by Johann Graff, Émilie's father, and the brother of the noted tailor Wolfgang. Schwab kept the books of that rival of Humann and Staub. Some years afterward he became a flautist at the theatre in which Pons directed the orchestra. During an intermission between the acts of "The Devil's Fiancée," given during the autumn of 1844, Schwab gave an invitation to Pons, by Schmucke, to his approaching wedding-feast; he married, by mutual inclination, Mlle. Émilie Graff; he later became Frédéric Brunner's partner, who had become wealthy by the inheritance of his father's estate, as a banker [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Schwab, MADAME WILHELM, *née* ÉMILIE GRAFF, wife of the foregoing; beautiful and accomplished; niece of Wolfgang Graff; dowered by the opulent tailor [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Scio, MADAME, a cantatrice of reputation in the Feydeau theatre, 1798; was very excellent in "The Peruvians," a comic opera by Mongenod, which met with but a mediocre success [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Scœvola, MUCIUS. Behind this assumed name was hidden, under the Terror, a man who had been Prince de Conti's huntsman, and who owed his fortune to that prince. He was a plasterer, and owned a small house in Paris near the faubourg Saint-Martin,* not far from the Rue d'Allemagne; he

* His parish church was Saint-Laurent, which at one time during the Revolution took the name of the Temple of the Faithful.

disguised himself under an exaggerated citizenship, which masked his faithful adherence to the Bourbons; he was the mysterious protector of Sisters Martha and Agathe (Mesdemoiselles de Beauséant and de Langeais), nuns who had escaped from the abbey of Chelles, and who had taken refuge there with Abbé de Marolles [An Episode of the Reign of Terror, *t*].

Sechard, Jérôme-Nicolas, born in 1743. After having been a workman in a printery at Angoulême, situated in the Place du Murier, and although very illiterate, he afterward became its proprietor at the time of the Revolution; at this epoch he knew the Marquis de Maucombe; he married a wife with a certain amount of alacrity, but soon lost her after she had given birth to a son, David. Under Louis XVIII., fearing the opposition of Cointet, J. N. Séchard retired, selling his establishment to his son, to whom he sold high, on a falling market, and then the drunken old vinegrower went to live at Marsac, near Angoulême. Up to the end of his life Séchard aggravated without pity the commercial difficulties in the midst of which his son David had fallen. The old miser died about 1829, leaving an estate of some value [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Séchard, David, only son of the foregoing; Lucien de Rubempré's schoolfellow and friend; he was apprenticed to the printing trade at the Didots, Paris. Many times, when he returned to his native place, he gave proof of his kindness and delicacy. Having bought his father's printery, he knowingly allowed himself to be duped and exploited by him; he took Lucien de Rubempré as his proof-reader, partly out of charity, though he had a great affection for him beside, and partly out of love for Lucien's sister, Ève Chardon, whom he married in spite of their mutual poverty, for the printing-office was not a paying concern. This assumed extra expense well pleased the Cointets; they had David the inventor watched to try and discover what progress he made in making paper, and to learn all his secrets; they reduced him to embarrassment.

Although he succeeded in his invention, all was lost to Séchard through the cunning and power of the Cointet firm; the spying of the ungrateful Cérizet, his old apprentice; the dissipated life and wrongdoing of Lucien de Rubempré, and the jealous cupidity of his father, Jérôme-Nicolas Séchard. The victim of the Cointets' machinations, Séchard's discovery became known to them; he lived resigned, became his father's heir, and, sustained by the devotion of the Kolbs, went to live in his father's old place at Marsac, where he received Maître Derville, who was taken thither by Corentin; they went to get full information as to the origin of Lucien de Rubempré's million [Lost Illusions, *N*—The Harlot's Progress, *Y, Z*].

Séchard, Madame David, *née* Ève Chardon, wife of the foregoing; born in 1804; the daughter of a druggist of Houmeau, a suburb of Angoulême; a damsel of the house of Rubempré. She once worked for Mme. Prieur, a clear-starcher and laundress, for fifteen sous a day. She was always devoted to her brother Lucien; in 1821 she married David Séchard, who was also devoted to her brother. She took full management of the printery and struggled against the Cointets, Cérizet, and Petit-Claud, and tried hard to humanize old Séchard. She became the modest lady of the manor of la Verberie at Marsac. By her husband she had at least one child, the living picture and of the same Christian name as her brother Lucien. Mme. David Séchard was a fine brunette with blue eyes [Lost Illusions, *N*—The Harlot's Progress, *Y*].

Séchard, Lucien, son of the foregoing [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Segaud, an attorney at Angoulême; he was Petit-Claud's successor; he became a magistrate about 1824 [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Sélérier, called the Auvergnat, Father Ralleau, the Rouleur, and Fil-de-Soie; he belonged to the aristocracy of the hulks, and to the group of the "ten thousand" of which Jacques Collin was the head. They became suspicious of Sélérier having sold Vautrin to the police, 1819, when Bibi-

Lupin arrested him at the Vauquer boarding-house [Father Goriot, *G*]. He was philosophical, very egotistic, incapable of love, and ignorant of friendship; in May, 1830, when a prisoner in the Conciergerie, he was on the point of being condemned to fifteen years' hard labor, when he saw and recognized Jacques Collin in the false Carlos Herrera, who like himself was incriminated [Vautrin's Last Avatar, *Z*].

Senonches, JACQUES DE, a noble of Angoulême; a great hunter, tall and thin, "a kind of wild boar." He lived on very good terms with his wife's lover, Francis du Hautoy, and was a frequenter of Mme. de Bargeton's salon [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Senonches, MADAME JACQUES DE, wife of the foregoing; she had Zéphirine—Zizine for short—for her Christian name. By Francis du Hautoy, her adored lover, she had a daughter, Françoise de la Haye, whom she introduced as her ward, and who became Mme. Petit-Claud [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Sepherd, CARL, the pseudonym taken by Charles Grandet, when he visited the Indies, the United States, Africa, etc.; and also when he traded in negroes [Eugénie Grandet, *E*].

Serboni, LA, the prima donna at the Italian Opera-house, London, 1839; she was replaced by Luigia [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Sérizy or **Sérisy,** COMTE HUGRET DE, born in 1765, a descendant in the direct line of the noted President Hugret, ennobled under François I. The device of this family was: *I, semper melius eris,* a motto which by the final *s* in *melius,* the word *eris,* and the *I* at the beginning form the word Sérizy of the estate which formed a county (*comté*). The son of a first president of Parlement—who died in 1794—Sérizy himself became a councilor of State in 1787; he did not emigrate during the Revolution; he resided on his estate of Sérizy, near Arpajon; he became a member of the council of the Five Hundred and afterward State counsel. The Empire made him a count, and he was appointed senator. In 1806

Hugret de Sérizy married Léontine de Ronquerolles, the widow of General Gaubert. This marriage was brought about by his brother-in-law, the Marquis de Ronquerolles du Rouvre. Every honor came to him in succession: a chamberlain under the Empire, then vice-president of the Council of State, peer of France, grand cross of the Legion of Honor, minister of State, and member of the privy council. The fame of Sérizy, a laborious and remarkable man, did not prevent an unhappy domestic life. He worked late into the night; but this high functionary was never able to conquer his wife's heart, yet nevertheless he was her constant protector. This was the cause of his vengeance on Moreau, the godfather of Oscar Husson, when that young man was so foolish as to repeat what he had heard the indiscreet steward of Presles talk about [A Start in Life, ***s***]. The régimes which followed the Empire augmented Sérizy's influence and renown; he was an intimate friend of the Bauvans and Granvilles [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***—Honorine, ***k***—Modeste Mignon, ***K***]. His weakness for his wife was shown in that he accompanied and assisted her when, in May, 1830, she went to the Conciergerie with the intention of saving her lover, Lucien de Rubempré, when she penetrated into that prison where the young man had committed suicide [The Harlot's Progress, ***Y, Z***]. The same Sérizy accepted the position of executor to the will of the poet [Vautrin's Last Avatar, ***z***].

Sérizy, Comtesse de, *née* Léontine de Ronquerolles about 1784, wife of the foregoing; sister of the Marquis de Ronquerolles; she first wedded, while quite young, General Gaubert, one of the most illustrious soldiers of the Republic; while still young she again married, but had no great regard for her husband, M. de Sérizy, by whom nevertheless she had a son, an officer, who was killed in Louis-Philippe's reign [A Start in Life, ***s***]. Worldly and brilliant, a worthy rival of Mesdames de Beauséant, de Langeais, de Maufrigneuse, de Carigliano, and d'Espard, Léontine de Sérizy had numerous

lovers: Auguste de Maulincour, Victor d'Aiglemont, and Lucien de Rubempré [The Duchesse de Langeais, ***bb***—Ursule Mirouët, ***H***—A Woman of Thirty, ***S***]. The last liaison was the most disquieting. Lucien completely dominated Mme. de Sérizy; he served her by hindering the Marquise d'Espard from obtaining a verdict in the commission in lunacy which she had brought against her husband, Marquis d'Espard. During Lucien's detention, and after his death, the Marquise de Sérizy suffered the most intense anguish. Léontine de Sérizy broke one of the iron bars in the Conciergerie gate, ill-treated the judge of instruction, Camusot, and seemed completely crazy. Jacques Collin's intervention saved and cured her, when three celebrated physicians—Bianchon, Desplein, and Sinard—had declared it a matter of impossibility to soothe her [The Harlot's Progress, ***Y, Z***]. In the winter the Comtesse de Sérizy lived on the Chaussée d'Antin, and on her favorite estate of Sérizy, or at Presles, in the summer; sometimes she stayed near Nemours, at Rouvre, an estate belonging to a family of that name. In Paris she was Félicité des Touches' (Camille Maupin) neighbor; she was a frequent caller on that "emulant" of George Sand, and is found there at the time that de Marsay recounted the story of his first love; she took part in the conversation [Another Study of Woman, ***l***]. Mme. de Sérizy was Clémentine du Rouvre's maternal aunt: she gave her a rich dowry when she married Laginski and became Mme. Laginska. With Ronquerolles, her brother, she saw Thaddée Paz, the Pole, on the Rue de la Pépinière [The Imaginary Mistress, ***h***].

Sérizy, Vicomte de, only son of the foregoing; he left the Polytechnique in 1825; by favor he entered a regiment of cavalry in the Royal Guards, as sub-lieutenant, which was commanded by the Duc de Maufrigneuse, and into which, at the same time, Oscar Husson, Cardot's nephew, enlisted as a private soldier [A Start in Life, ***s***]. In October, 1829, in

command of a company of the Guards, he had a mission to inform M. de Verneuil, the owner of a game preserve, Normandy, that MADAME was about to come there to a hunt organized by him. Smitten by Diane de Maufrigneuse he found her at Verneuil's house; the future Princesse de Cadignan allowed him to flirt with her in order to have revenge upon Léontine de Sérizy, who was at that time Lucien de Rubempré's mistress [Modeste Mignon, ***K***]. Raised to the grade of lieutenant-colonel in a regiment of cavalry he was seriously wounded at the Macta disaster, in Africa, June 26, 1835, and died at Toulon from his wounds [The Imaginary Mistress, ***h***—A Start in Life, ***s***].

Servais, according to Élie Magus the only good gilder in Paris, and who listened to his advice. He always used English gold, which is far superior to the French, in that art. Like the bookbinder Thouvenin, he was in love with his work [Cousin Pons, ***x***].

Servien, PRUDENCE, born in 1806, at Valenciennes; the daughter of very poor weavers, she was employed from seven years of age in a cotton mill; corrupted while quite young through the place in which she worked, she was a mother at thirteen. She was a witness in the Assize Court against Jean-François Durut; he became her redoubtable enemy, and she fell into dependence upon Jacques Collin, who promised to forestall the convict's malice. She had once a good figure, and afterward served Esther van Gobseck, in Paris, as a chambermaid; she was Paccard's mistress, and afterward doubtlessly married him; she assisted Vautrin in exploiting Nucingen; she stole a large sum of money from Mlle. Gobseck, after her death, but afterward replaced it through Mme. Nourrisson, who kept a house of ill-fame on the Rue Sainte-Barbe [The Harlot's Progress, ***Y, Z***].

Servin, a distinguished painter, born about 1775; the husband by inclination of the daughter of a general without fortune; in 1815, at Paris, he was the director of a studio

attended by Mlle. Laure and Mesdemoiselles Mathilde-Mélanie Roguin, Amélie Thirion, and Ginevra di Piombo, who later became Mesdames Tiphaine, Camusot de Marville, and Porta. Servin at that time hid an outlaw who was sought by the police, one Luigi Porta, who presently married the master's favorite pupil, Mlle. Ginevra di Piombo [The Vendetta, *i*].

Servin, MADAME, wife of the foregoing; she remembered that the romantic loves of Porta and Ginevra had depopulated her husband's studio of its students; she repulsed Mlle. di Piombo after she had been driven from beneath the paternal roof [The Vendetta, *i*].

Sévérac, DE, born in 1764; a country gentleman, mayor of a village in the canton of Angoulême; the author of a study on silk worms, which was received in Mme. de Bargeton's salon, in 1821. A widower without children, and without doubt very wealthy, but unused to society. He is found one evening in a salon on the Rue du Minage,* having as auditors none other than the complaisant, noble but poor, Mme. du Brossard and her daughter, Camille, aged twenty-seven [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Sibilet, a clerk to the court at Ville-aux-Fayes; a distant cousin of François Gaubertin; he married a Gaubertin-Vallat, and by that marriage had six children [The Peasantry, *R*].

Sibilet, ADOLPHE, the eldest of the foregoing's six children; born about 1793; was first clerk to a notary, and later a paltry employé of the property registrar; about the end of 1817 he succeeded his distant cousin, François Gaubertin, as steward of the Aigues, the property of Montcornet. Sibilet married Mlle. Adeline Sarcus (of the poor branch), who made him a father twice in three years; his interest in his master's concerns were turned to assist the rancor of his predecessor, and he was a traitor to Montcornet [The Peasantry, *R*].

Sibilet, MADAME ADOLPHE, *née* ADELINE SARCUS, wife of the foregoing; she was the only daughter of justice of the

* Which remains far from being an aristocratic neighborhood.

peace Sarcus; her whole fortune was her beauty; she was brought up most carefully by her mother in the little town of Soulanges. Not having married Amaury Lupin, the son of notary Lupin, with whom she was smitten, and after losing her mother, she three years later allowed her father, out of despair, to marry her to the ungraceful and disagreeable Adolphe Sibilet [The Peasantry, *R*].

Sibilet, son of the clerk, was a commissary of police at Ville-aux-Fayes, 1821 [The Peasantry, *R*].

Sibilet, MADEMOISELLE, a daughter of the clerk, she became Mme. Hervé [The Peasantry, *R*].

Sibilet, a son of the clerk; was the head clerk to Maître Corbinet, a notary at Ville-aux-Fayes, and his designated successor [The Peasantry, *R*].

Sibilet, a son of the clerk; an employé on the estates near by; he was presumably the successor to the recording clerk at Ville-aux-Fayes [The Peasantry, *R*].

Sibilet, MADEMOISELLE, a daughter of the clerk; born about 1807; she was postmistress at Ville-aux-Fayes; she was promised to Captain Corbinet, the notary's brother [The Peasantry, *R*].

Sibuelle, a rich and somewhat blemished contractor, in the times of the Directory and the Consulate; he gave his daughter in marriage to Malin de Gondreville, and, by his son-in-law's favor, became co-receiver-general of the department of the Aube [A Historical Mystery, *ff*].

Sibuelle, MADEMOISELLE, the only daughter of the foregoing; she became Mme. Malin de Gondreville [A Historical Mystery, *ff*].

Siéyès, EMMANUEL-JOSEPH, born in 1748 at Fréjus; died at Paris in 1836; he was successively vicar-general of Chartres, a deputy to the States General and the Convention; a member of the committee of public safety; a member of the Five Hundred and the Directory; a consul and a senator; he was well known as a publicist. He assisted and took part in the work

of the ministry for Foreign Affairs, on the Rue du Bac,* June, 1800, together with Talleyrand and Fouché, when they consulted and meditated upon overthrowing the First Consul, Bonaparte [A Historical Mystery, *ff*].

Signol, HENRIETTE; a handsome girl; of a good family of husbandmen; she was a workwoman in the laundry belonging to Basine Clerget, at Angoulême. She was Cérizet's mistress; she believed in him and worked against David Séchard, the printer [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Simeuse, ADMIRAL DE, the father of Jean de Simeuse; was one of the most eminent commanders in the French navy of the eighteenth century [The Old Maid, *aa*—Béatrix, *P*—A Historical Mystery, *ff*].

Simeuse, MARQUIS JEAN DE, of whom the name CY MEURS or SI MEURS, was the noble motto; he was the descendant of a great house of Boulonge; he became the owner of a Lorraine fief called Ximeuse, which became corrupted into Simeuse. M. de Simeuse counted a number of illustrious names; he married Berthe de Cinq-Cygne; by her he became the father of twin boys—Paul-Marie and Marie-Paul. He was guillotined, under the Terror, at Troyes. Michu's father-in-law presided over the Revolutionary tribunal that sentenced him to death [A Historical Mystery, *ff*].

Simeuse, MARQUISE DE, *née* BERTHE DE CINQ-CYGNE, wife of the foregoing. She was executed at Troyes, at the same time as her husband [A Historical Mystery, *ff*].

Simeuse, PAUL-MARIE and MARIE-PAUL, twin brothers, sons of the foregoing, born in 1773; the grandsons, on the maternal side, of the admiral who was no less celebrated for his dissipations than his valor; descendants of the first owners of the famous estate of Gondreville, in the Aube, and belonging to the noblest family of Champagne—the Chargebœufs, of which their mother, Berthe de Cinq-Cygne, represented the

* This ministry has been successively transported to the Boulevard des Capucines and the Quai d'Orsy, where it is now situated.

younger branch. Paul-Marie and Marie-Paul were both emigrants. They reappeared in France about 1803. They both loved their cousin, Laurence de Cinq-Cygne, a fervent Royalist; they allowed chance to decide who should become her husband; chance favored Marie-Paul, that is to say the younger twin, but events did not permit the consummation of the marriage. The twins differed neither physically nor morally, save in one single point: Paul-Marie was melancholy; Marie-Paul was gay. Despite the advice of their old relative, M. de Chargebœuf, the Simeuses, with the Hauteserres, compromised themselves; they were placed under surveillance by Fouché, who sent Peyrade and Corentin to entrap them. They were accused, with Michu, of abducting Malin; they were tried for that offense, and, although innocent, were found guilty and sentenced to twenty-four years at hard labor: afterward they were pardoned by Napoleon and sent, as sub-lieutenants, to the same cavalry regiment; they were both killed at the battle of Sommo-Sierra, near Madrid, November 30, 1808 [A Historical Mystery, *ff*].

Simonin, a hirer-out of carriages, Cour des Coches, Paris; about 1840 he rented a berlin to Mme. de Godollo, who pretended she was about going a journey; this was done by Corentin's instructions; as a fact, she did not go farther than the Bois de Boulogne [The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Simmonin was, under Louis XVIII., at Paris, Rue Vivienne, the "gutter jumper," or errand-boy, in Maître Derville's office, when that attorney received Hyacinthe-Chabert [Colonel Chabert, *i*].

Sinard, a physician at Paris, called in, May, 1830, together with Desplein and Bianchon, to attend Léontine de Sérizy, who had become crazy after her lover's, Lucien de Rubempré, tragic end [Vautrin's Last Avatar, *ss*].

Sinet, SÉRAPHINE, a noted lorette, born in 1820; she was known by the sobriquet of Carabine; in 1839 she assisted at Josépha's inaugural festival, on the Rue de la Ville-l'Évêque,

Five years later she was the wealthy du Tillet's mistress, who kept her for a long time. Mlle. Sinet replaced the sprightly Marguerite Turquet as queen of the lorettes [Cousin Betty, ***w***]. A handsome woman, she led the march at the opera, and resided on the Rue Saint-Georges, in the splendid suite of rooms where were successively enthroned Suzanne du Val-Noble, Esther van Gobseck, Florine, and Mme. Schontz. Of a lively turn of mind, cavalier manners, and brilliant shamelessness, Carabine received much and of the best. At all times her table was magnificently appointed, and had always ten covers laid. Artists, men of letters, and people of the world frequented her house. S. P. Gazonal was taken there, 1845, by Léon de Lora and Bixiou, accompanied by Jenny Cadine, of the Gymnase, and there saw Massol, Claud Vignon, Maxime de Trailles, Nucingen, F. du Bruel, Malaga, M. and Mme. Gaillard, and Vauvinet, together with a crowd of other persons, not to omit F. du Tillet himself [The Unconscious Mummers, ***u***].

Sinot, an attorney at Arcis-sur-Aube; in 1839 he was concerned in the election of a deputy for the department, and in that town, to replace M. François Keller [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Socquard was, under the Empire and Restoration, a drink-mixer (*limonadier*) at the Café de la Paix, Soulanges. He was a small, fat man, of a placid countenance, and possessed a little, thin, stringy, limpid voice. He managed the hall in which the balls were held, which was an annex of the café. Vermichel was violinist and Fourchon played the clarionet; these formed the orchestra. Plissoud, Bonnébault, Viallet, and Amaury Lupin frequented the place, which was for a long time noted for its billiards, punch, and spiced wine. In 1823 Socquard was a widower [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Socquard, MADAME JUNIE, wife of the foregoing; she counted a number of gallant adventures under the Empire. She was a most beautiful woman, and her luxury contributed to the fame of Soulanges, and was celebrated through the

whole valley. Notary Lupin made a fool of himself for her; Gaubertin, who kept her, was certain that the natural son, little Bournier, that she bore was his child. Junie made the success of the Socquard establishment. She carried to her husband a property which consisted of a vineyard, the house in which they lived, and the Tivoli. She died in Louis XVIII.'s reign [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Socquard, AGLAÉ, daughter of the foregoing, born in 1801. From her father she took an absurd *embonpoint.* Sought after by Bonnébault, who was by her father considered all right as a customer, but not quite good enough to be his son-in-law, she excited Marie Tonsard's jealousy, who did her utmost to part them [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Soderini, PRINCE, father of Mme. d'Argaïolo, who afterward became Duchesse de Rhétoré, Besançon, 1834; he reclaimed from Albert Savarus his daughter's letters and portrait. His sudden arrival and precipitate leaving of the chief place in Doubs to Savarus, who was a candidate for deputy, was owing to his ignorance of the approaching second marriage of Mme. d'Argaïolo [Albert Savaron, ***f***].

Solis, ABBÉ DE, born about 1733; a dominician and the *grand pénitencier* of Toledo, vicar-general of the arch-bishopric of Malines; a good, great, and venerable priest. He received and adopted his brother's son, Emmanuel de Solis, and, retired at Douai, knew and protected the Casa-Réals; he confessed and was the spiritual director of their last descendant, Mme. Balthazar Claës. Abbé de Solis died December, 1818 [The Quest of the Absolute, ***D***].

Solis, EMMANUEL DE, the nephew and adopted son of the foregoing. He was poor, and of a family that originated in Grenada; he profited well by his education which he received at the Douai school, in which he later became a professor and gave lessons to the two brothers of Marguerite Claës, who was the eldest child, and whom he loved. He married her in 1825; he soon after this inherited the title of Comte de

Nourno, which was an appendage of the house of Solis [The Quest of the Absolute, ***D***].

Solis, MADAME EMMANUEL DE, *née* MARGUERITE CLAËS in 1796; wife of the foregoing, eldest sister of Mme. Félicie Pierquin, whose husband had once sought her hand; her dying mother gave her instructions to constantly struggle against the notions of her father, the inventor; she conformed to the maternal directions, and was able, owing to her rare energy, to reëstablish the fortunes of her family, which were more than compromised. Mme. de Solis was confined of a child during a journey in Spain whither she had gone to visit Casa-Réal, the cradle of her maternal family [The Quest of the Absolute, ***D***].

Solonet, born in 1795; he obtained the decoration of the Legion of Honor for having actually contributed to the second reëntry of the Bourbons; was the young notary to the society of Bordeaux; he triumphed in the drafting of the marriage settlement of Natalie Évangélista with Paul de Manerville against the resistance of his colleague Mathias, who defended Manerville's interests. Solonet served with an impressment of passion, not sought for or returned, Mme. Évangélista, whose hand he vainly demanded [A Marriage Settlement, ***aa***].

Solvet, a young man with a pretty face, a gambler and vicious; Caroline Crochard de Bellefeuille's lover and preferred by her to M. de Granville, her generous protector. Solvet made Mlle. Crochard very unhappy; he ruined her and still she worshiped him. Made known of her circumstances by Bianchon, Comte de Granville, who had met him one evening near the Rue Gaillon, under Louis-Philippe, refused to assist her [A Second Home, ***z***].

Sommervieux, THÉODORE DE, a painter who had won the prize of Rome; chevalier of the Legion of Honor; he was particularly successful in interiors, excelling in the effects of light and shadow (*clair-obscur*) of the Dutch school. With

much talent he reproduced the interior of the "Cat and Racket," Rue Saint-Denis; he exhibited it at the Salon; at the same time he ravished the portrait of his future wife, Mlle. Guillaume, who was foolishly smitten by him and whom he married about 1808, nearly against the wish of her parents, thanks to the good offices of Mme. Roguin, with whom he was intimate in society. The marriage was not a happy one; the daughter of the Guillaumes worshiped her husband without understanding him. The painter frequently absented himself from his apartments on the Rue des Trois-Frères—a part of the real Rue Taitbout—and offered his homage in the faubourg Saint-Germain, at the shrine of the Maréchale de Carigliano. He had an income of twelve thousand francs; his father before the Revolution was called Chevalier de Sommervieux [At the Sign of the Cat and Racket, *t*]. Théodore de Sommervieux designed a monstrance for Gohier, the King's goldsmith; this sacred vessel was purchased by Mme. Baudoyer and given to St. Paul's Church at the time of the death of F. de La Billardière, the chief of a division in the Bureau of Finance, to whose place she wished her husband to succeed [Les Employés, *cc*]. Sommervieux also made the vignettes for Canalis' works [Modeste Mignon, *K*].

Sommervieux, Madame Théodore de, *née* Augustine Guillaume, about 1792, wife of the foregoing; the second daughter of the Guillaumes of the "Cat and Racket," a dry goods establishment, Rue Saint-Denis, Paris; she had a hard life, for her family, Mme. Roguin alone excepted, could in no way understand her aspirations to a higher ideal, nor could they feel satisfied at her choice of Théodore de Sommervieux. Mlle. Guillaume was married, about the middle of the Empire, at her parish church of Saint-Leu, the same day and immediately after the union of her eldest sister to her father's clerk, Lebas. Of rather less common instincts than her relatives and their surroundings, but still insignificant enough, she insensibly drove away from her husband's study Schinner,

Bridau, Bixiou, Lora, Seul, and Grassou; she was so very "middle-class" that she could not understand their vernacular. Her heart was broken by her husband deserting her for the society of Mme. de Carigliano; she went to take counsel from her rival, but she was unable to use the arms with which she furnished her; she died of grief shortly after the famous ball given by the perfumer, César Birotteau, on the Rue Saint-Honoré. She was buried in Monmartre cemetery [At the Sign of the Cat and Racket, *t*—César Birotteau, *O*].

Sonet, a dealer in funeral monuments and marble, Paris, under the Restoration and Louis-Philippe. When Pons died the tombstone speculator sent his drummer to Schmucke with instructions to obtain an order from him for two statues of "Art and Friendship" united in one group. Sonet had as a partner in his business the designer Vitelot. The real title of the firm was Sonet & Co. [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Sonet, MADAME, wife of the foregoing, was very impressive with and cared tenderly for Schmucke when he visited Père-Lachaise, broken with emotion, in April, 1845; she proposed, with some modifications, that an allegorical tombstone should be purchased by him to place over Pons' resting-place, one that had been previously rejected by the Marsay and Keller families; who had preferred to address themselves to a real artist—the sculptor Stidmann [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Sophie, an emulator and of the same name as the famous Sophie the "blue ribbon" cook to Dr. Véron, and her contemporary; was, about 1844, on the Rue Basse-du-Rempart, Paris, cook to Comte Popinot. She must have been a remarkable culinary artist, for Sylvain Pons, reduced, by reason of his quarrel with the Camusots, to dine in his own rooms, on the Rue de Normandie, would often cry out in an excess of melancholy: "Oh! Sophie" [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Sorbier, a Parisian notary, to whom Chesnel (or Choisnel) wrote from Normandy in 1822, recommending and requesting

him to look after Victurnien d'Esgrignon's interests. Unfortunately Sorbier was dead, and the letter was delivered to his widow [The Collection of Antiquities, *aa*].

Sorbier, MADAME, wife of the foregoing; she was mentioned in the letter sent by Chesnel, dated in 1822, introducing Victurnien d'Esgrignon. She simply replied to the missive by turning it over to her late husband's successor, Maître Cardot. All unconsciously the widow thus served du Bousquier (du Croisier), the d'Esgrignons' adversaries [The Collection of Antiquities, *aa*].

Soria, DON FERNAND, DUC DE, the younger brother of Don Felipe de Macumer, weighed down by his eldest brother's bounty, by his voluntary abandoning to him the Duchy of Soria, and also the hand of Marie Hérédia. Soria was not in the least ungrateful; he suffered deeply for his brother, de Macumer, 1829. On his death he became Fernand Baron de Macumer [Letters of Two Brides, *v*].

Soria, DUCHESSE DE, *née* MARIE HÉRÉDIA, wife of the foregoing; the daughter of the wealthy Comte Hérédia; she was beloved by both brothers: Don Fernand, Duc de Soria, and Don Felipe de Macumer. It was intended that she should marry the latter, but instead, following the dictates of her heart, she married the former, Baron de Macumer having generously renounced her hand in favor of Don Fernand. The duchess preserved a lively memory of his devotion, and later was seen carefully attending him on his death-bed, 1829 [Letters of Two Brides, *v*].

Sormano, the "savage" servant of the Argaïolos* in their exile in Switzerland. A feminine appearing personage under the name of Gina, in the autobiographical novel by Albert Savarus, entitled: "L'Ambitieux par amour" [Albert Savaron, *f*].

Souchet, a stockbroker at Paris, whose failure ruined

* Written also without the diæresis *ï*.

Guillaume Grandet, brother of the noted cooper at Saumur [Eugénie Grandet, ***E***].

Souchet, FRANÇOIS, took the prize of Rome for sculpture about the beginning of Louis XVIII.'s reign; he was an intimate friend of Hippolyte Schinner; he received his confidential relation of his love for Adélaïde Leseigneur de Rouville, and rallied him about it [The Purse, ***p***]. About 1835, together with Steinbock, Souchet painted the decorations over the doors and fireplaces in the sumptuous mansion of the Laginskis, Rue de la Pépinière, Paris [The Imaginary Mistress, ***h***]. To Florine, afterward Mme. Raoul Nathan, he presented a plaster group representing an angel holding a holy water basin, which, in 1834, ornamented the actress' fastidious apartments [A Daughter of Eve, ***V***].

Soudry, born in 1773; a quartermaster in the artillery; he protected M. de Soulanges, who was at that time adjutant-general, at the risk of his life. He became a corporal of gendarmes at Soulanges, and, in 1815, married Mlle. Cochet, formerly chambermaid to Sophie Laguerre. Six years later he was retired on Montcornet's request, being replaced by Viallet; but, supported by Gaubertin's influence, he was appointed mayor of Soulanges, and became an avowed and determined enemy to Montcornet. Like Grégoire Rigou, his son's father-in-law, the old gendarme had a mistress under the conjugal roof in the person of his servant Jeannette, who was much younger than Mme. Soudry [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Soudry, MADAME, *née* COCHET in 1763, wife of the foregoing. She had been chambermaid to Sophie Laguerre, who had owned the Aigues previous to Montcornet, at the time Gaubertin was the steward, and who exploited the ex-opera singer. Twenty years after the burial of her mistress la Cochet married Corporal Soudry, her lover, a fine man, though pitted with smallpox. Under Louis XVIII. Mme. Soudry tried, though with but poor success, to copy the deceased Sophie Laguerre; she enthroned herself in the midst of the

first society in Soulanges; her salon was frequented by Montcornet's adversaries [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Soudry, the natural son of Soudry, corporal of gendarmes; his birth was legitimized after the marriage of his father to Mlle. Cochet in 1815. On the day that Soudry officially acquired a mother he at once made his way to Paris. He there knew Gaubertin's son; during his sojourn in that city he became a barrister and was afterward a judge; but he returned to Burgundy in order to engage in practice as an attorney, for which his father paid thirty thousand francs. Soudry soon found himself substitute to the King's procureur in the department of Burgundy, and, about 1817, public prosecutor under the orders of the attorney-general Bourlac, whom indeed he replaced in 1821, thanks to François Gaubertin's favor. He then married Mlle. Rigou [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Soudry (young), MADAME, *née* ARSÈNE RIGOU, wife of the foregoing; only daughter of the wealthy Grégoire Rigou and Arsène Rigou; she recalled her father by her cunning, sullen nature, and her mother by her beauty [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Soulanges, COMTE LÉON DE, born in 1777, was colonel of the artillery of the Guards in 1800. In the month of November of that year he is found with Malin de Gondreville at his mansion, Paris, on the evening on which he gave a grand festival; he there met Montcornet, the friend of his regiment, and Mme. de Vaudremont, who had once been his mistress, accompanied by Martial de la Roche-Hugon, her new lover; in order that his deserted wife, Mme. de Soulanges, who had ceased attending society events, but had been drawn to the senator's by Mme. de Lansac with the view of effecting a perfect reconciliation between the husband and wife [Peace in the House, ***j***]. Léon de Soulanges had numerous children by his wife; one son and a number of daughters; he refused, on account of her youth, one of the latter to become Montcornet's wife; he made an enemy of the general

by this. The count remained faithful to the Bourbons during the Hundred Days; he was made a peer of France and became general of artillery. Distinguished by the Duc d'Angoulême, he was made commander during the Spanish war of 1823, and was remarked at the siege of Cadiz as having attained the highest grades in the military hierarchy. M. de Soulanges, who was enormously rich, owned a vast estate in Blangy commune, Burgundy, beside a forest and a castle contiguous to the Aigues, an estate which in former times had belonged to the Soulanges; in the days of the Crusaders an ancestor of the count had created that demesne. Like his neighbor, M. de Ronquerolles, he received evil reports of Montcornet, and seemed to support François Gaubertin, Grégoire Rigou, and Soudry, who were the future maréchal's adversaries [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Soulanges, Comtesse Hortense de, wife of the foregoing, niece of the Duchesses de Lansac and de Marigny. In November, 1809, at a ball given by Malin de Gondreville, advised by Madame de Lansac, the countess (who was at that time on bad terms with her husband) triumphed over her proud timidity and charmed Martial de la Roche-Hugon out of a valuable ring which had once been given her by her husband; de Soulanges had passed it to Mme. de Vaudremont, his mistress, who in turn had given it to Roche-Hugon; this restitution brought about the reconciliation of the household [Peace in the House, ***j***]. Hortense de Soulanges received as an inheritance from Mme. de Marigny, who died about 1820, the estate of Guébriant on a life tenure [The Duchesse de Langlais, ***bb***]. Mme. de Soulanges followed her husband in Spain during the war of 1823 [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Soulanges, Amélie de, the youngest daughter of the foregoing; she would have married Comte Philippe de Brambourg, in 1828, only for the disastrous revelations furnished by Bixiou about Joseph Bridau's brother [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***].

Soulanges, Vicomte de, without doubt the brother of the foregoing; in 1836 he was captain of a squad of hussars at Fontainebleau; with Maxime de Trailles, he was Savinien de Portenduère's second in the duel arranged with Désiré Minoret, but which was prevented by the death of the latter; the cause of the trouble between the young men was the infamous proceedings of the Minoret-Levraults against Ursule Mirouët, the future Comtesse de Portenduère [Ursule Mirouët, ***H***].

Soulas, Amédée-Sylvain-Jacques de, born in 1809; a gentleman of Besançon, of Spanish origin. (At the time Franche-Comté belonged to Spain, the name was written: Souleyas.) He is found shining brilliantly in the chief place in the Doubs, with an income of forty thousand francs, which allowed him to secure the services of "the tiger Babylas." A disagreement between his fortune and manner of life is shown in the character of this person; he vainly sought the hand of Rosalie de Watteville, but married her mother, Mme. de Watteville, who had become a widow, about August, 1837 [Albert Savaron, ***f***].

Soulas, Madame Amédée de, *née* Clotilde-Louise de Rupt, in 1798; traits and character: inflexible, hard, light-complexioned, indeed an ardent blonde; in 1815 she married Baron de Watteville, of whom she easily became the governor. She also dominated her daughter Rosalie with equal facility, but tried uselessly to make her marry M. de Soulas. Albert Savarus' presence at Besançon (he was secretly loved by Mlle. de Watteville) gave a political color to the Watteville's salons, under Louis-Philippe. Weary of her daughter's obstinacy, Mme. de Watteville, become a widow, married M. de Soulas herself; she lived at Paris during the winter months, and remained the mistress of the household [Albert Savaron, ***f***].

Sparchmann, a surgeon in Heilsberg hospital; he cared for Colonel Chabert after the battle of Eylau [Colonel Chabert, ***i***].

Spencer, Lord, an Englishman, about 1830 bought at a fair price, from Balthazar Claës, the magnificent wood carvings by Van Huysum; also the portrait of President van Claës, of Flanders, in the sixteenth century—family treasures of which the father of Mesdames de Solis and Pierquin tried to stop the sale [The Quest of the Absolute, ***D***].

Spieghalter, a German mechanic living in Paris, Rue de la Santé, at the beginning of Louis-Philippe's reign. He vainly tried, by the most powerful compression, hammering, and rolling, to extend or stretch the singular Wild Ass' Skin, which had been submitted to him by Raphaël de Valentin, by an introduction from Planchette, a professor of mechanics [The Wild Ass' Skin, ***A***].

Sponde, Abbé de, born about 1746; was grand vicar to the bishop of Séez. The maternal uncle, guardian, guest, and boarder of Mlle. Rose-Victoire du Bousquier (*née* Cormon), Alençon; he died in 1819, nearly blind, and singularly unhappy through his niece's recent marriage. Entirely detached from worldly interests, he lived an ascetic life, solely occupied in his own salvation, of mortifications, and secret works of charity [The Old Maid, ***aa***].

Staël-Holstein, Anne-Louise-Germaine Necker, Baronne de, daughter of the famous Genevan Necker; born in Paris, 1796; she became the wife of the Swedish ambassador to France; was the authoress of "Germany," "Corinth," and "Delphi"; she was famous for her struggle against Napoleon Bonaparte; she was the Duc Victor de Broglie's mother-in-law and the real Broglies' grandmother; she died in the year 1817. She sojourned during exile in the Vendômois. During her first stay on the banks of the Loire she was saluted by the singular admiring formula: "The noted Garce!" [The Chouans, ***B***]. Afterward Mme. de Staël met Louis Lambert, a ragged child who was deeply reading a translation of "Heaven and Hell," by Swedenborg; she noticed him and sent him to be educated at Vendôme college, where, among

his other companions, he met, in 1811, the future minister, Jules Dufaure; but she forgot her protege [Louis Lambert, *u*]. About 1823 Louise de Chaulieu (Mme. Marie-Gaston) believed that Mme. de Staël was still living; she deceased in 1817 [Letters of Two Brides, *v*].

Stanhope, Lady Esther, Pitt's niece, met in Syria and described by the author of "Travels in the Orient," Lamartine; she sent an Arabian horse to Lady Dudley, which she afterward sold to Félix de Vandenesse in exchange for a Rembrault [The Lily of the Valley, *L*]. Mme. de Bargeton was wearied of that "blue stocking of the desert," at Angoulême, in the early years of the Restoration; she was devoured with envy of her. Lady Esther's father, Count Charles Stanhope, Viscount of Mahon, an English peer, invented a printing-press —the Stanhope—which became celebrated the world over; the avarice and usual routine of Jérôme-Nicolas Séchard caused him to decry it to his son [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Staub, German, a noted Parisian tailor, 1821; he made Lucien de Rubempré, on credit without a doubt, some clothes which he himself took to try on at the hôtel of the Gaillard-Bois, Rue de l'Échelle. Shortly after he again clothed Lucien, this time at Coralie's house [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*].

Steibelt, a celebrated musician who was, at Nantes during the Empire, Félicité des Touches' professor [Béatrix, *P*].

Steinbock, Comte Wenceslas, born at Prélie, Livonia, 1809; a nephew of one of Charles XII.'s generals. Exiled in his youth he went to live in Paris and, both of vocation and driven by his poverty, became a carver and sculptor. In connection with François Souchet, a compatriot of Laginski, he worked on the decoration of that Pole's mansion, Rue de la Pépinière [The Imaginary Mistress, *h*]. Miserably installed on the Rue du Doyenné, he became Lisbeth Fischer's neighbor; that old maid saved him from suicide, gave him courage, and supported him. Steinbock worked and suc-

ceeded. By chance his works became known to Hulot d'Ervy, and he became acquainted with him. Steinbock loved his daughter and married her. He received an important commission for a statue from the government, and went to live on the Rue Saint-Dominique-Saint-Germain, near the Esplanades des Invalides, not far from the marble depot, where the State provided a workshop for him. He was directed to erect a monument to Maréchal de Montcornet. The vindictive rancor of Lisbeth Fischer, added to his own feeble nature, caused him to fall under the sinister domination of Valérie Marneffe, of whom he became the lover. The same as Stidmann, Vignon, and Massol, he was a witness to the second marriage of that woman. Steinbock returned to the conjugal domicile, in the Rue Louis-le-Grand, about the end of Louis-Philippe's reign; his dreams seemed beyond his power of execution [Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Steinbock, Comtesse Wenceslas, *née* Hortense Hulot d'Ervy, wife of the foregoing; the sister and younger of Victorin Hulot. She was handsome, and her parents' position gave her a brilliant standing in society, but she was deprived of her dowry, and chose a husband for herself. She with much difficulty excused her husband's infidelities, and only after he had fully abandoned his conjugal treason. Her brother's sagacious foresight, the inheritance from Maréchal Hulot, those also from Lisbeth Fischer and Valérie Crevel, brought opulence into the countess' household; she lived successively on the Rues de l'Université, Saint-Dominique-Saint-Germain, and Louis-le-Grand [Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Steinbock, Wenceslas, only son of the foregoing; born while his parents lived together; he remained with his mother when they separated [Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Steingel, an Alsacian; the natural son of General Steingel, who succumbed at the opening of the campaign in Italy during the Republic. About 1823 he was in Burgundy under the command of the head-keeper Michaud, one of the three

keepers on Montcornet's estate [A Historical Mystery, *ff*—The Peasantry, *R*].

Stevens, Miss Dinah, born in 1791, the daughter of an English brewer; plain, economical, and a Puritan; she owned an income of two hundred and forty thousand francs, which came to her from her father; the Marquise de Vordac, who met her at some watering-place in 1827, spoke of her to her son de Marsay as a good catch; Marsay pretended that he would marry the heiress; this he very probably did, for he left a widow who erected a superb monument, the work of Stidmann, over his grave in Père-Lachaise [A Marriage Settlement, *aa*—Cousin Pons, *x*].

Stidmann, a noted Parisian carver and sculptor during the Restoration and Louis-Philippe's reign; Wenceslas Steinbock's master. He engraved a fox hunt, at a cost of seven thousand francs, on the golden handle, enriched with rubies, of a riding-whip which Ernest de la Brière gave to Modeste Mignon [Modeste Mignon, *K*]. On the request of Fabien de Ronceret, Stidmann undertook the charge of decorating his apartments on the Rue Blanche [Béatrix, *P*]. He designed the models of a fire set destined for Hulot d'Ervy; was one of the number invited by Mlle. Brisetout to the inauguration festival of her little hôtel, Rue Chauchat, 1838; in the same year he assisted at the celebration of the marriage between Wenceslas Steinbock and Hortense Hulot; he knew Dorlange (Sallenauve); like Vignon, Steinbock, and Massol, he was a witness to the second marriage of Valérie Marneffe to Célestin Crevel; he was the secret lover of Mme. Steinbock, who was neglected by her husband [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*—Cousin Betty, *w*]. He executed the tombstones of Charles Keller and de Marsay [Cousin Pons, *x*]. Stidmann entered the Institute in 1845 [The Unconscious Mummers, *u*].

Stopfer, M. and Madame, formerly coopers at Neuchatel; at Gersau, canton of Lucerne, they kept the Swan Inn, near the lake, 1823, at which Rodolphe descended when he entered

that village, the same place in which the Gandolphinis stayed, disguised under the name of Lovelace ["Ambition for Love's Sake" in Albert Savaron, ***f***].

Sucy, General Baron Philippe de, born in 1789. He served under the Empire; he was present at the passage of the Bérésina, where he tried to make sure of the safety of Stéphanie de Vandières, his mistress, and the wife of a general, of whom he afterward lost all trace. Seven years later, when a colonel and officer of the Legion of Honor, he was hunting with a friend, the Marquis d'Albon, near the Isle-Adam, when he discovered Mme. de Vandières attended by a crazy girl, she herself being also insane; he kept her and endeavored to secure the return of her reason. In the end he arranged in the middle of his estate at Saint-Germain an exact reproduction of the scene of his "Farewell" in 1812; as a fact, the lunatic recognized him for a moment, but expired immediately after. Promoted a general, Sucy remained a prey to his incurable despair, and ended by killing himself [Farewell, ***e***].

Suzanne, Madame Théodore Gaillard's Christian name, under which, in 1816, she was known by the folk of Alençon: Valois, Granson, Bousquier, and Lardot [The Old Maid, ***aa***].

Suzannet was, with Abbé Vernal, Comte de Fontaine, and M. de Châtillon, one of the four leading Vendeans in the insurrection of the West in 1799 [The Chouans, ***B***].

Suzette was, during the early years of the reign of Louis XVIII., the chambermaid of Antoinette de Langeais, Paris, about the time that the duchess received Montriveau [The Duchesse de Langeais, ***bb***].

Suzon was for a long time Maxime de Trailles' footman [A Man of Business, ***l***—The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Sylvie, a cook in Mme. Vauquer's boarding-house, Rue Neuve-Sainte-Geneviève, in the years 1819–20, at the time when Jean-Joachim Goriot, Eugène de Rastignac, Jacques Collin, Horace Bianchon, the Poirets, Mme. Couture, and Victorine Taillefer were boarders at that house [Father Goriot, ***G***].

T

Tabareau, an officer to the justice of the peace in the eighth* arrondissement, Paris, 1845–46. He was a friend of Fraisier, the man of affairs. Mme. Cibot, the janitor, Rue de Normandie, employed Tabareau to summons Schmucke to make him pay her three thousand one hundred and ninety-two francs due to her by the German and Pons for supplies, rent, small payments, costs, etc. [Cousin Pons, *xc*].

Tabareau, MADEMOISELLE, the only child of the petty officer Tabareau; a tall girl, rosy and consumptive; she was, under the headship of her mother, the proprietor of a house, in the Place Royal; here it was that she was sought in marriage by Fraisier, the business agent and attorney [Cousin Pons, *xc*].

Taboureau, once a day-laborer, then, under the Restoration, a grain dealer and usurer in the commune of Isère, of which Dr. Benassis was the mayor. A very wrinkled, half-bent, lean man with tightly closed lips, whose chin nearly met his nose, with scanty gray hair slightly touched with black, and as cunning as a horse jockey [The Country Doctor, *C*].

Taillefer, JEAN-FRÉDÉRIC, born about 1779 at Beauvais;† he built, in 1799, on the result of a crime, the first makings of his fortune, which was considerable. In a tavern in the vicinity of Andernach, Prussia, Jean-Frédéric Taillefer, then an army surgeon, killed and despoiled at night a rich, unworthy merchant, M. Walhenfer. He was quite uneasy about this death; for he overwhelmed his friend, colleague, and compatriot, Prosper Magnan, with every appearance of guilt, and

* Now the fourth arrondissement.

† The Taillefers are still in existence there. (This detail is furnished by an inhabitant of Beauvais.)

he was executed. Returning to Paris Taillefer was from that time an honored, opulent personage. Captain of the first company of grenadiers in the National Guard, an influential banker and a lucky speculator, who made much by Nucingen's third speculation; he was twice married; he ill-treated his first wife, a relative of Mme. Couture, who gave him two children: Frédéric-Michel and Victorine. He owned a magnificent mansion on the Rue Joubert. Under Louis-Philippe he gave superb fêtes, sending invitations to Blondet, Rastignac, Valentin, Cardot, Aquilina de la Garde, and Euphraisie. M. Taillefer nevertheless suffered both morally and physically: first for the crime committed by him, and then from remorse in the autumn about the anniversary of the time when the deed was committed; then, according to Dr. Brousson, he had gout in the head. Well cared for by his second wife and by his daughter by his first marriage, Jean-Frédéric expired some time after an ostentatious rout given by him. One evening passed in the salon of a banker, the father of Mlle. Fanny, hastened Taillefer's end, for he was compelled to listen to the recital of Hermann, who related the unique martyrdom of Magnan. The invitation to his funeral read as follows:

You are begged to assist at the funeral and burial service of

M. JEAN-FRÉDÉRIC TAILLEFER,

of the firm of Taillefer & Co., sometime contractor of provisions to the Army, late Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and of the Order of the Golden Spur, Captain of the First Company of Grenadiers of the National Guard, Paris; who died May 1st, at his house on the Rue Joubert. The interment will take place, *etc.* On behalf of, *etc.*, *etc.*

[The Firm of Nucingen, *t*—Father Goriot, *G*—The Wild Ass' Skin, *A*—The Red House, *d*].

Taillefer, MADAME, first wife of the foregoing and the

mother of Frédéric-Michel and Victorine Taillefer. Exposed to the bad treatment of her husband, who had unjust suspicions of her adultery, she died of grief, while she was, without a doubt, still quite young [Father Goriot, *G*].

Taillefer, Madame, Jean-Frédéric Taillefer's second wife, whom he married as a good speculation, but who nevertheless made him happy. She seems to have cared for and been devoted to him [The Red House, *d*].

Taillefer, Frédéric-Michel, the son by Jean-Frédéric Taillefer's first wife; he did not attempt to defend his sister Victorine against her father's unjust persecutions. He was the designated heir of the whole of his father's immense fortune, but he was killed in a duel, fought near Clignancourt, 1819, by Colonel Franchessini, at the instigation of Jacques Collin, in the interest of, although he was ignorant of the fact, Eugène de Rastignac [Father Goriot, *G*].

Taillefer, Victorine, Jean-Frédéric Taillefer's daughter by his first wife and sister of the foregoing; a distant cousin of Mme. Couture; orphaned of her mother in 1819; in her father's eyes she was looked upon as born of the adulterous relations of her mother; turned out of the paternal dwelling she sought refuge in Mme. Vauquer's boarding-house, Rue Neuve-Sainte-Geneviève, with her relation the widow Couture; she was there smitten by Eugène de Rastignac; by the death of her brother she became the heiress of her father's vast wealth. She carefully looked after him on his death-bed of agony. Victorine Taillefer undoubtedly remained a spinster [Father Goriot, *G*—The Red House, *d*].

Talleyrand-Périgord, Charles-Maurice de, Prince de Bénévent, bishop of Autun, ambassador and minister; born in Paris in 1754; died there, in his hôtel on the Rue Saint-Florentin,* 1838. Talleyrand was occupied in the insurrectionary movement in Brittany, under the direction of the

* Alexander I., Emperor of Russia, sojourned in this hôtel; it was really owned and occupied by Baron Alphonse de Rothschild.

Marquis de Montauran, about 1799 [The Chouans, ***B***]. The year following, June, 1800, on the eve of the battle of Marengo, M. de Talleyrand conferred with Malin de Gondreville, Fouché, Carnot, and Siéyès on the political situation. In 1804 he received M. de Chargebœuf, M. d'Hauteserre senior, and Abbé Goujet, who waited upon him to request the reinstatement of Robert and Adrien d'Hauteserre and Paul-Marie and Marie-Paul de Simeuse and the removal of their names from the list of emigrants; afterward when they were condemned, though innocent, of Senator Malin's abduction, he used his best efforts to have them pardoned, on the petition of Maître Bordin and the said Marquis de Chargebœuf. At the time of the execution of the Duc d'Enghien, which he had perhaps advised, he is found at Mme. de Luynes', where he gave the news and the precise hour when the deed was done. M. de Talleyrand dearly loved Antoinette de Langeais. Friendly with the Chaulieus he was particularly familiar with their nearest relative, the old Princesse de Vaurémont, who appointed him her executor [A Historical Mystery, ***ff***—The Duchesse de Langeais, ***bb***—Letters of Two Brides, ***v***]. Fritot, when he sold his famous Selim shawl to Mrs. Noswell, showed an address and finesse that would have duped our illustrious diplomat: indeed, one day, when his wife hesitated between two bracelets, Talleyrand asked the clerk who brought them which one was the most to his taste, and advised her to purchase the one which had been discarded by the shopman [Gaudissart II., ***n***].

Tarlowski, a Pole; colonel in the Imperial Guards; an ordnance officer under Napoleon Bonaparte; the friend of Poniatowski; he married Bourlac's daughter [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

Tascheron, born about 1799; a very honest, small farmer in the market-town of Montégnac, about nine leagues from Limoges; he left there during the month of May, 1829, immediately after the capital execution of his son Jean-François.

With his wife, children and parents, he sailed for America; he prospered there and founded the village of Tascheron, in the State of Ohio, U. S. A. [The Country Parson, *F*].

Tascheron, Jean-François, one of the sons of the foregoing, born about 1805; he was a worker in porcelain, being employed successively by Messrs. Graslin and Philippart; during the reign of Charles X. he committed a triple crime, but, as he was of such excellent antecedents, it for a long time remained an inexplicable mystery. Jean-François Tascheron loved the wife of his first employer, Pierre Graslin, and was beloved by her: in order to prepare for their flight together, he one night entered the house of Pingret, a wealthy and miserly gardener, in the faubourg Saint-Étienne; from him he stole a sum of money, and, thinking to assure himself against discovery, killed the old man and his servant, Jeanne Malassis. Arrested and sentenced to death, he refused to confess, and always did everything to avoid compromising his mistress, Mme. Graslin. He was deaf to the prayers of the almoner Pascal, and refused to see any other visitors than Abbé Bonnet, his mother, and Denise Gérard (then Denise Tascheron): at their instance he restored a notable portion of the hundred thousand francs he had stolen, and was executed in August, 1829, in the Place de l'Aîne (a corruption of the word *Arène*), Limoges. Jean-François was Francis Graslin's natural father [The Country Parson, *F*].

Tascheron, Louis-Marie, one of the brothers of the foregoing; together with Denise Tascheron, afterward Denise Gérard, he accomplished a double mission: he destroyed the traces of Jean-François' crime, which protected Mme. Graslin against any treachery, and returned the balance of the stolen money to the heirs of Pingret—M. and Mme. des Vanneaulx [The Country Parson, *F*].

Tascheron, Denise, one of the sisters of the foregoing. See Gérard, Madame Grégoire.

Taupin, curé of Soulanges; cousin of the Sarcus' and the

miller Sarcus-Taupin. He was a clever man, happy, and was in good odor with his parishioners [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Temninck, De, Duc de Casa-Réal, Balthazar Claës' brother. See Casa-Réal, Duc de.

Thélusson, a banker; Lemprun was one of his employés before he entered on his duties as messenger in the Bank of France [The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Thérèse was Mme. de Nucingen's chambermaid, under the Restoration and Louis-Philippe [Father Goriot, ***G***—A Daughter of Eve, ***V***].

Thérèse was Mme. Xavier Rabourdin's chambermaid, Rue Duphot, Paris, 1824 [Les Employés, ***cc***].

Thérèse, Mme. de Rochefide's chambermaid, at the close of the reign of Charles X. and under that of Louis-Philippe [Béatrix, ***P***].

Thérèse, Sister, the name under which died, after taking the veil, Antoinette de Langeais, who had sought refuge in a convent of barefooted Carmellites, on a Spanish island—without doubt the Ile de Léon [The Duchesse de Langeais, ***bb***].

Terrasse & Duclos, keepers of the records at the Palais, 1822; they were successfully consulted at that time by Godeschal [A Start in Life, ***s***].

Thibon, Baron, chief of the bar of accounts, 1818; he had been César Birotteau's colleague at the tribunal of commerce [César Birotteau, ***O***].

Thirion, doorkeeper of Louis XVIII.'s cabinet; he frequented the Ragons, and was invited to the famous ball given by César Birotteau, December 17, 1818, together with his wife and daughter Amélie, a pupil of Servin, who married Camusot de Marville [The Vendetta, ***i***—César Birotteau, ***O***]. The emoluments of his office, obtained by favor but merited by his zeal, allowed him to make great savings, which became the succession of the Camusots de Marville [The Collection of Antiquities, ***aa***].

Thomas was the owner of a great house in Brittany that

Marie de Verneuil (Mme. Alphonse de Montauran) bought for Francine Cottin, her chambermaid, Thomas' niece [The Chouans, ***B***].

Thomas, MADAME, was a *modiste* in Paris about the end of Charles X.'s reign; this was the place to which Frédéric de Nucingen should have sent his servant for a "black satin bonnet lined with pink and trimmed with lace," but his thick Alsacian pronunciation made it "Montame Domas," and the coachman drove to a famous pastry cook's; the bonnet was intended for Esther van Gobseck [The Harlot's Progress, ***Y***].

Thomire materially contributed to the famous festival given by Frédéric Taillefer in his mansion, Rue Joubert, Paris, 1831 [The Wild Ass' Skin, ***A***].

Thorec, an anagram of Hector and one of the three names taken by Baron Hector Hulot d'Ervy after his flight from the conjugal domicile [Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Thorein, a carpenter who was employed in the improving of César Birotteau's apartments some days before the famous ball given by the perfumer, December 17, 1818 [César Birotteau, ***O***].

Thoul, an anagram of the word Hulot, and one of the three names taken by Baron Hector Hulot d'Ervy after his flight from the conjugal domicile [Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Thouvenin, a famous artist, but unreliable workman; in 1818 he was commissioned by Mme. Anselme Popinot (then Mlle. Birotteau) to rebind the works of Bossuet, Racine, Voltaire, J. J. Rousseau, Montesquieu, Molière, Buffon, Delille, Fénelon, Bunardin de Saint-Pierre, Lafontaine, Carneille, Pascal, etc., for the perfumer César Birotteau [César Birotteau, ***O***]. Thouvenin was an artist who was in love with his own works—the same as Servais; he was fully appreciated by Élie Magus [Cousin Pons, ***x***].

Thuillier was the first porter in the Bureau of Finance, in the second part of the eighteenth century; by furnishing

meals to the employés his place was worth a good four thousands francs per annum. He was married and the father of two children—Marie-Jeanne-Brigitte and Louis-Jérôme. He retired about 1806, was a widower from 1810, and died in 1814. He was generally called "Fat Father Thuillier" [Les Employés, ***cc***—The Middles Classes, ***ee***].

Thuillier, MARIE-JEANNE-BRIGITTE, daughter of the foregoing, born in 1787; she was of an independent nature and sound character; she accepted a single life to become, in some sort, the ambitious mother of her brother Louis-Jérôme, four years younger than herself. She commenced in business by sewing cash-bags for the Bank of France; she afterward did a bit of bill discounting; she exploited her debtors, and, among others, talked plainly to Fleury, Thuillier's colleague in the Bureau of Finance. When she was rich she knew the Lempruns and the Galards; she coveted their little fortune, of which the heiress was Céleste, her she chose as a wife for her brother Louis-Jérôme. After their marriage she formed one of the household of her brother; she was also one of Mlle. Colleville's godmothers; on the Rue Saint-Dominique d'Enfer and the Place Madeleine she was frequently visited by Théodose de la Peyrade, who vainly sought the hand of the future Mme. Félix Phellion [Les Employés, ***cc***—The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Thuillier, LOUIS-JÉRÔME, the brother and younger of the foregoing, born in 1791. Thanks to his father's position he entered the Bureau of Finance as an employé at an early age. He was exempted from military service owing to myopia; in 1814 he married the wealthy Galard's grandchild, Céleste Lemprun. Ten years later he is found as a compiling-clerk in Xavier Rabourdin's office, in the division superintended by Flamet de la Billardière. His fine appearance secured him a good time, which continued long after his marriage, but was arrested by the Restoration; for with the peace came a horde of handsome men who had escaped from the fields of

battle. Among the number of his conquests in gallantry can be cited that of Mme. Flavie Colleville, the wife of a colleague and intimate friend of his; of their illicit relations was born Céleste Colleville (Mme. Félix Phellion). He was second clerk for two years, from January 5, 1828, until he was dismissed the bureau in 1830, owing to the Revolution. The clerks lost in him an amateur of jokes and pleasantries. Thrown out of the administration Thuillier displayed his activity in other matters. Brigitte, his sister and elder, threw the management of her property into his hands, for she bought a house on the Rue Saint-Dominique into which they went to live, removing from their old residence on the Rue d'Argenteuil; the former house had once belonged to President Lecamus and then to the painter Petitot. The egotistical vanity of Thuillier, who had become a stout bourgeois, knowing and important, was fulsomely flattered by Théodose de la Peyrade when he became one of his tenants. Thuillier owned and managed the "Echo de la Bièvre," which he bought to assist him in his canvass for deputy in 1840; he bought a second house, Place de la Madeleine, and was elected councilor-general of the Seine to fill the place left vacant by the death of J. J. Popinot [Les Employés, ***cc***—The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Thuillier, MADAME, *née* CÉLESTE LEMPRUN, 1794, wife of the foregoing; the only daughter and child of the oldest messenger in the Bank of France; and, on the maternal side, Galard's granddaughter—he was a rich truck-gardener of Auteuil; she was a lymphatic blonde, sad, gentle, religious, and sterile. As a married woman Mme. Thuillier was pliant under the despotism of her sister-in-law, Marie-Jeanne-Brigitte; she found some consolation in the affection of Céleste Colleville, and, about 1841, contributed in some measure to the marriage of her goddaughter [The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Tiennette, born in 1769; a woman of Brittany who wore the costume of her country at Nemours, 1829; she was the

devoted servant of the dowager Mme. de Portenduère, on the Rue des Bourgeois* [Ursule Mirouët, ***H***].

Tillet, FERDINAND DU, was only entitled to the Christian name, which was given him in 1793, on Saint-Ferdinand's day, by the curate at the church du Tillet, a village near Andelys. Ferdinand was the son of some unknown great lord and a poor peasant-woman of Normandy, who was confined of him at night under a walnut tree in the garden of the priest's house. The priest received the seduced woman's son when newly born and cared for him. His protector dead, Ferdinand resolved to make his way in the world; he took the name of his hamlet, and became first of all a drummer or commercial traveler; and in 1814 was head clerk in the perfumery house of Birotteau, Rue Saint-Honoré, Paris. Du Tillet vainly tried to captivate Constance Birotteau, his employer's wife; he also stole three thousand francs from the merchant's safe. He was informed of the theft and pardoned, but it was an offense to du Tillet which he never forgave. He left the perfumer and started as a banker; was Mme. Roguin's lover; he was also mixed up in Maître Roguin's and Charles Claparon's affairs in a financial conspiracy called "the Madeleine lands," the prime cause of Birotteau's bankruptcy; at the same time it made his own fortune, 1818. Du Tillet was already a lynx of Nucingen's, with whom he was intimate, and he frequently visited him; he was Mlle. Malvina d'Aldrigger's lover; he did something for the Kellers; was the protector of the provincial Royalist, Tiphaine; he crushed Birotteau and triumphed over him, on the same December 17, 1818, the evening of the perfumer's famous ball; together with Jules Desmarets and Benjamin de la Billardière he is pointed out as a distinctive type of a man of the world [César Birotteau, ***O***—The Firm of Nucingen, ***t***—The Middle Classes, ***ee***—A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***—Pierrette, ***i***]. When launched in business M. du Tillet seldom left the

* Now the Rue Bezout.

Chaussée d'Antin, which was the financial quarter of Paris during the Restoration and the reign of Louis-Philippe. He received Birotteau as a suppliant and gave him a letter of recommendation to Nucingen, which was in reality a request that the banker would do nothing for the unfortunate perfumer. This was done by means of a scheme devised between the two men: if the letter was written without any dots over the *i*'s, it was to be understood in the opposite sense to the reading; du Tillet by this voluntary omission was the ruin of the unfortunate Birotteau. He had his bank on the Rue Joubert, when Rodolphe Castanier, the faithless cashier, despoiled Nucingen [Melmoth Reconciled, ***d***]. Ferdinand du Tillet was already a person of importance when Lucien de Rubempré made his first appearance in Paris, 1821 [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***]. Ten years later he married the youngest daughter of Comte de Granville, a peer of France, "one of the most celebrated names in the French magistracy." He resided in one of the beautiful mansions on the Rue Neuve-des-Mathurins, now known as the Rue des Mathurins; Mme. Rougin remained his mistress for a long time; he often put in an appearance at Mme. d'Espard's house, faubourg Saint-Honoré, where he is found on the day that Diane de Cadignan was slandered in the presence of Daniel d'Arthez, who was smitten by her. With Massol and Raoul Nathan he founded a great newspaper, which was intended to serve his financial interests. He tried to embarrass Nathan by an accumulation of debts; he became a candidate for deputy to succeed Nucingen, who had been made a peer of France; this time he again triumphed, for he was elected [The Secrets of the Princess of Cadignan, ≈—A Daughter of Eve, ***V***]. M. du Tillet did not spare Maxime de Trailles, his debtor, for he pursued him pitilessly until the count became the electoral agent of the government in Champagne [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***]. He was present at the fête given by Josépha Mirah at the inauguration of her little man-

sion, Rue de la Ville-l'Évêque; Célestin Crevel and Valérie Marneffe invited him to their wedding [Cousin Betty, *w*]. About the close of the Monarchy of July, when a deputy of the Left Centre, Ferdinand du Tillet kept Séraphine Sinet, an opera ballet-girl more familiarly known as Carabine, in most magnificent style [The Unconscious Mummers, *u*]. There exists a biography of Ferdinand du Tillet from the brilliant pen of M. Jules Claretie—in "Le Temps," of September 5, 1884: "La Vie à Paris."

Tillet, Madame Ferdinand du, *née* Marie-Eugénie de Granville, 1814, wife of the foregoing. One of the Comte and Comtesse de Granville's four children, the younger sister of Mme. Félix de Vandenesse; a blonde like her mother; she found in marriage, from 1831, the same chagrins that had clouded her years of adolescence. The natural frolicsomeness of Eugénie du Tillet had no outlet save in the company of her eldest sister, Angelique-Marie, and their old professor of harmony, W. Schmucke; for the two sisters tried to forget the rigid piety of the paternal roof by abandoning it as soon as possible; the rigors of their mother were as bad as those of a convent. Poor in the midst of luxury, neglected by her husband, and bound down under an inflexible yoke, Mme. du Tillet was unable to help her sister—then Mme. de Vandenesse—in furnishing some cash to assist Raoul Nathan in his work, who had excited a passion for him in her sister's breast; nevertheless she was able to furnish two precious auxiliaries: Delphine de Nucingen and W. Schmucke. Mme. du Tillet had some children by her marriage [A Daughter of Eve, *V*].

Tinténiac, known by his participation in the affair at Quiberon; he had among his trusty friends Jacques Horeau, who was executed, in 1809, with the Chauffeurs of l'Orne [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Tinti, Clarina, born in Sicily about 1803; was an inn servant when her superb voice was remarked by a great lord

and compatriot, the Duc Cataneo, who had her instructed. At sixteen years of age she made her debut with great brilliancy on divers Italian stages. In 1820 she was the *prima donna assoluta* at the Fenise theatre, Venice. Loved by the famous tenor Genovese, la Tinti was constantly engaged to sing with him. An ardent courtesan, beautiful and capricious, Clarina was smitten by Prince Emilio de Varèse, who was the Duchess Cataneo's lover, and in a moment she became the mistress of that last descendant of the Memmi; the ruined palace belonging to Varèse, which Cataneo had rented for la Tinti, sheltered their ephemeral relations [Massimilla Doni, *ff*]. In the winter of 1823–24, at the home of Prince Gandolphini, Geneva, Clarina Tinti sang with Genovese, the princess, and an Italian exiled prince, the celebrated quartette: "Mi manca la voce" [Albert Savaron, *f*].

Tiphaine, of Provins, brother of Mme. Guénée-Galardon; rich, like her, and awaiting his father's succession; he embraced a magisterial career; married the granddaughter of Chevrel, a great banker at Paris; had two children by his marriage; presided over the court in his native town, about the end of Charles X.'s reign. He was then a fervent Royalist, protected by the financiers Ferdinand du Tillet and Frédéric de Nucingen, and fought against Gouraud, Vinet, and Rogron, the local representatives of the Liberal party; for a long time he supported their victim, Pierrette Lorrain. Tiphaine accommodated himself to the "revolutionary" Louis-Philippe, under whose reign he became a deputy; he was "one of the most esteemed orators of the Centre"; he was appointed judge to the Court of First Instance of the Seine, and, shortly after, first president of the Royal Court [Pierrette, *i*].

Tiphaine, Madame, *née* Mathilde-Mélanie Roguin, in the early years of the nineteenth century; the only daughter of a rich notary of Paris, known by his fraudulent bankruptcy in 1819; on the maternal side she was the granddaughter of

Chevrel, the banker; and also distant cousin of the Guillaumes, Lebas, and Sommervieux. Before her marriage she frequented the painter Servin's studio; there she was the "malicious oracle" of the Liberal party, and, together with Laure, took the part of Ginevra di Piombo against Amélie Thirion, the head of the aristocratic group [The Vendetta, *i*]. Smart, pretty, coquettish, correct, and a fine Parisian, she was protected by Mme. Roguin's lover, Ferdinand du Tillet; she enthroned herself in Provins, in the midst of the Guénée family, which was represented by Mesdames Galardon, Lesourd, Martener, and Auffray; she welcomed and defended Pierrette Lorrain; she was riddled by the railleries of the Rogrons' salon [Pierrette, *i*].

Tissot, PIERRE-FRANÇOIS, born March 10, 1768, at Versailles; died April 7, 1854; was general secretary of the commission on subsistence in 1793; the successor of Jacques Delille in the chair of Latin poetry at the Collége de France; an academician in 1833; the author of a number of historical and literary works; under the Restoration was editor-in-chief of the "Pilote," a radical sheet which gave to the provinces, some hours after the national gazettes, a special edition of the news of the day. Horace Bianchon in it inserted the death of Frédéric-Michel Taillefer, 1819, who had been killed in a duel by Franchessini [Father Goriot, *G*]. Under Louis-Philippe, at the time of the bubbling activity of Charles-Édouard Rusticoli de la Palférine, who vainly sought a career, Tissot plead from his rostrum for the cause, the aspirations, and the rights of the youthful agitators and discontented [A Prince of Bohemia, *FF*].

Tito, a young and handsome Italian, who, in 1823, carried *la laberta e denaro* to Prince and Princess Gandolphini, who were then in exile, poor, and hiding at Gersau, Lucerne, under the English name of Lovelace ["Ambition for Love's Sake," in Albert Savaron, *f*].

Toby, born in Ireland about 1807; also called Joby and

Paddy; during the Restoration, de Beaudenord's "tiger," Quai Malaquais, Paris; a model of vicious precocity; he acquired in the exercise of his functions a kind of celebrity which reflected itself on the future son-in-law of Mme. d'Aldrigger [The Firm of Nucingen, *t*]. Under Louis-Philippe, Toby served the Duc Georges de Maufrigneuse, Rue Miromesnil [The Secrets of the Princess of Cadignan, *z*].

Tonnelet, MAÎTRE, notary, son-in-law of M. Gravier, Isère, who frequented Benassis' and was one of the collaborators of that benevolent doctor. Tonnelet was thin, pallid, of medium height, habitually dressed in black, and wore spectacles [The Country Doctor, *C*].

Tonsard, MOTHER, a peasant-woman of Burgundy, born in 1745; was one of the most formidable enemies that Montcornet, the owner of the Aigues, and his head-keeper, Justin Michaud, had. She killed the favorite hound belonging to the keeper, and she scratched the bark off around the trunks of the trees of the forest just beneath the surface of the ground in order to kill the wood. A reward of one thousand francs was offered for the detection of the author of this felony; so Mother Tonsard allowed herself to be denounced by her granddaughter, Marie Tonsard, to bring that sum of money into the family; she was condemned to five years in prison, which she most likely did not serve. Mother Bonnébault committed the same crimes as Mother Tonsard; they quarreled as to which one of the two should be denounced for their advantage, and finished by deciding in favor of it being Mother Tonsard [The Peasantry, *R*].

Tonsard, FRANÇOIS, son of the foregoing, born about 1773; was a field laborer, smart enough for anything; he had a hereditary talent, as shown by his name, for pruning trees, elms, and hedges. Lazy and cunning, François Tonsard was given an acre of land by Sophie Laguerre, the owner of the Aigues before Montcornet, upon which he built, in 1795, a tavern called the Grand I Vert. He was saved from the req-

uisition by François Gaubertin, the Aigues' steward at that time, at the request of Mlle. Cochet, their common mistress. Then he married, and Gaubertin became the lover of his wife, Philippine Fourchon; he was allowed to poach freely, and the Tonsard family could do their own will on the Aigues estate; they completely furnished themselves with wood from the forest, fed two cows at the expense of the owner, and were represented during the harvest by seven gleaners. Constrained by the active surveillance of Gaubertin's successor, Justin Michaud, Tonsard assassinated him one night, in 1823, and later took part in the dismemberment of Montcornet's estate, which was sold in lots [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Tonsard, MADAME, *née* PHILIPPINE FOURCHON, wife of the foregoing; the daughter of Fourchon, Mouche's natural grandfather; she was tall and well made; a country beauty; of dissolute manners and depraved tastes; she made the success of the Grand I Vert not less by her culinary talents than her easy coquetry. By her marriage she had four children: two boys and two girls [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Tonsard, JEAN-LOUIS, born about 1801, son of the foregoing and perhaps of François Gaubertin, of whom Philippine Tonsard was the mistress. Exempted from military service in 1821 by a pretended malady in the muscles of his right arm (by the protection of Soudry, Rigou, and Gaubertin), Jean-Louis Tonsard became one of Montcornet's and Michaud's adversaries. He was the lover of Annette, Rigou's servant [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Tonsard, NICOLAS, younger brother of the foregoing and the masculine likeness and attendant of his sister Catherine; he brutally pursued, with his sister's complicity, Niseron's granddaughter Geneviève, surnamed "Péchina," whom he tried to violate [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Tonsard, CATHERINE. See Godain, Madame.

Tonsard, MARIE, sister of the foregoing; she had their libertine manners and ferocious temper. Bonnébault's mis-

tress, she went to the Café de la Paix at Soulanges and attacked Aglaé Socquard, of whom she was ferociously jealous, and who had been sought in marriage by her lover [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Tonsard, Reine, without being bound to the foregoing by the ties of relationship, she was known to all of them, and, although most ugly, was the mistress of the son of the Oliviers, janitors of Valérie Marneffe-Crevel; for a long time she was the confidential chambermaid of that married courtesan; but, bribed by Jacqueline Collin, she finished by betraying and ruining the Crevel household [Cousin Betty, ***W***].

Tony, Louis de l'Estorade's coachman about 1840 [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Topinard, born about 1805; an understrapper and overseer of the accessories and properties in the theatre managed by Félix Gaudissart; he trimmed the argand lamps and made one in the tableaux; he was afterward charged with the duty of storing the orchestral copies and placing them on the musicians' stands; he went every day to the Rue de Normandie to get news of Sylvain Pons, who was stricken with a mortal disease, in the latter part of April, 1845; together with Fraisier, Villemot, and the broker Sonet he was a pall-bearer at the funeral of the cousin of the Camusots de Marville. As they left Père-Lachaise, Topinard, who lived in the Cité Bordin, Rue de Bondy,* in the rear of the Porte Saint-Martin theatre, had compassion on Schmucke, and ended by receiving him as his guest. Topinard was afterward appointed cashier by Gaudissart, but he nearly lost his position for having tried to defend Schmucke's interests, which were opposed to those of Pons' legitimate heirs; nevertheless Topinard assisted the dying Schmucke; he alone followed the German's remains, and took care to have him buried by the side of Sylvain Pons [Cousin Pons, ***X***].

* This is evidently the Cité Riverin, 74 Rue de Bondy, opened in 1829 by the mechanician Riverin.

Topinard, MADAME ROSALIE, wife of the foregoing, born about 1815, her maiden-name being Lolotte; she was engaged in the chorus during the management of Gaudissart's predecessor, of whom she was the mistress. The victim of her lover's bankruptcy, she became a box-keeper and assisted the *costumiers* under the ensuing administration, 1834–45. She had first lived in concubinage with Topinard, who afterward married her; by him she had three children. She attended Pons' requiem mass; after Schmucke was welcomed in the Cité Bordin by her husband, she watched over the last moments of the musician [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Topinard, the eldest son of the foregoing, figured on the stage in Gaudissart's company [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Topinard, OLGA, sister of the foregoing; a blonde with flaxen hair; she was quite young and of the German type; this particularly drew to her Schmucke's affection, when he was installed in the house of the understrapper in Gaudissart's theatre [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Torlonia, DUC, a name cited by Baron de Nucingen, December, 1829, as being that of one of his friends; he pronounced it "Dorlonia." The duke had ordered a magnificent carpet, of which he considered the cost was too much; the baron bought it to ornament the "leetle balace" of Esther van Gobseck, Rue Saint-Georges. Duc Torlonia belonged to a famous Roman family, very hospitable to strangers, and of French origin. The primitive name was Tourlogne [The Harlot's Progress, *Y*].

Torpille, LA, Esther van Gobseck's nickname.

Touchard, father and son, formerly of Toulouse, during the Restoration, ran a service of vehicles from No. 51 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Denis, Paris, to Beaumont-sur-Oise, at the time when Pierrotin was the *messager-conducteur* between Paris and l'Isle Adam [A Start in Life, *s*].

Touches, MADEMOISELLE FÉLICITÉ DES, born at Guérande in 1791; a relative of the Grandlieus; in no way connected with

the family des Touches of Touraine, to which the ambassador of the Regency belonged, who was more celebrated as a comic poet. She found herself an orphan in 1793: her father, major of the guards of the gates, was killed in the march on the Tuileries, August 10, 1792; her younger brother, a young guard in the corps, was massacred at Carmes; finally her mother died of grief a few days after the last catastrophe. She was then confided to her maternal aunt, Mlle. de Faucombe, a nun at Chelles;* she is then seen with her at Faucombe, a considerable estate situated near Nantes, and soon after she is found thrown in prison, along with her aunt, accused of being an emissary of Pitt and Cobourg. Thermidor 9 liberated her, but Mlle. de Faucombe died of fright; Félicité was then sent to her maternal greatuncle, M. de Faucombe, an archæologist at Nantes, her nearest relation. She taught herself "like a boy"; she had an immense library at her disposal, which allowed her to acquire, while still young, a great fund of information. The literary vocation which developed itself in Mlle. des Touches was assisted by her old uncle—we know of three works written by him—and in 1822 she made her debut in two volumes of pieces in the style of Lope de Vega and Shakespeare,† which produced a kind of artistic revolution. She then took, and never afterward abandoned, the pseudonym of Camille Maupin, and lived a brilliant and independent life. Her eighty thousand livres of income; her castle des Touches, in the neighborhood of Guérande, Loire-Inférieure; her Parisian hôtel, Rue du Mont-Blanc;‡ her birth, alliances, and powerful services, threw a veil over her dissipations, and allowed only her genius to be seen. Mlle. des Touches counted among her lovers: a fair insipid man,

* Mlle. de Faucombe may have known Mesdemoiselles de Beauséant and de Langeais, at Paris.

† This was the procedure of Mérimée, the author of the "Théâtre de Clara Gazul."

‡ Now the Rue de la Chausée-d'Antin.

about 1817; then an original mind, a skeptic, Camille Maupin's real creator; following him, Gennaro Conti, whom she knew in Rome, 1820; and Claud Vignon, a critic of repute [Béatrix, ***P***—A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***]. Félicité patronized Joseph Bridau, the romantic painter who was scorned by the middle-classes [A Bachelor's Establishment, ***J***]. She gave evidence of her sympathy for Lucien de Rubempré, whom she failed in getting married, and protected the poet's mistress, Coralie the actress; for during their amours Félicité des Touches was in favor at the Gymnase. The anonymous collaborator in a comedy in which appeared Léontine Volnys—the little Fay of her day—she was about to write a second *vaudeville* in which Coralie was to create the principal character. When the young manager for the directors, Poirson-Cerfberr,* took to his bed and died, Félicité bore the cost of his burial and arranged for the funeral service to be celebrated at Notre-Dame de Bonne-Nouvelle. Mlle. des Touches gave dinners on Wednesdays: Levasseur, Conti, Mesdames Pasta, Cinti, Fodor, de Bargeton, and d'Espard, among others, assisted at her receptions [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***]. Although a Legitimist, the same as the Marquise d'Espard, she flung open the doors of her salon after the Revolution of July, when she met her neighbor, Léontine de Sérizy, and Lord Dudley, Lady Barimore, the Nucingens, Joseph Bridau, Mesdames de Cadignan and de Montcornet, the Comte de Vandenesse, Daniel d'Arthez, and Mme. de Rochegude (*alias* Rochefide). Canalis, Rastignac, Laginski, Montriveau, Bianchon, Marsay, and Blondet were at her house and joined in the piquant recital of a steely tone [Another Study of Woman, ***l***]. Sometime afterward Mlle. des Touches gave advice to Marie de Vandenesse and blamed her for seeking love outside her marriage [A Daughter of

* The *vaudevillists* Delestre and Poirson, together with A. Cerfberr, founded the Gymnase-Dramatique, December 20, 1820; the brothers Cerfberr, Delestre and Poirson, remained its administrators until 1844.

Eve, *V*]. In 1836, while traveling across Italy with Léon de Lora, the landscape painter, and Claud Vignon, she assisted at a festival given by the French consul at Genoa, Maurice de l'Hostal; he there spoke of the crosses in the Bauvan household [Honorine, *K*]. In 1837, after having instituted Calyste du Guénic—whom she adored, but to whom she refused to abandon herself—as her universal legatee, Félicité des Touches retired to a convent of the order of Saint-François, Nantes. Among the works of this other George Sand there is a signal one, "le Nouveau Prométhée," an audacious book, and a little Roman autobiography, in which she narrates her mistaken passion for Conti, an admirable work which is regarded as the counterpart of "Adolphe" by Benjamin Constant [Béatrix, *P*—Muse of the Department, *CC*].

Toupillier, born about 1750; of a wretched family which consisted of three sisters and five brothers, of whom one was Mme. Cardinal's father. The old drum-major of the French Guards became the sexton at Saint-Sulpice church, Paris; he was the holy-water sprinkler and distributer, acting as a model in the interim. Toupillier, at the commencement of the Restoration, was under suspicion of being a Bonapartist, and, being guilty of indelicacy, lost his employment at the church, but was allowed to beg at the porch as a privileged mendicant; he largely benefited by his new position, for he more than ever aroused the pity of the faithful, principally because he was thought to be a centenarian. The diamonds which Charles Crochard stole from Mlle. Beaumesnil he was obliged to some way disembarrass himself of, so he deposited them with Toupillier for a short time. Toupillier denied having seen them, and the stolen jewels remained with him. Corentin, the famous detective, watched the beggar of Saint-Sulpice, and surprised that new Cardillac in the contemplation of the diamonds, on the Rue du Cœur-Volant.* He

* This street at that time formed part of the Rue Grégoire-de-Tours and ran from the Boulevard Saint-Germain to the Rue des Quatre-Vents.

was allowed to keep them on condition of making Lydie Peyrade, Corentin's ward and the daughter of Mlle. Beaumesnil, his universal legatee. Further, Corentin compelled Toupillier to reside in the same house as himself, on the Rue Honoré-Chevalier, that he might keep his eye upon him. Toupillier at that time possessed an income of eighteen hundred francs in the Funds, and a house, Rue Notre-Dame de Nazareth, a building for which he had paid forty-eight thousand francs; he was an abject appearing rogue of a beggar, but when the church was closed he went to dine at the Restaurant Lathuile,* situated near the Clichy barrier, and at night went drunken to bed on excellent Roussilon wine. In spite of the attempt of Mme. Cardinal and Cérizet to break into his closet which contained his casket of diamonds, when the beggar died, in 1840, Lydie Peyrade, now become Mme. Théodose de la Peyrade, inherited everything that Toupillier owned [The Middle Classes, *ee*].

Toupinet, a Parisian workingman; married and the father of a family; he stole his wife's savings, the result of her own labor. Toupinet was imprisoned in 1828—without doubt it was for debt [The Commission in Lunacy, *c*].

Toupinet, MADAME, wife of the foregoing; known under the name of la Pomponne; she was a dealer in seasonable foods; she lived, in 1828, on the Rue du Petit-Banquier, Paris; she was unhappy in her married life; she obtained a loan of ten francs from the charitable J. J. Popinot with which to buy her necessary merchandise [The Commission in Lunacy, *c*].

Tournan, hatter, Rue Saint-Martin, Paris; he supplied Poiret junior, who took to him, July 3, 1823, his head covering, treated with pork fat by J. J. Bixiou, the practical joker [Les Employés, *cc*].

Tours-Minières, BERNARD-POLYDOR BRYOND, BARON DES, a gentleman of Alençon, born about 1772; from 1793

* At that time a humble tavern.

he was one of the most active of Comte de Lille's* emissaries in his conspiracy against the Republic. Thanked by that prince, he was rewarded by being allowed to repossess his estates, of which he had been for a long time despoiled; in 1807 he married Henriette Le Chantre de la Chanterie, with the assistance of the Royalists, of whom he was "the darling." He seems to have been associated in the reactionary insurrection movement in the West in 1809; he there threw aside his wife, compromised himself, and disappeared. Returning secretly to the country, disguised in dress and under the name of Lemarchand, he aided justice in the discovery of the plot and afterward went to Paris, where he became the famous police-spy Contenson [The Seamy Side of History, *T*]. He knew Peyrade; that old pupil of Lenoir gave him the significant sobriquet of "Philosophy." He was one of Fouché's agents during the Empire; he cynically abandoned himself to his passions, and lived in vice and dissipation. During the Restoration Louchard engaged him for Nucingen, who was smitten by Esther van Gobseck. He was in his service, together with Peyrade and Corentin, to protect him against Jacques Collin's snares; they pursued the pretended Carlos Herrera, who had taken refuge on the roof of a house, but Contenson was thrown from the top of the building by his adversary; he died of the fall one day in the winter of 1829–30 [The Harlot's Progress, *Z*].

Tours-Minières, Baronne Bryond des, *née* Henriette Le Chantre de la Chanterie, 1789, wife of the foregoing; the only daughter of M. and Mme. Le Chantre de la Chanterie. When she married her mother was a widow. Thanks to the machinations of Tours-Minières, she found herself flung in the company of Charles-Amédée-Louis-Joseph Rifoël, Chevalier de Vissard; she became his mistress, and went with him on the Royalist campaign in l'Orne, 1809. Betrayed by her husband, she was executed in 1810, in conformity with a sen-

* Louis XVIII.

tence of capital punishment by the court of which Bouriac was the public prosecutor and Mergi the president [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

Trailles, Comte Maxime de, born in 1791; belonged to a family which was descended from a valet of Louis XI. and was ennobled by François I. This perfect resemblance of a Parisian "condottiere" in the first half of the nineteenth century became one of Napoleon's pages. He successively worshiped Sarah Gobseck and Anastasie de Restaud; de Trailles, who was already ruined, ruined both those women; the passion for play dominated him, and his vagaries knew no bounds [César Birotteau, ***O***—Father Goriot, ***G***—M. Gobseck, ***g***]. In Paris he patronized Vicomte Savinien de Portenduère, who was then a novice in high life; he was later to have acted as a second of his in a duel to be fought with Désiré Minoret, but this was prevented by the accidental death of the latter [Ursule Mirouët, ***H***]. His cleverness generally served him against his creditors, which formed a legion about him, but nevertheless they once, in spite of his cunning, got even with him through Cérizet. M. de Trailles at that time kept Antonia Chocardelle in a modest style as the manager of a reading-room situated on the Rue Coquenard, near Rue Pigalle, where Trailles lived; a certain Hortense, who was "protected" by Lord Dudley, seconded the cunning Cérizet, who was a consummate comedian [A Man of Business, ***l***—The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***]. Under the Restoration Maxime de Trailles was accused of Bonapartism and reproached with an unblushing corruption; the "citizen Royalty" welcomed him. Marsay more than others served the fortune of the count; he charged him with delicate political missions which were marvelously executed [The Secrets of the Princess of Cadignan, ***z***]. Comte de Trailles was very lavish; he was a guest of Josépha Mirah; he honored with his presence the inaugural fête in her apartments, Rue de la Ville-l'Évêque [Cousin Betty, ***w***]. When Marsay died Trailles lost

his prestige. The influential minister, Eugène de Rastignac, became somewhat of a puritan, and had but little consideration for him. M. de Trailles was one of the friends of an intimate friend of that statesman, the brilliant Colonel Franchessini. Nucingen's son-in-law perhaps had not forgotten Mme. de Restaud's misfortunes, and possibly cherished rancor against their author. Nevertheless he employed Maxime de Trailles, always a familiar in the Marquise d'Espard's salon, in the faubourg Saint-Honoré, and the painted quadragenarian, weighed down with debts, was sent to Arcis to turn the election in that place to the benefit of the ministry, in the spring of 1839. Trailles cunningly schemed; he tried to bring over the Cinq-Cygnes, taking as his candidate Philéas Beauvisage; he also sought the hand of the wealthy heiress Cécile-Renée Beauvisage, but he was frustrated in both those enterprises [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***]. M. de Trailles excelled in extending a helping hand in domestic crises; M. d'Ajuda Pinto, Abbé Brossette, and Mme. de Grandlieu, by the assistance of Rusticoli de la Palférine, reclaimed Calyste du Guénic and reconciled his household and that of Arthur de Rochefide [Béatrix, ***P***]. Shortly after May, 1841, Trailles was a ministerial deputy [The Unconscious Mummers, ***u***].

Trans, Mademoiselle de, a young woman of Bordeaux who wished to get married; like Mademoiselle de Belor, she was waiting for a husband, when Paul de Manerville married Natalie Évangélista [A Marriage Settlement, ***aa***].

Transon, M. and Mme., wholesale crockery merchants, Rue de Lesdiguières, Paris; about 1824 they frequented the Baudoyers and Saillards, their neighbors [Les Employés, ***cc***].

Travot, a general; in 1815, with his batallions, he besieged Guérande, a fortress defended by Baron du Guénic, who finally evacuated it, but, being surrounded by Chouans, he gained the woods and returned to the campaign on the second return of the Bourbons [Béatrix, ***P***].

Trognon, Maître, a Parisian notary, who had the devo-

tion of his neighbor in the quarter, Maître Fraisier; in the years 1844–45 he lived on the Rue Saint-Louis-au-Marais.* He preceded his colleague, Léopold Hannequin, in taking the instructions for the last will and testament of the dying Sylvain Pons [Cousin Pons, ***x***].

Troisville, Guibelin, Vicomte de, whose name was pronounced Tréville, so that during the Empire his numerous family took the name of Guibelin; he belonged to a noble house, was an ardent Royalist, and was well known in Alençon [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***]. Troisville was often, without doubt, together with Chevalier de Valois and Marquis d'Esgrignon, the correspondent of the Vendean chiefs, for we know the department of the Orne counted him amongst the leading insurrectionists, 1799 [The Chouans, ***B***]. The Bourbons for this restored their estates and showed favor to the Troisvilles, many of whom became deputies and peers of France. During the emigration, Guibelin, Vicomte de Troisville, served in Russia; he married a Muscovite, the daughter of the Princess Scherbelloff, and, during the year 1816, returned to locate in the midst of the Alençon folk. For a time the guest of Rose-Victoire Cormon (afterward Mme. du Bousquier), he innocently aroused a nuptial hope in that lady. The vicomte was of a very reserved nature, and he had neglected to make known the fact that he was Scherbelloff's son-in-law, and the legitimate father of the future Maréchale de Montcornet [The Old Maid, ***aa***]. Guibelin de Troisville was faithful to the Esgrignons' salon, and there met the La Roche-Guyons and the Castérans,† and some few of their relations; but this intimacy ceased when Mlle. Virginie de Troisville became Mme. de Montcornet [The Collection of Antiquities, ***aa***]. Nevertheless, and in spite of that union, which he considered a mesalliance, the vicomte did not sulk with his daughter and son-in-law, but was their guest at their estate of the Aigues [The Peasantry, ***R***].

* Now the Rue Turenne.

† Also written Casteran.

Trompe-la-mort, Jacques Collin's nickname.

Troubert, Abbé Hyacinthe, a priest who was appreciated by M. de Bourbonne; he made his way under the Restoration and Louis-Philippe; he was successively canon and vicar-general of Tours, ending as bishop of that city. His first appearance in Touraine revealed him as a profound man, ambitious, and redoubtable, who hated strongly, but masked his rancor. By the secret aid of the Congregation and Sophie Gamard's complicity he abused Abbé Birotteau and despoiled him of all his heritage come to him from Abbé Chapeloud, who had hated him with a lively hate, but whom Troubert triumphed over in spite of the finesse of the defunct priest. Abbé Troubert made himself in favor with the Listomères, who were François Birotteau's defenders [The Abbé Birotteau, *i*]. At Troyes Monseigneur Troubert frequented, about 1839, the Cinq-Cygnes, Hauteserres, Cadignans, Maufrigneuses, and Daniel d'Arthez, all at the time more or less engaged in the electoral canvass of Champagne [The Deputy for Arcis, *LD*].

Troussenard, Doctor, a physician at Havre under the Restoration, at the time when the Mignons de la Bastie lived in the sub-prefecture of the Seine-Inférieure [Modeste Mignon, *K*].

Trudon, a Parisian grocer, who supplied César Birotteau, December 17, 1818, with two hundred francs' worth of wax-candles [César Birotteau, *O*].

Tullia, Mme. du Bruel's picturesque surname.

Tulloye, the name of the owner of a field near Angoulême, where, in the fall of 1821, M. de Bargeton seriously wounded M. de Chandour, who had provoked him to a duel. This name of Tulloye gave occasion, under the circumstances, for a ready pun on the event [Lost Illusions, *N*].

Turquet, Marguerite, born about 1816, more commonly known by the sobriquet of Malaga, also surnamed "the Aspasia of the Cirque-Olympique"; on her debut she was a

horsewoman in the famous hippodrome of the outlandish Bouther; she afterward became a Parisian star at the Franconi theatre, Champs-Élysées, and, in the winter, on the Boulevard du Crime. Mlle. Turquet lived, 1837, on the fifth floor of a house, Rue des Fossés-du-Temple (disappeared since 1862), when Thaddée Paz richly installed her elsewhere, and she played the part of imaginary mistress to the Pole [The Imaginary Mistress, ***h***]. This position was the making of Marguerite; she shone most brilliantly amongst the artists and courtesans. She had a genuine protector and keeper in Maître Cardot, a notary in the Place du Châtelet, and for a real lover a quite young musician [Muse of the Department, ***CC***]. A girl of intelligence, she took care of Maître Cardot and formed a salon in which Maître Desroches, about 1840, finely narrated the strange contest between two roues: Trailles and Cérizet, one the debtor, the other the creditor; the struggle was crowned by the victory of the second [A Man of Business, ***l***]. In 1838 Malaga-Turquet was present at Josépha Mirah's inaugural festival, when she was installed on the Rue de la Ville-l'Évêque [Cousin Betty, ***w***].

U

Urbain, the servant of Soudry, mayor of Soulanges, during the Restoration; he was an old trooper, who was on the point of becoming a gendarme, but instead entered the service of the municipal officer [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Urraca, an old Spaniard, foster-father of Baron de Macumer; the only one of his master's people who remained to him after his ruin and exile to France; Urraca the best prepared the baron's chocolate [Letters of Two Brides, ***v***].

Urraca y Lora,* MADEMOISELLE, the paternal aunt of

* Mlle. Urraca, *née* Lora, has her biography given in this place, as the name of Uracca precedes that of Lora.

Léon de Lora; she remained an old maid in 1845, living wretchedly enough in a commune in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, together with the father and the eldest brother of the artist [The Unconscious Mummers, *u*].

Ursule, Abbé Bonnet's servant, 1829, at Montégnac, where her master was the curé; a woman of canonical age, she received Abbé de Rastignac, who was charged by the bishop of Limoges to gain over the curé of the village to which Jean-François Tascheron belonged, and who was sentenced to death, and to try and bring him into "the bosom of the church." Ursule was informed by Abbé de Rastignac that a short reprieve had been accorded the assassin; somewhat imaginative and talkative, she repeated the news to all the village, when she went to obtain provisions for the dinner offered by Curé Bonnet to Abbé de Rastignac [The Country Parson, *F*].

Ursule, a fat Picardian, the perfumer Ragon's cook, Rue Saint-Honoré, Paris, at the close of the eighteenth century; about 1793 she gave an amorous education to César Birotteau, a little Tourangeau peasant who had been newly engaged as errand-boy by the Ragons. "Lascivious and cross, crafty and thievish, egotistical and drunken," Ursule bruised César's candor; but she deserted him two years later for a young Picard refractory, lying hidden in Paris, who owned some acres of land; she afterward married him [César Birotteau, *O*].

Uxelles, Marquise d', allied to Princess de Blamont-Chauvray and the Duc and Duchesse de Lenoncourt; she was César Birotteau's godmother [César Birotteau, *O*].

Uxelles, Duchesse d', born about 1769; mother of Diane d'Uxelles; her lover was the Duc de Maufrigneuse; about 1814 she gave him her daughter in marriage; ten years later she retired to her estate of Uxelles, where she lived devoted to avarice [The Secrets of the Princess of Cadignan, *z*].

V

Vaillant, MADAME, wife of a cabinet-maker in the faubourg Saint-Antoine; the mother of three children; in 1819–20 she had charge of the household of a young author,* then residing in a garret, on the Rue Lesdiguières, Paris, for which she was paid forty sous a month; the rest of her time she was engaged in turning a crank for a certain mechanic, for which she did not receive more than ten sous per day. This woman and her husband were of the highest probity. At the wedding of one of Mme. Vaillant's sisters, the young writer met Father Canet (Facino Cane), a clarionet at the Quinze-Vingts; he narrated his singular history to the author [Facino Cane, ***K***]. In 1818 Mme. Vaillant, then quite old, was housekeeper to the old Republican, Claude-Joseph Pillerault, Rue des Bourdonnais; but the old merchant spared his servant: he would not even allow her to black his shoes [César Birotteau, ***O***].

Valdès, PAQUITA, born in the Antilles about 1793; the daughter of a slave bought in Georgia for her rare beauty; she lived, at the beginning of the Restoration and during the Hundred Days, in the hôtel San-Réal, Rue Saint-Lazare, Paris, with her mother and foster-father, Christemio. Henri de Marsay met her in April, 1815, in the Tuileries' gardens; she was smitten by him and consented to receive him secretly; she abandoned herself to him: but during the transports of love she cried out, by habit, "Oh! Mariquita!" and so infuriated her lover that he tried to kill her. He was not able to do it at that time, so with some members of the famous Thirteen he revisited her for that purpose, but found her already assassinated: the Marquise de San-Réal was de Marsay's own sister; she was ferociously jealous of the favors shown by the young girl to a man, and she mangled her with a

* Honoré de Balzac; Mme. Vaillant was his servant.

number of blows with a poniard. Kept within doors since she was twelve years old, Paquita Valdès knew neither how to read nor write; she spoke English and Spanish. The singular color of her eyes caused her to be surnamed "The Girl with Golden Eyes" by some young men, Paul de Manerville amongst others, who had noticed her when promenading [The Girl with Golden Eyes, ***ds***].

Valdez, a Spanish admiral, was the constitutional minister of King Ferdinand VII., in 1820. Obliged to flee at the time of the reaction, he embarked in an English vessel. He was saved by this means, through the instrumentality of Baron de Macumer, who warned him in time [Letters of Two Brides, ***V***].

Valentin, De, head of a historical Auvergnaut house which had been reduced to indigence and obscurity; was the cousin of the Duc de Navarreins.* He came to Paris under the Monarchy and there achieved, "in the very heart of power," a position of importance, which he lost at the advent of the Revolution. Under the Empire he acquired several of the estates given by the Emperor to his generals, but the fall of Napoleon ruined him completely. He strictly brought up his only son Raphaël, on whom he counted for the rehabilitation of his house. He died of grief, six months after having paid his creditors, in the autumn of 1826. The coat-of-arms of the House of Valentin consisted of a golden eagle on a sable field crowned in silver, the bird having beak and talons extended in an attitude of aggression. It bore this device: *Non cecidit animus* [The Wild Ass' Skin, ***A***].

Valentin, Madame de, *née* Barbe-Marie O'Flaherty, wife of the foregoing; the heiress of a wealthy house; she died young, leaving to her only son a little island in the Loire [The Wild Ass' Skin, ***A***].

Valentin, Marquis Raphaël de,† the only son of the

* Owner of a magnificent hôtel in Paris, situated on the Rue du Bac.

† During the year 1851, at the Ambigu-Comique, a drama by Alphonse Arnault and Louis Judicis was played in which Raphaël de Valentin's life was reproduced.

foregoing; born in 1804, probably at Paris, where he was raised. He lost his mother at an early age, and, after an unhappy childhood, on the death of his father did not receive more than eleven or twelve hundred francs, on which he lived for three years at a cost of one franc per day at the hôtel Saint-Quentin, Rue des Cordiers. He there accomplished two great works: a comedy which would have made him famous in a day, and a "Theory of the Will," a long work, like that of Louis Lambert's, destined to complete the works of Mesmer, Lavater, Gall, and Bichat. Raphaël received the degree of doctor, but was intended by his father to make his way in politics. Reduced to extreme poverty, deprived of his last resource, the little isle in the Loire, his maternal heritage, he intended to commit suicide, 1830, when a foreign merchant of curiosities on the Quai Voltaire, into whose store he had gone by chance, made him a present of an extraordinary piece of Wild Ass' Skin, the possession of which would procure him his every desire, but with an abridgment of his life. Shortly afterward he was invited to a sumptuous repast by Frédéric Taillefer, and while there Raphaël found himself the next day heir to six millions of francs; but he died of consumption in the autumn of 1831, in the arms of Pauline Gaudin, whom he loved and by whom he was beloved; he vainly tried to possess her by a supreme effort. As a millionaire Raphaël de Valentin lived in a mansion on the Rue de Varenne; the friend of Rastignac and Blondet, and guarded by his faithful servitor Jonathas. Previously he had foolishly loved a certain Comtesse Fœdora. Neither the waters of Aix nor those of Mont-Dore, successively tried, could restore his health, which was irremediably compromised [The Wild Ass' Skin, *A*].

Valentine, the Christian name of the heroine of a melodrama* in two acts by Scribe and de Mélesville, performed at

* Mme. Eugénie Sauvage, still living in 1896, played the principal character.

the Gymnase-Dramatique, January 4, 1836; more than twenty years after the death of M. and Mme. de Merret, which piece retraced, more or less accurately, their tragic adventure [Muse of the Department, ***CC***].

Vallat, François, substitute to the public prosecutor at Ville-aux-Fayes, under the Restoration, at the time of the struggle of the peasantry against Montcornet. The cousin of Mme. Sarcus, wife of the "rich" Sarcus; he awaited for advancement by Gaubertin, the mayor, whose influence extended throughout the arrondissement [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Vallet, a dry goods dealer at Soulanges under the Restoration, at the time of Montcornet's struggle against the peasantry; the Vallet store was a part of the building of the Café de la Paix, kept by Socquard [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Val Noble, Madame du. See Gaillard, Madame Théodore.

Valois, Chevalier de, born about 1758; died, like his friend and compatriot the Marquis d'Esgrignon, with the legitimate monarchy, August, 1830. The youth of this poor gentleman was passed at Paris, where he was surprised by the Revolution; he was afterward a Chouan, and, in 1779, took up arms in the Whites of the West against the Republic; he was one of the Royalist committee at Alençon. At the time of the Restoration he was located in that town, where he lived very modestly, but was accepted by the high aristocracy as one of themselves and as a true Valois. The chevalier took snuff out of an old golden box ornamented on the lid with a portrait of Princesse Goritza, a Hungarian celebrated for her beauty under Louis XV.; he never spoke of that woman without emotion, for whose name he had fought with Lauzun. Chevalier de Valois sought in vain to marry the richest heiress in Alençon, Rose-Victoire Cormon, an old maid who had the misfortune of becoming the "platonic" wife of M. du Bousquier, the former contractor. He resided at Alençon at Mme. Lardot's, the laundress; the chevalier had one of her work-

girls as his mistress—her name was Césarine; she was the mother of a child which was generally attributed to him. Césarine was indeed his universal legatee. The chevalier also took private liberties with another of Mme. Lardot's work-girls, Suzanne, a very handsome Norman, who afterward went to Paris, where she became a famous courtesan under the name of Val-Noble, and was later married by Théodore Gaillard. Although M. de Valois loved this girl very much, he would not allow himself to be exploited by her. He was in correspondence with de Lenoncourt, de Navarreins, de Verneuil, de Fontaine, de la Billardière, de Maufrigneuse, and de Chaulieu. Valois lived by play, but feigned to receive his income from Maître Bordin in the name of a certain M. de Pombreton [The Chouans, ***B***—The Jealousies of a Country Town, ***AA***].

Vandenesse, MARQUIS DE, a gentleman of Tours; he had four children by his wife: Charles, who married Émilie de Fontaine, Kergarouët's widow; Félix, who married Marie-Angélique de Granville; and two daughters, the eldest of whom married her cousin, the Marquis de Listomère [The Lily of the Valley, ***L***].

Vandenesse, MARQUISE DE, *née* LISTOMÈRE, wife of the foregoing; a tall, lean, slender person, egotistical and "as impertinent as all the Listomères were, amongst whom their impertinence was reckoned in their dowries." The mother of four children, she brought them up without tenderness and kept them at a distance, especially her son Félix; she was a trace kinder perhaps to her eldest son Charles [The Lily of the Valley, ***L***].

Vandenesse, MARQUIS CHARLES DE, the eldest son of the foregoing, born in the closing years of the eighteenth century; he was a brilliant diplomat under the Bourbons; during that period he was Julie d'Aiglemont's lover; there were two natural children by their illicit relations; he pleaded in a matter of interest against his younger brother, Comte

Félix, with Desroches as his barrister. He married Kergarouët's rich widow, *née* Émilie de Fontaine [A Woman of Thirty, *S*—A Start in Life, *s*—A Daughter of Eve, *V*].

Vandenesse, Marquise Charles de, *née* Émilie de Fontaine about 1802, the youngest daughter of Comte de Fontaine; jolly and full of fun, she showed it while quite young at the famous ball given by César Birotteau, whither she accompanied her parents; haughty impertinence was a distinctive trait in her character [César Birotteau, *O*]. She refused Paul de Manerville and a number of other persons who would have married her, and was first wedded to her old maternal great-uncle, Admiral Comte de Kergarouët. This marriage, which she afterward regretted, was decided at a card party with the bishop of Persépolis, following what she had learned in reference to M. Longueville, who was at first the object of her choice, but who turned out to be a plain merchant's clerk [The Sceaux Ball, *u*]. Mme. de Kergarouët rejected the addresses of Savinien de Portenduère, her nephew by marriage, and who paid his court to her [Ursule Mirouët, *H*]. Become a widow, she married the Marquis de Vandenesse. Shortly after she tried to cause the fall of her sister-in-law, Comtesse Félix de Vandenesse, who was at that time smitten by Raoul Nathan [A Daughter of Eve, *V*].

Vandenesse, Comte Félix de, son, brother, and brother-in-law of the foregoing ones; born in the latter years of the eighteenth century, he bore the title of vicomte after his father's death; he suffered greatly both in childhood and adolescence, in the midst of his family, and also when he was a boarding-pupil at Tours in the Oratorian school at Pontlevoy. In Lepître's Parisian institution, and during his days on the Ile Saint-Louis, near a relative of his named Listomère, he was very unhappy. Félix de Vandenesse did not finally find peace until he arrived at Frapesle, a neighboring castle to Clochegourde. It was here that he entered upon his platonic liaison with Mme. de Mortsauf, who took a lead-

ing place in his life. On the other side he was also Lady Arabelle Dudley's lover, who gave him the nickname of Amédée—pronounced "my dee." Mme. de Mortsauf having died, he was scorned and treated with bitter hostility by little Madeleine, who afterward became Mme. de Lenoncourt-Givry-Chaulieu. Political events worked for him during this time: during the Hundred Days Louis XVIII. gave him charge of a mission in Vendée. The King became attached to him and made him his private secretary; he was also appointed a master of requests to the Council of State. Vandenesse frequented the Lenoncourts; was excited like the rest when Lucien de Rubempré made his fresh appearance in Paris; he felt for him an admiration mingled with envy; he supported and succored César Birotteau by orders of the King; he knew Prince Talleyrand and asked information of him as to Macumer, for Louise de Chaulieu [The Lily of the Valley, ***L***—A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***—César Birotteau, ***O***—Letters of Two Brides, ***v***]. On the death of his father, Félix de Vandenesse took the title of count, and in reference to the sale of an estate plead against his brother, the marquis, no doubt successfully; he was badly served by a clerk in Maître Desroches' employ—Oscar Husson [A Start in Life, ***s***]. Comte Félix de Vandenesse had very intimate relations with Natalie de Manerville, which were broken off by the countess after she had heard minutely from him of the passion he had previously had for the Comtesse de Mortsauf [A Marriage Settlement, ***aa***]. The year following he married Angélique-Marie de Granville, the eldest daughter of the famous judge of that name, and installed her on the Rue du Rocher,* where he had a mansion which was most exquisitely decorated. At first he did not make love to his wife, who lacked the experience necessary to excite a roué who knew the style of kept women. Nevertheless it is produced everywhere. One evening, un-

* This Parisian thoroughfare has been much modified for at least a quarter of a century.

accompanied by her, he attended a soiree at Mme. d'Espard's, where he is found with his eldest brother, when the slander spoken against Diane de Cadignan aroused d'Arthez, who was smitten by her. Félix de Vandenesse took his wife to a rout at Mlle. des Touches, where de Marsay told the story of his first love. He and his household still frequented the Cadignan and Montcornet hôtels, under Louis-Philippe; Mme. de Vandenesse was imprudently smitten by Raoul Nathan; a cunning ruse of the count's saved her from danger [The Secrets of the Princess of Cadignan, *z*—Another Study of Woman, *l*—A Historical Mystery, *ff*—A Daughter of Eve, ***V***].

Vandenesse, Comtesse Félix de, *née* Angélique-Marie de Granville, 1808, wife of the foregoing; a brunette like her father, the celebrated judge; she had his assistance in supporting the rigorous austerities thrust upon her by her devout mother, in their hôtel in the Marais, where during her adolescence she also had the tender affection of her younger sister, Marie-Eugénie (afterward Mme. du Tillet); their lessons in harmony, given them by Wilhelm Schmucke, afforded them some relaxation. Marie, in 1828, was richly dowered at the expense of Marie-Eugénie. Although a mother—she had at least one child—she became suddenly romantic; she fell into a plot, the victim of a conspiracy of society engineered by Lady Dudley, and Mesdames Charles de Vandenesse and de Manerville. Marie, urged by her foolish passion for the writer, Raoul Nathan, and wishing to save him financially, appealed to the good offices of Mme. de Nucingen and to Schmucke's devotion. Her husband gave proof to her of the dishonoring relations of Raoul and his bohemian life, and this prevented Mme. Félix de Vandenesse's fall [A Second Home, *z*—A Daughter of Eve, ***V***]. This adventure, with the danger she had run and her rupture with the poet, was afterward narrated by M. de Clagny to Mme. de la Baudraye, Lousteau's mistress [Muse of the Department, ***CC***].

Vandenesse, Alfred de, son of Marquis Charles de Vandenesse; he compromised himself, in the faubourg Saint-Germain, in the middle of Louis-Philippe's reign, with Comtesse de Saint-Héreen, in spite of Mme. d'Aiglemont, her mother, who had formerly been his father's mistress [A Woman of Thirty, ***S***].

Vandières, Général, Comte de, was an old man, very weak, and in his second childhood, when, November 29, 1812, he took part, with his wife and a large body of soldiers, in an attempt to cross the Bérésina on a raft; the shock caused by striking the other bank threw the count into the river; a piece of ice struck him on the head and he sank like a bullet [Farewell, ***e***].

Vandières, Comtesse Stéphanie de, wife of the preceding, niece of the alienist doctor, Fanjat, the mistress of Major Philippe de Sucy, afterward a general. She was quite young in 1812, and, during the Russian campaign, shared her husband's danger; she was able to pass the Bérésina, thanks to her lover, but he was separated from her; for a long time she remained in northeastern Europe; she became insane; she was always pronouncing the significant word "farewell"; she was found at Strasbourg by a grenadier of the Guards, Fleuriot. She was taken by Fanjat to the home of the Bons-Hommes, near Ile-Adam, where she had as companion an idiot, named Geneviève; Stéphanie met Philippe de Sucy, but without recognizing him, in September, 1819; she died near Saint-Germain en Laye, January, 1820, after a repetition of the scene, organized by her lover, of the crossing of the Bérésina; she recovered her reason, but it killed her [Farewell, ***e***].

Vanière, Raphaël de Valentin's gardener, who drew out of the well, into which his master had thrown it, the strange Wild Ass' Skin, which had been pressed and chemically treated in order to distend it, but which disconcerted the efforts of the most illustrious scientists in their efforts to stretch it [The Wild Ass' Skin, ***A***].

Vanneaulx, M. and MADAME DES, small fundholders of Limoges; they lived, with their two children, on the Rue des Cloches, about the end of the reign of Charles X.; they inherited about one hundred thousand francs from Pingret, of whom Mme. des Vanneaulx was the only niece, but only after J. F. Tascheron had assassinated her uncle; he made this restitution at the instance of Curé Bonnet, and it formed a part of the money stolen on the faubourg Saint-Étienne. M. and Mme. des Vanneaulx, who had accused the murderer of "indelicacy," completely altered their opinion when they were placed in possession of the recovered money [The Country Parson, ***F***].

Vanni, ÉLISA, a Corsican woman, who, according to a certain Giacomo, saved Luigi Porta, a child, from Bartholomeo di Piombo's terrible vendetta [The Vendetta, ***i***].

Vannier, a conscript patriot of Fougères, Brittany, received by Gudin in the autumn of 1799, when the orders were given to the National Guard of that town to search for men to reinforce the 72d demi-brigade [The Chouans, ***B***].

Varèse, EMILIO MEMMI, PRINCE DE, born in 1797; a very noble Venetian; the descendant of the ancient Roman family of the Memmius; he took the name of Prince de Varèse when Facino Cane, his relative, died. Memmi lived poor and obscure in Venice, which at that time belonged to Austria. At the beginning of the Restoration he was on terms of the greatest friendship with Marco Vendramini, his compatriot. His losses did not permit him to keep any more servants than one old gondolier, Carmagnola. He had a passion for Massimilla Doni, wife of Duc Cataneo, which for a long time remained platonic in spite of his vivacity; he was once unfaithful to her, not being able to resist the unexpected seductions of Clarina Tinti, who was located in his, Memmi's, palace; she was *prima donna assoluta* at the Fenise; at length he vanquished his timidity, and, breaking with his "ideal," made Massimilla Cataneo a mother; he married

her when she became a widow, some months after. During Louis-Philippe's reign Varèse lived in Paris; he became wealthy by his marriage, and one evening, in the Champs-Élysées, relieved two indigent artists, the Gambaras, who had become so reduced as to have to sing in public for their living; he asked them to tell him their unfortunate history, which Marianna narrated without bitterness [Massimilla Doni, *ff*—Gambara, *bb*].

Varèse, Princesse de, *née* Massimilla Doni, about 1800, wife of the foregoing; she was of a noble, historical, and wealthy Florentine family; she was first married when very young to Duc Cataneo, a repulsive person who lived in Venice at the time of Louis XVIII. She was a constant attendant at and took great pleasure in the opera at the Fenise during the winter when "Moses" and "Sémiramide" were presented by a troupe in which were Clarina Tinti, Genovese, and Carthagenova. Massimilla recognized a violent love in Emilio Memmi for her, although it was once only platonic; she loved him equally well in return; after the death of Cataneo she married him, and afterward went to Paris, under Louis-Philippe; she there met the Gambaras, while with her husband, and relieved their distress [Massimilla Doni, *ff*—Gambara, *bb*].

Varlet, a physician at Arcis in the early years of the nineteenth century, at the time when there were some local political quarrels between the Gondrevilles, Cinq-Cygnes, Hauteserres, and Michu; he had one daughter, who became Mme. Grévin on her marriage [A Historical Mystery, *ff*—The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Varlet, son of the foregoing, brother-in-law of M. Grévin, and afterward, like his father, a doctor at Arcis [The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*].

Vassal, in 1822, Maître Desroches' third clerk, at Paris; where also were engaged Marest, Godeschal, and Husson [A Start in Life, *s*].

Vatel, once the child of the regiment, then corporal of a company of infantry; during the Restoration he became a keeper under Michaud, one of the three who guarded Montcornet's estate of the Aigues; he pursued Mother Tonsard as an evildoer. He was a splendid servant, as gay as a lark, without religious principles, and brave to temerity [The Peasantry, *R*].

Vatinelle, Madame, a woman of Mantes, pretty and light enough; at one time sought by Fraisier the barrister and also by the public prosecutor Olivier Vinet; she "had not treated the barrister unkindly." The prosecutor soon found a means of forcing out Fraisier, who had been retained by both parties to a suit, and compelled him to sell his practice and quit the town [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Vauchelles, De, about 1835, kept up friendly relations with his compatriot, Amédée de Soulas, and his old college chum, Chavoncourt junior. Vauchelles was also nobly born, but had a much less fortune than Soulas. He sought the hand of Mlle. Victoire, the eldest of the Chavoncourt sisters, to whom an aunt, his godmother, gave assurance of a domain bringing in a rental of seven thousand francs, and one hundred thousand francs in money, on the signing of the contract. To Rosalie de Watteville's satisfaction Vauchelles fought the legislative candidature of Albert Savarus along with Chavoncourt senior [Albert Savaron, *f*].

Vaudoyer, a peasant at Ronquerolles, who became a country policeman at Blangy; but deprived of his position, 1821, to the benefit of Groison, by Montcornet, then mayor of the commune, he sustained Rigou and Gaubertin against the new owner of the Aigues [The Peasantry, *R*].

Vaudremont, Comtesse de, born in 1787; wealthy and already a widow at twenty-two years of age; in 1809 she passed for being the most beautiful Parisian of the time and was "society's queen." In November of that year she

assisted at a grand ball given by Malin de Gondreville* at which the Emperor was vainly expected. She was the mistress of Comte de Soulanges and Martial de la Roche-Hugon; from the former Mme. de Vaudremont had received a ring taken from the countess' jewel casket; she in turn made a present of it to Martial, who wore it on his finger at the Gondreville ball, where he gave it to Mme. de Soulanges, without knowing that he was making restitution. Mme. de Vaudremont's death followed soon after this incident, which brought about the reconciliation of the Soulanges' household. The countess perished in the well-known fire which happened during a fête given by the Austrian ambassador on the occasion of the Emperor's marriage to Marie-Louise. The hôtel of the embassy occupied part of the Rue de la Chausée d'Antin—then the Rue du Mont-Blanc—between Rues de la Victoire and Saint-Lazare [Peace in the House, *j*].

Vaumerland, Baronne de, a friend of Mme. de l'Ambermesnil; she boarded in the Marais, but when her term expired "she would become one of Mme. Vauquer's boarders in the establishment on the Rue Neuve-Sainte-Geneviève"; at least so Mme. de l'Ambermesnil affirmed [Father Goriot, *G*].

Vauquelin, Nicolas-Louis, a celebrated chemist and member of the Institute; born at Saint-André d'Hébertot, in 1763; died in 1829. The son of a peasant; distinguished by Pourcroy; successively a pharmacist at Paris, inspector of mines, professor at the School of Pharmacy, the Medical School, the Jardin des Plantes, and the Collége de France. He gave César Birotteau a recipe for a cosmetic for the hands, which the perfumer called the "Double Sultana Paste," and was consulted by him on the subject of the "Cephalic Oil," which was likely to cause the hair to grow. Nicolas Vauquelin was invited to the famous ball given by the perfumer, December 17, 1818. César Birotteau presented to the scien-

* As an exception, Malin de Gondreville has his biography given as Gondreville; this politician is mostly known under his second name.

tist a proof engraving by Muller, after the Virgin of Dresden, printed on China paper, and proof before letters, which cost him fifteen hundred francs and had been found in Germany after two years of search, in recognition of his good advice [César Birotteau, *O*].

Vauquer, Madame, *née* Conflans about 1767; a widow who, so she pretended, had fallen from a brilliant position through misfortunes; for a long time she kept a middle-class boarding-house, near the Rue de l'Arbalète, Rue Neuve-Sainte-Geneviève,* Paris. In 1819–20 Mme. Vauquer, who was a little, cold, fat woman, well enough preserved, although considerably faded, had Horace Bianchon as a constant frequenter of her table d'hôte, and she found lodgings on the first floor of her house for Mme. Couture and Mlle. Taillefer; on the second there were Poiret senior and Jacques Collin; on the third, Christine-Michelle Michonneau (the future Mme. Poiret), Joachim Goriot (the latter of whom at one time she looked upon as a possible husband for herself), and Eugène de Rastignac. She lost her different guests at the time of Jacques Collin's arrest [Father Goriot, *G*].

Vaurémont, Princesse de, one of the grandest figures of the eighteenth century; the grandmother of Mme. Marie Gaston, who worshiped her; died in Paris, 1817, the same year as Mme. de Staël, in a suite of rooms of a hôtel belonging to the Chaulieus, situated near the Boulevard des Invalides. Mme. de Vaurémont occupied the same apartments that were afterward used by Louise de Chaulieu (Mme. Marie Gaston). Talleyrand, an intimate friend of the princess, was her testamentary executor [Letters of Two Brides, *v*].

Vauthier, called Vieux-Chêne, an old servant of the famous Longuy; groom at the Crown of France, Mortagne, 1809; he was implicated in the Chauffeur affair, and was sentenced to twenty years' hard labor, but the Emperor afterward pardoned him; he perished in Paris, killed by an

* Now the Rue Tournefort.

obscure and devoted companion of Chevalier du Vissard [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

Vauthier, Madame, was, 1809, the daughter of the Prince de Wissembourg's cook, on the Rue Louis-le-Grand; then cook to Barbet the bookseller, the owner of a furnished apartment house, Boulevard Montparnesse; later, about 1833, she managed another similar place for him, of which she was also the janitress. Mme. Vauthier at that time employed Népomucène and Félicité to work in the house; as tenants she had Bourlac, Vanda and Auguste Mergi, and Godefroid [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

Vautrin,* the most famous of the names assumed by Jacques Collin.

Vauvinet, born about 1817, a Parisian usurer; had all the elegant and modern surroundings, an absolutely different type to the Chaboisseau-Gobseck: he made the Boulevard des Italiens the centre of his operations; was a creditor of Baron Hulot's, to the amount, at one time, of seventy thousand francs; and then at another time of forty thousand francs, in reality money loaned by Nucingen [Cousin Betty, ***w***]. In 1845 Léon de Lora and J. J. Bixiou pointed him out to S. P. Gazonal [The Unconscious Mummers, ***u***].

Vavasseur, a clerk in the Bureau of Finance, Clergeot's division, under the Empire. He had as a successor in his place E. L. L. E. Cochin [Les Employés, ***cc***].

Védie, La, born in 1756; an ugly old maid, whose face was ravaged by the smallpox; a distinguished *cordon bleu;* she came away from the house of a curé who died without leaving her anything, and entered the J. J. Rouget household as cook, by the intervention of Flore Brazier and Maxence Gilet.

* On March 14, 1840, the Porte-Saint-Martin theatre presented a drama in which the famous convict was one of the principal heroes. Frédérick Lemaître played the leading rôle; the piece had but that one representation; nevertheless the Ambigu-Comique repeated it in April, 1868, with the same Frédérick Lemaître.

An income of three hundred livres would have recompensed her, after ten years of good, discreet, and loyal service [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*].

Vendramini, MARCO, whose name was also pronounced Vendramin;* probably a descendant of the last doge of Venice; brother of Bianca Sagredo, *née* Vendramini; a Venetian patriot; the intimate friend of Prince Memmi-Cane de Varèse. In the drunkenness arising from opium, his great reliance, about 1820, Marco Vendramini again found freedom and power; his cherished city was then in the power of the Austrians. Marco talked to Memmi of Venice, of his dreams, of the famous Florian of the Procuraties, sometimes in modern Greek, at another in their native tongue; at one time as they promenaded together, at another before la Vulpato and the Castaneos, during the performance of "Sémiramide," of "Il Barbiere," and "Moses," interpreted by la Tinti and Genovese. A victim to excess of opium, Vendramini died, while still young, under Louis XVIII.; he was mourned by his friends [Facino Cane, *k*—Massimilla Doni, *ff*].

Vergniaud, LOUIS, who made with Hyacinthe-Chabert and Luigi Porta the campaign of Egypt; we find him a quartermaster in the hussars when he left the service. In Paris he was successively, under the Restoration, a dairyman, Rue du Petit-Banquier; a livery man, and a hack driver. As a dairyman, Vergniaud was married and the father of three sons; he was Grados' debtor, but Chabert's benevolence ended in his being discomfited; he also assisted Luigi Porta when he was unfortunate, and was his witness when the Corsican married Mlle. di Piombo. Louis became mixed up in the conspiracies against Louis XVIII., and was imprisoned for political offenses [Colonel Chabert, *i*—The Vendetta, *i*].

* The Vendramin palace is still called by that name; the Duchesse de Berry and Comte de Chambord own it; it was there that Wagner, the musician, died. The Vendramin palace is laved by the Grand-Canal, and is a near neighbor of the Justiniani palace—now the Hôtel de l'Europe.

Vermanton, a cynical philosopher, a frequenter of Mme. Schontz's salon, 1835 to 1840, at the time when she was the head of Arthur de Rochefide's household [Béatrix, ***P***].

Vermichel, habitually nicknamed Vert, Michel-Jean-Jérôme.

Vermut, a pharmacist at Soulanges, under the Restoration; brother-in-law to Sarcus, justice of the peace, who had married his eldest sister. A distinguished enough chemist, Vermut was nevertheless the object of the pleasantries and scorn of the Soudry salon, particularly on Gourdon's part. In spite of being so little esteemed in "the first society of Soulanges," Vermut showed some capacity when he made Mme. Pigeron uneasy by proving that poison existed in the corpse of the defunct Pigeron [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Vermut, MADAME, wife of the foregoing; the brood-mare of Mme. Soudry's salon, who found it bad form and blamed her for coquetting with Gourdon, the author of "la Bilboquéide" [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Vernal, ABBÉ, with Châtillon, Suzannet, and Comte de Fontaine, one of the four chiefs of the Vendée, 1799, at the time when Montauran fought Hulot [The Chouans, ***B***].

Vernet, JOSEPH, born in 1714; died 1789; a celebrated French painter; M. Guillaume, Sommervieux's father-in-law, of the "Cat and Racket," supplied him with cloth [At the Sign of the Cat and Racket, ***t***].

Verneuil, MARQUIS DE, belonged to a historical family, and probably one of the ancestors of the Verneuils of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In 1591 he frequented the Norman gentleman, Comte d'Hérouville, an ancestor of the protector of Joséphа Mirah, a star at the Academy about 1838. The friendship between the two houses lasted through the centuries [The Hated Son, ***z***].

Verneuil, VICTOR-AMÉDÉE, DUC DE, who must have descended from the foregoing, and who died before the Revolution; he had, outside his marriage with Mlle. Blanche de

Casteran, a daughter, Marie-Nathalie (afterward Mme. Alphonse de Montauran); he acknowledged her during the last hours of his life, and, to the advantage of that natural child, nearly disinherited his legitimate son [The Chouans, ***B***].

Verneuil, Mademoiselle de; probably a relative of the foregoing ones; sister of the Prince de Loudon, the Vendean cavalry general; she went to Mans to save him, but perished on the scaffold, after the Savenay affair, in 1793 [The Chouans, ***B***].

Verneuil, Duc de, son of Duc Victor-Amédée de Verneuil and brother of Mme. Alphonse de Montauran, with whom he had a trial to recover the paternal heritage; during the Restoration he lived in the town of Alençon, and there frequented the d'Esgrignons' house. During the reign of Louis XVIII. he made himself the protector and introducer of Victurnien d'Esgrignon [The Chouans, ***B***—The Collection of Antiquities, ***aa***].

Verneuil, Duc de, of the family of the preceding ones; he assisted at the festival given by Josépha Mirah, the Duc d'Hérouville's mistress, when she inaugurated her sumptuous apartments on the Rue de la Ville-d'Évêque, under Louis-Philippe [Cousin Betty, ***w***].

Verneuil, Duc de, an affable great lord, the son-in-law of a wealthy first president who died in 1800; he was the father of four children, among whom were Prince Gaspard de Loudon and Mlle. Laure; he owned the historic castle of Rosembray, in the Brotonne forest, near l'Havre; there he received one day in the month of October, 1829, the Mignons de la Bastie, accompanied by the Hérouvilles, de Canalis, and Ernest de la Brière, each of whom at that time desired to marry Modeste Mignon, who later became Mme. de la Brière de la Bastie [Modeste Mignon, ***K***].

Verneuil, Duchesse Hortense de, wife of the foregoing; a haughty and religious person; the daughter of an opulent first president; died in 1800. She was only spared two of

her four children—her daughter Laure and Prince Gaspard de Loudon; she frequently called upon the Hérouvilles, and received them at Rosembray during a day in the month of October, 1829, together with the Mignons de la Bastie, and also Melchior de Canalis and Ernest de la Brière [Modeste Mignon, *K*].

Verneuil, LAURE DE, daughter of the foregoing. At Rosembray, on the day of the festival in October, 1829, Éléonore de Chaulieu gave her advice how to work embroidery or tapestry [Modeste Mignon, *K*].

Verneuil, DUCHESSE DE, sister of Prince de Blamont-Chauvry; the intimate friend of the Duchesse de Bourbon; very tried by the tempests of the Revolution; the aunt and in some sort the mother by adoption of Blanche-Henriette de Mortsauf (*née* Lenoncourt). She formed a portion of a society of which Saint-Martin was the soul. The Duchesse de Verneuil, who owned the domain of Clochegourde in Touraine, gave it during her life to Mme. de Mortsauf, reserving only one chamber for herself. Mme. de Verneuil died at the beginning of the nineteenth century [The Lily of the Valley, *L*].

Verneuil,* MARIE-NATHALIE DE. See Montauran, Marquise Alphonse de.

Vernier, BARON, surveyor-general; Baron Hector Hulot d'Ervy's surety; he met him at the Ambigu theatre, 1843, accompanied by a superb woman. He afterward received a visit from the Baronne Adeline Hulot, who came for information about him [Cousin Betty, *w*].

Vernier, an old dyer who lived on his income at Vouvray, Touraine, since about 1821; a sly countryman; the father of a married daughter called Claire; he was challenged by Félix

* On June 23, 1837, under the title of "The Gars," the Ambigu-Comique gave a drama by Antony Beraud, in five acts and six tableaux, which reproduced, with some modifications, the adventures of Marie-Nathalie de Montauran, *née* Verneuil.

Gaudissart for having played a practical joke on the celebrated drummer; he fought a duel with pistols with him as a result [Gaudissart the Great, *o*].

Vernier, MADAME, wife of the foregoing; a plump little body, of robust health; the friend of Mme. Margaritis; with much impressment she contributed to the practical joke designed by her husband against Félix Gaudissart [*Ibid.*].

Vernisset, VICTOR DE, a poet of the "angelic school," of which the academician Canalis was the head; a contemporary of Béranger, Delavigne, Lamartine, Lousteau, Nathan, Vigny, Hugo, Barbier, Marie-Gaston, and Gautier; he mixed with the best Parisians; he is seen at the home of the Brotherhood of Consolation, Rue Chanoinesse, and he received money from the Baronne de la Chanterie, the president of that association; he is also found on the Rue Chauchat, at Héloïse Brisetout's, when she hung her pot-hook up in the apartments in which she succeeded Josépha Mirah; there he met J. J. Bixiou, Léon de Lora, Étienne Lousteau, and Stidmann; he was foolishly smitten by Mme. Schontz. He was invited to Célestin Crevel's and Valérie Marneffe's wedding [The Seamy Side of History, *T*—Béatrix, *P*—Cousin Betty, *w*].

Vernon, MARÉCHAL, father of the Duc de Vissembourg and Prince Chiavari [Béatrix, *P*].

Vernou, FÉLICIEN, a Parisian journalist. He used his influence to obtain a first appearance for Marie Godeschal, called Mariette, at the Porte Saint-Martin theatre. The husband of an ugly, crabbed, and vulgar woman; by her he had children who were poor Venuses. He occupied a poor lodging on the Rue Mandar, when Lucien de Rubempré was introduced to him. Vernou was a sharp critic; he was of the Opposition. The disagreeableness of the interior of his house soured his nature and his talent. A type whose end is envy, he jealously pursued Lucien de Rubempré with habitual hatred [A Bachelor's Establishment, *J*—A Distinguished

Provincial at Paris, *M*—The Harlot's Progress, *Y*]. In 1834 Blondet recommended him to Nathan as a "Maître Jacques" that it was possible for his journal to utilize [A Daughter of Eve, *V*]. Félicien Vernou was invited to Célestin Crevel's and Valérie Marneffe's wedding [Cousin Betty, *w*].

Vernou, MADAME, wife of the foregoing, whose vulgarity was one of the causes of her husband's bitterness; she showed this on the very day that Lucien de Rubempré called, on the Rue Mandar; she named amongst her friends a certain Mme. Mahoudeau [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*].

Vert, MICHEL-JEAN-JÉRÔME, nicknamed Vermichel; an old fiddler in the Burgundy regiment, under the Restoration; beside being a fiddler he was at the same time the janitor at the town hall, the Soulanges drummer, jailer of the prison, and lastly Brunet's bookkeeper. The intimate friend of Fourchon, he drank with him and partook his hate against the Montcornets, who owned the Aigues [The Peasantry, *R*].

Vert, MADAME MICHEL, wife of the foregoing; like him she was called Vermichel; she was a virago in mustaches, a metre in height, and weighed two hundred and forty pounds; she was agile notwithstanding, and drove her husband [The Peasantry, *R*].

Vervelle, ANTÉNOR, a grotesque middle-class man of Paris, who made his fortune as a wholesale butcher. Retired from trade, Vervelle became, in his way, an amateur of paintings; he wished to create a picture gallery; he believed that he was a Flanders collector—Téniers, Metzus, and Rembrandts; he engaged Élie Magus in the formation of his museum, and, by the intermediary of that Jew, he married his daughter Virginie to Pierre Grassou. Vervelle at that time owned and lived in a house on the Rue Boucherat, a part of the Rue Saint-Louis,* near the Rue Charlot. He also owned a cottage at Ville-d'Avry, which contained the famous Flanders gallery

* Now the Rue de Turenne.

of painted pictures, all in reality by Pierre Grassou [Pierre Grassou, *r*].

Vervelle, Madame Anténor, wife of the foregoing; she willingly accepted Pierre Grassou as her son-in-law, when she knew that Maître Cardot was his notary. Mme. Vervelle was alarmed, nevertheless, when Joseph Bridau made a sudden irruption into Pierre's studio and "touched up" the portrait of Mlle. Virginie, who later became Mme. Grassou [*Ibid.*].

Vervelle, Virginie. See Grassou, Madame Pierre.

Vèze, Abbé de, a priest of Mortagne, under the Empire; he administered the last sacraments to Mme. Bryond des Tours-Minières, executed in 1810; he afterward became a member of the Brotherhood of Consolation, at Mme. de la Chanterie's, Rue Chanoinesse, Paris [The Seamy Side of History, *T*].

Viallet, an excellent gendarme, appointed about 1821; corporal at Soulanges *vice* Soudry, retired [The Peasantry, *R*].

Victoire, Mme. de Restaud's chambermaid. See Constance.

Victoire, the friend, servant, or neighbor of Coralie, Rue de Vendôme, Paris, 1821. She assisted the sick Lucien de Rubempré into Coralie's apartments on the Rue de Vendôme, after the first presentation of "l'Alcade dans l'embarras," and following the orgie on the Rue de Bondy. Coralie to her chambermaid: "'Did the porter see us? Was there any one else about,' she asked. 'No, I was sitting up for you.' 'Does Victoire know anything?' 'Rather not!' returned Bérénice" [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, *M*].

Victoire was, in 1819, the servant of Charles Claparon, banker, Rue de Provence, Paris: "a very Léonarde dressed like a fish hawker" [César Birotteau, *O*].

Victor, surnamed the Parisian; a mysterious person who lived maritally with the Marquis d'Aiglemont's eldest daughter and who made her a mother a number of times. Pursued by the police, Victor, who had assassinated the Baron de

Mauny, found asylum for four hours, during the Noël night in one of the latter years of the Restoration, in a house, 57 Avenue de Paris, near the Montreuil barrier, Versailles, the home of Hélène d'Aiglemont's* parents, whence she fled with him. Under Louis-Philippe, Victor, a Columbian corsair, captain of The Othello, again met General d'Aiglemont, the father of his mistress, who had been a passenger on the Saint-Ferdinand and whose life he had saved; he was living very happily with his family, which was composed of himself, Mlle. d'Aiglemont, and some children she had borne him. Victor perished at sea during a shipwreck [A Woman of Thirty, ***S***].

Victorine, a celebrated dressmaker of Paris; among her customers she had the Duchess Cataneo, Louise de Chaulieu, and perhaps Mme. de Bargeton [Massimilla Doni, ***ff***—Lost Illusions, ***N***—Letters of Two Brides, ***v***]. Her successors inherited her name and boasted of "the intelligent scissors of Victorine IV.," at the end of Louis-Philippe's reign, at the time when Fritot sold a shawl, which he called the "Sélim" shawl, to Mrs. Noswell [Gaudissart II., ***n***].

Victorine, a *chiffonniere* who was, with Mesdames Joséphine Madou, Tancréde, and Matifat, one of the four godmothers who, as it were, adopted Charles Dorlange-Sallenauve [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Vidal & Porchon, commission booksellers, Paris, 1821. Lucien de Rubempré had occasion to judge their mode of operations when he had been brutally enough refused by them to bring out his "Archer of Charles IX." and a volume of poetry. Vidal & Porchon at that time had works in their warehouse by Kératry, Arlingcourt, and Victor Ducange.

* The murderess of one of her brothers, Hélène d'Aiglemont had been strangely stricken at a play she attended with her father and one of her brothers, the title being "The Valley of the Torrent; or, The Murderess," a melodrama by Frédéric in three acts; played for the first time at the Porte Saint-Martin, May 29, 1816.

Vidal was a stout, brusque man; he traveled for the firm; Porchon was more diplomatic and cooler; he seemed to have special charge of the business in Paris [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***].

Vien, Joseph-Marie, a celebrated painter, born at Montpellier, 1716; died at Rome, 1809. In 1758 he assisted, together with Allegrain and Southerbourg, his friend Sarrasine in carrying off Zambinella to the studio of the sculptor, who was foolishly smitten by the castrate, believing it to be a woman. Afterward Vien made a copy of the statue modeled by Sarrasine from Zambinella for Mme. de Lanty, and this picture by Vien inspired Girodel, the signer of "Endymion." The statue of Zambinella made by Sarrasine was a long time after reproduced by the sculptor Dorlange-Sallenauve [Sarrasine, ***ds***—The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Vieux-Chapeau, a soldier in the 72d demi-brigade, known by Jean Falcon (called Beau-Pied); he was killed in an engagement with the Chouans in September, 1799 [The Chouans, ***B***].

Vigneau, in the commune of l'Isère, of which Bennassis was like the creator, bravely took the management of an abandoned tile works and was prosperous; he lived in the midst of a united family, consisting of his mother, his mother-in-law, and his wife; at one time he had been in the service of the Graviers, Grenoble [The Country Doctor, ***C***].

Vigneau, Madame, wife of the foregoing; a perfect housekeeper, who graciously received Genestas, introduced to her by Benassis; Mme. Vigneau at that time was on the eve of becoming a mother [The Country Doctor, ***C***].

Vignol. See Bouffé.*

Vignon, Claud or Claude, French critic, born in 1799; possessed remarkable qualities as an analyst in the study of all questions of art, literature, philosophy, and politics. He

* The paymaster Gravier procured a number of autographs from Bouffé, the actor, for Mme. de la Baudraye's album.

finally became a judge, reliable and sure, and of strong mind, well known in Paris in 1821; at this time he assisted with Florine, an actress at the Panorama-Dramatique, in a supper given at the first representation of "l'Alcade dans l'embarras," and joined in a brilliant discussion with Émilie Blondet, formerly a diplomat to Germany [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***]. In 1834, in the journal founded by Raoul Nathan, he had charge as "high critic" [A Daughter of Eve, ***V***]. For a long time Vignon had as mistress Félicité des Touches (Camille Maupin). In 1836 he visited Italy, in the company of Léon de Lora, when he heard Maurice de l'Hostal (the first consul at Genoa) recount the conjugal differences of the Bauvans [Honorine, ***k***]. Again, in 1836, at Touches, on the Lower Loire, Vignon broke off his relations with Camille Maupin; seeing with almost supernatural penetration, told in a genuine, sentimental conversation, that his quondam mistress was in love with another. The subject of this talk was the relations of Calyste du Guénic, Gennaro Conti, and Béatrix Rochefide. Of such science of the human heart as he knew, however small it might be, he found that all companionship finally became sad and tiresome; he looked upon a debauch as a remedy against ennui; he often visited and helped mould the character of Schontz, a courtesan of superior abilities [Béatrix, ***P***]. Following this he had an ambition to be secretary to the minister of War, Cottin de Wissembourg: this position brought him in contact with Valérie Marneffe, whom he secretly loved; he was intimate with Stidmann, Steinbock, and Massol, and was with them a witness of the second marriage of the Marneffe woman with Crevel. He figured as one of the regular guests at Valérie's drawing-rooms, with "Jean-Jacques Bixiou, the wit, and Lisbeth Fischer, the cunning" [Cousin Betty, ***w***]. He supported the government of Louis-Philippe, became a writer on the "Journal des Débats," and master of requests to the Council of State. Claud Vignon is also used in the trial

pending between Gazonal and the prefect of the Eastern Pyrenees; he had a position in the library, a chair in the Sorbonne, and the decoration; he was also on the committee which passed on Gazonal's case, in which he favored him [The Unconscious Mummers, *u*]. Vignon's reputation for the rest is a great one, and, in our day, Mme. Noémi Rouvier, sculptor and novelist, signs her works under the name of this critic.

Vigor, manager of post-horses at Ville-aux-Fayes, under the Restoration; major in the National Guard in that sub-prefecture; the brother-in-law of the banker Leclercq, whose sister he married [The Peasantry, *R*].

Vigor, younger brother of the foregoing; in 1823 he was lieutenant in the gendarmes at Ville-aux-Fayes. He married Sibilet's sister; her brother was clerk of the court in the same sub-prefecture [The Peasantry, *R*].

Vigor, son of the foregoing, and, like his family, interested in protecting François Caubertin against Montcornet; in 1823 he was substitute judge of the court at Ville-aux-Fayes [The Peasantry, *R*].

Villemot, head clerk to the bailiff Tabareau; in April, 1845, he was commissioned to look after and see to the details in the burying of Sylvain Pons; also to look after Schmucke's interests, who was the designated universal legatee of the deceased. Villemot was secured by Fraisier, the man of business of the Camusots de Marville [Cousin Pons, *x*].

Villenoix, SALOMON DE, the son of a Jew, named Salomon, who became very wealthy and married a Catholic in his old age. Raised in his mother's religion, he made a barony of his estate of Villenoix [Louis Lambert, *u*].

Villenoix, PAULINE SALOMON DE, born about 1800; the natural daughter of the foregoing. Under the Restoration she suffered for her origin. Her nature and superiority were looked upon as being evil in the provinces. Her meeting with Louis Lambert decided her life. Their community of

age and country, and the scorn and pride of their hearts assimilated; it resulted in a reciprocal passion. Mlle. Salomon de Villenoix was about to marry Louis Lambert, when a scientist declared that he was suffering from a mental malady. Pauline frequently dispelled the crises of his disease; she cared for, advised, and managed him, notably at Croisic, where, on Mlle. de Villenoix's advice, Louis took up his pen to relate, under the form of a letter, the tragic misfortunes of the Cambremers, with which he was well acquainted. Pauline returned to Villenoix with her fiancé, she received him there and she understood his every thought, given with a grandiose incoherence; she saw him die in her arms, and she ever after considered herself as Louis Lambert's widow; he was interred in her park of Villenoix [Louis Lambert, *u*—A Seaside Tragedy, *e*]. Two years later, a worn-out woman, almost retired from the world, she lived in the town of Tours; she was full of sympathy for the weak; and Pauline de Villenoix protected Abbé François Birotteau, Troubert's victim [The Abbé Birotteau, *i*].

Vilquin, the richest captain of privateers in Havre, under the Restoration; he bought all the ruined Charles Mignon's properties, with the exception of a cottage given by Mignon to Dumay: this habitation was contiguous to the millionaire's superb villa, and was the despair of Vilquin; Dumay obstinately refused to sell it [Modeste Mignon, *K*].

Vilquin, Madame, wife of the foregoing; d'Estourny had been her lover before turning his attentions to Bettina-Caroline Mignon; she made her husband the father of three children, of whom two were daughters; the eldest, richly dowered, became Mme. Francisque Althor [Modeste Mignon, *K*].

Vimeux, in 1824, was a modest justice of the peace in the department of the North; he condemned the kind of life led by his son Adolphe in Paris [Les Employés, *cc*].

Vimeux, Adolphe, son of the foregoing, was, in 1824, a copying-clerk in the Bureau of Finance, in Xavier Rabour-

din's office. Very elegant and exclusively occupied in his toilet, he was content to take his meagre ordinary at the tavern-keeper Katcomb's,* and became Antoine's (the door-keeper of the bureau) debtor. His secret ambition was to succeed in marying some rich old woman [Les Employés, *cc*].

Vinet had a painful commencement. A deception attended the opening of his career. He had seduced a Chargebœuf, and he thought that her parents, accepting him in marriage, would richly endower their daughter; but when he married Mlle. de Chargebœuf she was abandoned by her family, and he had to rely solely upon himself. Vinet, as a barrister of Provins, made but little headway; he was the head of the local Opposition, thanks to Gouraud's concurrence; he exploited Denis Rogron, a wealthy, retired merchant, and founded the "Courrier de Provins," a Liberal gazette which cunningly defended the Rogrons, when accused of having slowly assassinated Pierrette Lorrain; he was elected deputy about 1830; became also public prosecutor, and possibly a minister of justice [Pierrette, *i*—The Deputy for Arcis, *DD*—The Middle Classes, *ee*—Cousin Pons, *x*].

Vinet, Madame, wife of the foregoing, *née* Chargebœuf, and as a consequence one of the descendants of that "noble old family of Brie, whose name came from the exploit of a groom in Saint-Louis' expedition"; she was the mother of two children, who sufficed for her happiness. She was absolutely dominated by her sacrificed husband; she was repudiated by her own family since her mesalliance. Mme. Vinet dared, amongst the Rogrons, to take the part of Pierrette Lorrain, their victim [Pierrette, *i*].

Vinet, Olivier, son of the foregoing, born in 1816. A judge like his father, he made his debut as substitute prosecutor at Arcis, passing from thence to a similar post in the

* This culinary establishment, which was renowned for its roast beef, was still in existence about 1848, on the Rue des Petits-Champs—then the Neuve-des-Petits-Champs—near the Rue d'Antin.

town of Mantes, afterward was a substitute at Paris. The paternal reputation, impertinent raillery, in this Vinet was particularly great. Amongst the Arcis folk Olivier only frequented the little colony of functionaries composed of Goulard, Michu, and Marest [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***]. The rival of Maître Fraisier in the affections of Mme. Vatinelle, of Mantes, he resolved to win out by breaking his career [Cousin Pons, ***xx***]. Vinet was at the Thuilliers, Rue Saint-Dominique d'Enfer, Paris, where he trotted out his habitual impertinence; he was one of the pretenders to the hand of Céleste Colleville, who later became Mme. Félix Phellion [The Middle Classes, ***ee***].

Violette, a farmer who had the Grouage farm near Arcis, which was a dependency of the Gondreville estate at the time that Peyrade and Corentin, following the instructions of Fouché, carried out the strange abduction of Malin de Gondreville and won the day against Michu, the mysterious agent of the Cinq-Cygne, Hauteserre, and Simeuse families [A Historical Mystery, ***ff***].

Violette, JEAN, a hosier of Arcis in 1837; after Philéas Beauvisage he took Pigoult's commercial establishment; in the electoral movement of 1839 Jean Violette seems to have remained on the side of the house of Malin de Gondreville [The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Virginie, a cook in César Birotteau's house, 1818 [César Birotteau, ***O***].

Virginie, between the years 1835-36, Rue Neuve-des-Mathurins,* Paris, was chambermaid of Marie-Eugénie du Tillet, at that time fully occupied with Angélique-Marie de Vandenesse's imprudences [A Daughter of Eve, ***V***].

Virginie, the mistress of a Provençal soldier, who afterward, during Bonaparte's campaign in Egypt, lived for some time lost in the desert, where he had a panther for his companion [A Passion in the Desert, ***ds***].

* Now the Rue des Mathurins.

Virginie, a Parisian milliner, whose hats were lauded by Andoche Finot's newspaper for a monetary consideration, 1821 [A Distinguished Provincial at Paris, ***M***].

Virlaz, a wealthy furrier of Leipzic, whose heir, in the middle of Louis-Philippe's reign, was his nephew, Frédéric Brunner. During his lifetime that Israelite, the head of the firm of Virlaz & Co., was distrustful of Brunner senior, the Frankfort innkeeper, and he deposited Mme. Brunner's fortune —the first of that name—in the Al-Sartchild bank safes [Cousin Pons, ***x***].

Vissard, MARQUIS DU, was, in remembrance of Chevalier Rifoël du Vissard, his younger brother, created a peer of France by Louis XVIII.; he gave him admission, as a lieutenant, in the Maison-Rouge; and appointed him prefect when once the Maison-Rouge was dissolved [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

Vissard, CHARLES-AMÉDÉE-LOUIS-JOSEPH RIFOËL, CHEVALIER DU, a gentleman possessing an entirely noble character; he played an important part in the divers anti-revolutionary insurrections in the West of France after 1789. In December, 1799, he is found at Vivetière, where his impatience contrasted with the cool matter-of-fact methods of the Marquis Alphonse de Montauran, called the Gars [The Chouans, ***B***]. He took part in the Quiberon combat, and with Boislaurier took the initiative in the "Chauffeurs de Mortagne" affair. Many circumstances still contributed to increase his Royalism: Fergus found in Henriette Bryond des Tours-Minières a second Diana Vernon, and became her lover; further, his monarchical zeal was inflamed by Bryond des Tours-Minières —Contenson the spy—who secretly betrayed him. Like his accomplices, Rifoël was executed in 1809. He once disguised himself under the name of Pierrot during the campaign against the Revolution [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

Vissembourg, DUC DE, son of Maréchal Vernon, brother of Prince Chiavari; he presided, about 1835 and 1836,

over a horticultural society of which Fabien du Ronceret was vice-president [Béatrix, ***P***].

Vitagliani, a tenor at the Argentina, what time Zambinella sang soprano there, in 1758, on that Roman stage; Vitagliani "jollied" J. E. Sarrasine [Sarrasine, ***ds***].

Vital, born about 1810, a Parisian hatter; married; successor to Finot senior, in the warehouse situated on the Rue du Coq; he was much the style about 1845, and seemed to deserve his reputation. He amused Bixiou and Léon de Lora by his ridiculous pretensions; he would have made a hat for Gazonal similar to that worn by Lousteau. On this occasion Vital pointed out to them a masterpiece invented by Claud Vignon, which—politically—was the happy medium. Finot's successor, in fact, fashioned the hat to the style of the wearer; the hat followed the person who wore it; he boasted of Prince de Béthune's, and dreamed of the suppression of the "tall hat" [The Unconscious Mummers, ***u***].

Vital, MADAME, wife of the foregoing; she "believed in the genius and greatness of her husband." She was in the warehouse when the hatter received the visit of Bixiou, de Lora, and Gazonal [The Unconscious Mummers, ***u***].

Vitel, born in 1776; a justice of the peace in Paris, 1845; known by Dr. Poulain; he had as his successor Maître Fraisier, the protege of the Camusots de Marville [Cousin Pons, ***x***].

Vitelot, partner of Sonet, the marble-cutter; he designed the funeral monuments; those he designed for de Marsay the minister and Keller the officer were both refused, Stidmann being commissioned to do the work. In the month of April, 1845, the same plans were retouched and offered to Wilhelm Schmucke, for the grave of Sylvain Pons, who was buried at Père-Lachaise [Cousin Pons, ***x***].

Vitelot, MADAME, wife of the foregoing; she reprimanded the agent of their firm for having brought Schmucke, Pons' heir, to them as a customer [Cousin Pons, ***x***].

Vivet, MADELEINE, a servant of the Camusots de Marville;

for nearly twenty-five years she was their feminine "Maître Jacques." She vainly tried to marry Sylvain Pons so as to become her master's cousin. Madeleine Vivet, disappointed in her matrimonial designs, took an aversion to Pons and afterward persecuted him in a thousand little ways [Vautrin's Last Avatar, *z*—Cousin Pons, *x*].

Volfgang, cashier to the baron of the Holy Empire, F. de Nucingen, at the time of the celebrated Parisian banquet on the Rue Saint-Lazare, when Nucingen had fallen foolishly in love with Esther van Gobseck; and also when he caused Jacques Falleix's discomfiture. He lived on the Rue de l'Arcade, near Rue des Mathurins, Paris [The Harlot's Progress, *Y*].

Vordac, Marquise de, born in 1769; the mistress of the wealthy Lord Dudley; by him she had one son, Henri, and to legitimize that child she contracted a marriage with Marsay, an old ruined gentleman, who was paid the income on one hundred thousand francs for his compliance; he died, and had never known his wife. Marsay's widow, by her second wedding, became the noted Marquise de Vordac. She did not wholly devote herself to her maternal duties; but she proposed that Henri de Marsay take Miss Stevens as his wife [The Girl with Golden Eyes, *ds*—A Marriage Settlement, *aa*].

Vulpato, La, a noble Venetian; a regular attendant at the Fenise, about 1820; he, Emilio Memmi (Prince de Varèse), and Massimilla Doni (Duchess Cataneo) were on excellent terms with each other [Massimilla Doni, *ff*].

Vyder, an anagram of d'Ervy, and one of the three names successively taken by Baron Hector Hulot d'Ervy, after his flight from the conjugal domicile: he hid himself under this pseudonym when he became a public writer at Paris, at the bottom of Little Poland,* in the Passage du Soleil, Rue de la Pépinière [Cousin Betty, *w*].

* The Boulevard Malesherbes destroyed the faubourg Saint-Marceau on the right bank of the river; the Bienfaisance quarter was precisely the corner that was at once the most hideous and most picturesque to be found.

W

Wadmann, the English owner of a cottage and meadows in Normandy, near the Marville estate, that Mme. Camusot de Marville showed some intention of buying—the insular man was on the point of returning to England, after twenty years' sojourn in France [Cousin Pons, ***x***].

Wahlenfer or **Walhenfer**, a rich German trader, who was assassinated in the month of October, 1799, at "The Red House," near Andernach, by Jean-Frédéric Taillefer, then a military surgeon in the French army; he allowed his comrade, Prosper Magnan, to be executed for that crime. Wahlenfer was a little fat man, with a round face and a frank and cordial manner; he owned an important pin factory in the vicinity of Neuwied. He came from Aix-la-Chapelle. Perhaps "Walhenfer" was not the real name of the trader [The Red House, ***d***].

Wallenrod-Tustall-Bartenstild, Baron de, born in 1742; a banker at Frankfort-on-the-Main; in 1804 he married his only daughter, Bettina, to Charles Mignon de la Bastie, then a simple lieutenant in the French army; he died in 1814, following a disastrous speculation in cotton [Modeste Mignon, ***K***].

Watschildine, a firm in London that corresponded with F. de Nucingen the banker in business affairs. On one dark evening in the autumn of 1821, the cashier Rodolphe Castanier was engaged in counterfeiting his employer's signature to the letters of credit issued on the Watschildine house, when he was surprised by the appearance of the satanic John Melmoth [Melmoth Reconciled, ***d***].

Wattebled, a grocer at Soulanges, 1823; the father of the handsome Mme. Plissoud, who formed a portion of the "second society" in that town; he had his store on the first floor of Mayor Soudry's house [The Peasantry, ***R***].

Watteville, Baron de, a gentleman of Besançon, of Swiss origin; the last descendant of the famous renegade abbé, Don Jean de Watteville, curé of Baumes, 1613 to 1703; a weazened, dried-up little man without intelligence; he passed his life in a fine workshop with a lathe; he was a turner; he "enjoyed the profoundest ignorance"; he collected shells and geological fragments; he had a "good heart." After having lived in the comté "like a woodlouse in a wainscot," he married, in 1815, Clotilde-Louise de Rupt, who completely dominated him, and with whom he lived until she lost her parents, about 1819, in the hôtel de Rupt, Rue de la Prefécture, the great garden which extended as far as the Rue du Perron. By his wife Baron de Watteville had one daughter, whom he dearly loved, and he had a weakness for doing what she wished. M. de Watteville died in 1836, following a fall into the lake on his estate at Rouxey, near Besançon; he was buried on a small island in the lake, where his wife, pretending an exaggerated grief, had a gothic white marble monument raised to his memory, similar to that of Héloïse and Abélard at Père-Lachaise [Albert Savaron, *f*].

Watteville, Baronne de, wife of the foregoing, who, become a widow, married Amédée de Soulas. See Soulas, Madame A. de.

Watteville, Rosalie de, the only daughter of the two foregoing persons, born in 1816; fragile, slender, flat, light-complexioned, and pale, with light blue eyes, a perfect resemblance to a Saint by Albert Dürer. Raised in strict austerity by her mother, who was habituated to the straitest practices of religion, she was quite ignorant of the things of the world, and she concealed under a modest manner and an air of absolute insignificance a character of iron and the romantic audacity of her great-uncle, Abbé de Watteville, aggravated by the tenacity and pride of the blood of the Rupts. Destined by her mother to marry Amédée de Soulas,

"sweet pea"—or "pease blossom"*—of Besançon, she was deeply smitten by the barrister Albert Savaron de Savarus. Although she knew that he had no passion for herself, Rosalie, by extraordinary machinations, separated the Duchesse d'Argaïolo, whom he loved and who loved him, from Savarus, which resulted in his despair; he secluded himself in the Grand Chartreuse. Mlle. de Watteville afterward lived at Paris for some time with her mother, now married to Amédée de Soulas; she there sought to see the Duchesse d'Argaïolo, who thought she had been treacherously dealt with by Savarus, and who had for this reason given her hand to the Duc de Rhétoré; they met in February, 1838, at a charity ball held on behalf of the pensioners of the old civil list, when she revealed to her former rival the secret of her schemes against Mme. de Rhétoré and her own conduct in regard to the barrister. Mlle. de Watteville later retired to Rouxey, which she seldom left except on one journey for an unknown end, 1841, when she was cruelly crippled: she was on a steamboat when the boiler burst, and Mlle. de Watteville lost an arm and a leg. This last descendant of Abbé de Watteville henceforth wholly consecrated herself to religious practices and never afterward left her retreat [Albert Savaron, *f*].

Welff, called the Grand Welff, after eleven years of service in the cavalry in the campaigns on the Rhine, in Italy, and in Egypt under Generals Steingel and Bonaparte, was a gendarme at Arcis-sur-Aube, 1803, at the time of the descent of the police on Cinq-Cygne; he assisted Corentin and Peyrade in their fruitless search, and remained the enemy of Michu, the Hauteserres, and the Simeuses, against whom he still acted, at the time of the mysterious abduction of Senator Malin de Gondreville; Welff was then sub-lieutenant [A Historical Mystery, *ff*].

Werbrust, Palma's partner; a Parisian commercial bill discounter, Rues Saint-Denis and Saint-Martin, under the

* The title of one of the old editions of "A Marriage Settlement."

Restoration; he knew the story of the grandeur and decadence of César Birotteau, mayor of the eleventh arrondissement;* he was the friend of Jean-Baptiste d'Aldrigger, the banker, and assisted at his burial; he also did business with Baron de Nucingen; among other operations he cunningly speculated in the third liquidation operated by Nucingen in 1836 [César Birotteau, ***O***—The Firm of Nucingen, ***t***].

Wierzchownia, ADAM DE, a Polish gentleman who was, after the last partition of Poland, a refugee in Sweden, where he sought for consolation in studying chemistry, for which he had always had an irresistible vocation. Torn by poverty from his works he entered the French army, and, in 1809, while passing through Douai, was lodged for one night only with M. Balthazar Claës. In a conversation with his host he explained to him his ideas on "the unity of matter" and the absolute, and thus caused the unhappiness of a whole family, for, from that time, Balthazar Claës consecrated time and money to the Quest of the Absolute. Adam de Wierzchownia died at Dresden in 1812, of a wound received during the last engagements; he wrote Balthazar Claës a supreme letter bequeathing him divers ideas which, since their meeting of one day, had struck him as being relative to the search in question; by this proceeding he still further aggravated the misery of the Claës† family. Adam de Wierzchownia‡ had a wasted, angular face, a large cranium without hair, with eyes that seemed like tongues of fire, and an enormous mustache, and his calm movements frightened Mme. Balthazar Claës§ [The Quest of the Absolute, ***D***].

* This later formed the Montmarte and the Banque faubourgs.

† The original orthography of this is Claes and not Claës, the latter being the French formation.

‡ The Ukraines owned a place by the same name.

§ Under the title "Gold! or the Dream of a Savant," there is a vaudeville by Bayard and Biéville devoted to the sorrows of the Claës; it was presented at the Gymnase, November 11, 1837, and was played by M. Bouffé and Mme. E. Sauvage.

Willemsens, MARIE-AUGUSTA. See Brandon,* Comtesse de.

Wimphen, DE, married a childhood friend of Mme. d'Aiglemont [A Woman of Thirty, *S*].

Wimphen, MADAME LOUISA DE, a friend of Mme. d'Aiglemont in her childhood; they were brought up together at Écouen. In 1814 Mme. d'Aiglemont wrote her companion, then on the eve of being married, of the disenchantments of her own life, and advised her to remain a maiden. This letter indeed was not sent; Comtesse de Listomère-Landon, her aunt by marriage, took the blame for its miscarriage. To the contrary of her friend, Mme. de Wimphen was happy in her marriage; she nevertheless remained Mme. d'Aiglemont's confidential friend; she was present at the meeting between Julie and Lord Grenville; at that moment M. de Wimphen sought his wife, leaving the two lovers in each other's company, but the inopportune return of M. d'Aiglemont compelled Lord Grenville to hide himself, and the Englishman died shortly after, owing to the night he passed bringing on a severe cold, as he hung outside a window, after having had his fingers crushed by being caught in the closet door as it was violently closed [A Woman of Thirty, *S*].

Wirth, the banker J. B. d'Aldrigger's valet; he remained in the service of Mme. and Mlle. d'Aldrigger after the death of the head of the family, and preserved to them the devotion he had already often proved. Wirth, a sort of Caleb or Alsacian Gaspard, was old and solemn, clothed in much finesse and of great good humor; he saw in Godefroid de Beaudenord a husband for Isaure d'Aldrigger; he cunningly "limed" him, and certainly contributed to their union [The Firm of Nucingen, *t*].

Wisch, JOHANN. The name which a newspaper ficti-

* Lady Brandon was the mother of Louis-Gaston and Marie-Gaston; these two names, after the minutest researches, must convey the only feature of her union.

tiously gave to Johann Fischer, accused of extortion, in order to not compromise Baron Hulot d'Ervy, his relation and accomplice [Cousin Betty, *w*].

Wissembourg, Prince de, one of the titles of Maréchal Cottin, who was also Duc d'Orfano [Cousin Betty, *w*].

Witschnau. See Gaudin.

X

Ximeuse, a fief situated in Lorraine; the true and primitive orthography of the name of Simeuse; the family ended by writing it with a S on account of the pronunciation of the name [A Historical Mystery, *ff*].

Y

Ysembourg, Prince d', a marshal of France; the Condé of the Republic, a "booby," according to Mme. Nourrisson, his confidential woman; he gave two thousand francs to one of the most renowned countesses of the Imperial Court, who one day came to find him, and implored him with tears to afford her the succor indispensable to the life of her children; the money was spent in the purchase of a dress, which she needed in order to appear at an ambassador's ball. This anecdote was related by Mme. Nourrisson to Léon de Lora, Bixiou, and Gazonal, in 1845 [The Unconscious Mummers, *u*].

Z

Zambinella, a castrate and singer at the Argentina theatre, Rome, 1758; the "prima donna"; he was of an ideal beauty; the sculptor Sarrasine, smitten by Zambinella, thinking he was a woman, made a statue in his likeness, an admirable Adonis,

which still exists in the Albani museum, and was copied, near the end of the following century, by Dorlange-Sallenauve. More than an octogenarian and immensely rich, Zambinella lived, under the Restoration, at Paris, with his niece, who was married to the mysterious Lanty. Zambinella was always surrounded by the Lantys; he died at Rome in 1830. The anterior existence of Zambinella was unknown to Parisian society; in the strange old man, a species of ambulating mummy, a magnetizer recognized the celebrated Balsamo, called Cagliostro; and Ferette's* bailiff saw in him the Comte de Saint-Germain [Sarrasine, ***ds***—The Deputy for Arcis, ***DD***].

Zarnowicki, ROMAN,† a Polish general, a refugee in Paris; in 1836 he resided on the first floor of the little hotel on the Rue de Marbeuf,‡ of which the physician Halpersohn occupied the second floor [The Seamy Side of History, ***T***].

* Also spelt Ferrette.

† Without doubt a given name.

‡ Then a new and nearly deserted thoroughfare.

COMPILER'S NOTE.—As the reader will notice, the Compendium only embraces the biographies of those characters which appear again and again in the various books of the Comédie Humaine, the others do but form the corps of supernumeraries. Consequently the novels entitled: About Catherine de' Medici, The Exiles, Maître Cornélius, The Unknown Masterpiece, The Elixir of Life, and Christ in Flanders, which are outside the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and Seraphita, which is beyond the realm of fact, are eliminated. The Hated Son and Droll Stories occasionally furnish some indispensable information for a small number of the biographies.

According to Théophile Gautier the Comédie Humaine contains two thousand characters. This number is about

correct; but by reason of cross-references, nicknames, double-names, etc., it will be seen that that enumeration is exceeded in this work. And yet we have not placed therein, as they are outside the action, Chevet, Decamps, Delacroix, Finot senior, Calyste and Sabine du Guénic's sons, Noémi Magus, Meyerbeer, Herbaut, Houbigant, Tanrade, Mousquetou, Arnal, Barrot, Bonald, Berryer, Gautier, Gozlan, Hugo, Hyacinthe, Lafont, Lamartine, Lassailly, F. Lemaître, Charles X., Louis-Philippe, Odry, Talma, Thiers, Villèle, Rossini, Rousseau, Mlle. Déjazet, Mlle. Georges, etc.

The utmost care has been exercised, but some few errors may possibly have slipped in. For this the compilers beg an excuse, as all has been done with sincerity and in absolute good faith.

A CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER OF READING

ACCORDING TO THE PERIODS OF FRENCH HISTORY.

Mr. Jas. B. Russell, of Lowell, Mass., a "confirmed Balzacian"—as Paul Bourget would say—suggests the following "order of reading" the Comédie Humaine.

In the communication accompanying it Mr. Russell writes: "I found that the same characters ran largely through them all [the volumes of the Comédie Humaine], so I took the first and last date of each volume, made a list and re-read them . . . the chronological order added a new charm . . . it is the only way of reading them, because they are serial, and should be read as such—in order. Since then I have read them for the third time, and rearranged the order several times till I have the enclosed."

The reader will understand the "*et al.*" to mean the others in the same volume, as arranged by Balzac; and which are to be found in the last index in the volume entitled "A Prince of Bohemia."

THE REVOLUTION: 1789–99.

1 The Chouans.

THE CONSULATE: 1799–1804.

(The Vendetta. A Passion in the Desert.)

THE EMPIRE: 1804–1814.

2 A Historical Mystery (*et al.*) . . . 1803–6

THE RESTORATION: 1814–1830.

3 Father Goriot 1813–20
4 The Thirteen 1818–19
5 A Marriage Settlement 1821–28
6 A Bachelor's Establishment 1804–30
7 A Start in Life 1823–30
8 The Old Maid, and the Collection of Antiquities 1822–25
9 César Birotteau 1810–20
10 Pierrette, and The Abbé Birotteau . . 1827–30
11 At the Sign of the Cat and Racket (*et al.*) . 1819
12 Lost Illusions (including A Distinguished Provincial at Paris) 1819–23
13 The Harlot's Progress (2 vols.) . . . 1823–30
14 Eugénie Grandet 1816–27
15 The Peasantry 1823–26
16 Les Employés (*et al.*) 1824–30
17 Modeste Mignon 1826–30
18 Letters of Two Brides 1823–27

THE "JULY" (ORLÉANS) DYNASTY: 1830 and after.

19 Ursule Mirouët 1829–36
20 The Lily of the Valley 1825–30
21 Albert Savaron 1834–38
A Daughter of Eve 1833–35
22 Z. Marcas, The Seamy Side of History . . 1836–38
23 Béatrix 1836–38
24 The Deputy for Arcis 1839
25 The Middle Classes 1840
26 The Country Parson 1802–44

27 Cousin Pons 1835–46
28 Cousin Betty 1838–46
29 The Firm of Nucingen (*et al.*).
30 Honorine (*et al.*).
31 The Country Doctor.
32 Gaudissart the Great (*et al.*).
33 A Second Home (*et al.*).
Philosophical Studies, etc., etc.

SCENES FROM THE

COMÉDIE HUMAINE

by

HONORÉ DE BALZAC

SARRASINE

A PASSION IN THE DESERT

THE GIRL WITH GOLDEN EYES

CONTENTS

	PAGE
PREFACE	v
SARRASINE	1
A PASSION IN THE DESERT	43
THE GIRL WITH GOLDEN EYES	61

PREFACE.

The remainder of this volume contains scenes properly belonging to the Comédie: "Sarrasine" and "La Fille aux yeux d'or"—the latter being the third story in the "Histoire des Treize"—The Thirteen—being in Scenes from Parisian Life; while "Une Passion dans le désert" is in Scenes from Military Life; which consists of but two, that one and "Les Chouans." This is the first appearance of these stories in an English dress; for, although numbers of "A Passion in the Desert" have been offered, they have either been mutilated by expurgation or rendered unduly morbid by adding to the words of the author.

"Sarrasine" is probably one of Balzac's strongest short stories, and is terse, bright, and incisive in style. It touches on a custom at one time far more general than is usually supposed. Readers of the "Tatler," "Spectator," and other magazines, too numerous to particularize, of the time of Addison, Steele, *et al.*, will remember the frequent allusions to that species of Italian tenor singers. Indeed it is not necessary to hark very far back to recall the death of a world-famous artist who was with good reason believed to have belonged to this class. It lies to the surgeon and sculptor to determine whether a man so capable an anatomist as a sculptor must necessarily be, as was Sarrasine, could be deceived by the limbs of a eunuch; it may have been that the lower ones were hidden; but how could he be mistaken in the biceps? For the rest the lights and shadows are beyond cavil; it is a powerful story of a strong man—willful, hot-headed, and a genius, contrasted with a non-virile specimen of the genus. It is probably the only story written by Balzac in which a woman

does not figure—that is in the story proper, which is narrated to the Marquise de Rochefide by—for the only time, in such a case—an unknown *conteur*.

The second, "Une Passion dans le désert," is a poem. Apart from the tinge to be found in reading between the lines, not in any sense forced upon the attention of the reader, it is an exquisite painting of that most uncongenial of subjects—the desert. Here the profundity of its desolation is brought vividly out; the sheening sand; that lone, once habited, grotto, is made instinct with a former resident; the palm trees; the solitary eagle winging its way in lonesomeness are all marvels of the truly beautiful in art; while the description of the panther is absolutely true to nature. One cannot but bow to a genius who can make so grand a painting from a source so sterile in itself.

"La Fille aux yeux d'or" is another powerful work. In this, though, de Balzac, while at his best as a moralist and philosopher, fails to grasp the calm, *sang-froid* air of a gentleman. De Marsay, to the student of English literature, is nothing more than a cad aping nobility. It shows out in striking contrast to the English "thoroughbred" later depicted by Ouida, and much to the advantage of the latter. De Marsay is insolent and stubborn, not proud and strong. His giving him English blood to explain his cool insouciance only serves to make his impertinence and littleness more glaring. The mulatto we have often met in fiction before, so also the witch-mother and the mysterious carriage rides and blindfolding. The story itself is a good one and these faults would not strike the eyes of Frenchmen, for whom the story was written. His description of the mob that can be aroused to revolution by a *bon mot* has been strikingly exemplified in the recent occurrences in France; while the race for gold or pleasure can be seen in any of our own cities, and with the like results.

"Sarrasine" was placed by Balzac in the volume entitled

"La Maison Nucingen," along with "Les Secrets de la princesse de Cadignan," "Les Employés," "Facino Cane," and the title story; being published by Werdet in October 1838. It became a Parisian Scene six years later.

"Une Passion dans le desért," published first in 1832, took its place in the Comédie in conjunction with "Les Chouans," with which it was always afterward associated, in 1846, being, as said, the second of the only two stories in Military Scenes.

For the bibliography of "La Fille aux yeux d'or," the reader is referred to the Preface to "The Thirteen," of which this story was always an integral part.

J. R.

SARRASINE.

Translated by Jno. Rudd, B.A.

To Monsieur Charles de Bernard du Grail.

I was plunged in one of those profound reveries that at times seize all the world, my bosom heaved with emotion, although I am but a thoughtless fellow. Midnight had just been proclaimed by the clock of l'Élysée-Bourbon. Seated in the bay of a window, concealed behind the undulating folds of a moire curtain, I could contemplate at my ease the garden of the hôtel at which I was passing my evening.

The trees, partially covered with snow, formed the seeming groundwork of the grayish clouds which draped the sky, the edges of which were barely whitened by the rays of the moon. The atmosphere assumed such fantastic shapes that it resembled vaguely the spectres of the newly dead robed in their winding-sheets, their breasts tumultuously heaving, forming a gigantic imagery of the famous Dance of Death. Then, on turning to the other side, I was there able to admire the dance of life! A splendid salon, the walls rich with gold and silver, furnished with scintillating lustres and brilliant with the light of wax-candles. The most beautiful women in Paris were swarming there, moving and fluttering around; the richest, of the noblest titles, illustrious and stately women, dazzling with their diamonds! their heads decked with flowers, flowers on the breast, in the hair, sewn on their dresses, and drooping in garlands to their feet. There was a gentle, voluptuous rustling of lace as the fair women strolled around, the gauze and silk fluttering about their dainty figures. Here and there one would be seen so radiant and bright as to eclipse the lights and the fire of the diamonds, and who animated the heart

with a sense of exuberance. One can note the significant little shakes of the lovers' heads, and the negative gestures of the married. The uproar of voices as the gamblers make an unlooked-for stroke, the jingle of the gold, the murmur of conversation form a musical medley; the result of this bewildering crush in the perfumed air is an imagination intoxicated by love, akin to real drunkenness. Thus, on my right, the sombre and silent image of death; to my left, the fit scene of the bacchanalian revel of life; here nature frigid, dark, and in mourning; there man in full enjoyment. To me, on the outside of these two so incongruous scenes, a thousand times repeated, in divers manners, Paris becomes the most joyous and the most philosophical town in the world; I make of it a moral medley, half-jolly, half-funereal. I mark time with my left foot, the while my other is in a coffin. My leg was, as it were, frozen by the breath of one of those keen winds which freeze one side of the body, while the other experienced the moist warmth of the salon, as so frequently occurs at a ball.

"Has not Monsieur de Lanty owned this hôtel for a long time?"

"Excuse me, yes. Say about ten years, since the Maréchal de Carigliano sold it to him."

"Ah!"

"These people must have an immense fortune?"

"It is a good fault."

"What a festival! It is the insolence of extravagance."

"Do you think they are as rich as Monsieur de Nucingen or Monsieur de Gondreville?"

"But you do not think so, eh?"

I peered out and recognized the two interlocutors as belonging to that class in Paris whose sole occupation in life is asking: "Why? How? How comes it? Who are they? There is what? What are the facts?" To draw to one side and speak in low tones to one's other self causes the utmost joy to such, it is a benison to the solitary couch. The mere

look of one of these is fruitful to the delver in mysteries. It was unknown to what country the Lanty family belonged; also how a fortune estimated at many millions had been accumulated, by what trade, what extortions, spoliations, or piracy. All the members of this family spoke Italian, French, Spanish, English, and German with sufficient fluency to cause a belief that a long time had been passed in those different nations. Were they Bohemians? Were they buccaneers?

"It is the devil! the youngest even keeps the secret admirably."

"The Comte de Lanty robbed some 'Casbah,' I guess; you can dot it down in your philosophy, though, that I should not object to marrying his fair daughter!"

Who but would have married Marianina, a young maiden of sixteen, whose beauty realized the fabulous conceptions of the Eastern poets? Like the daughter of the sultan in "The Wonderful Lamp," she was kept from the public gaze. The incomplete talent of Malibran, Sontag, and Toder paled before her song, for its completeness dominated their best efforts; while Marianina understood equally well how to unite their purity and sensibility with her accuracy of movement and intonation and their soul and science to a correct sentiment. This girl was a type of that poetic seclusion, a feeling common in all the arts, which flees from all who would intrude. Gentle and modest, learned and witty, no one could excel Marianina save, perhaps, her mother.

Have you never met women whose fierce beauty defies the onslaught of age, and who seem more to be desired at thirty-six than some who have yet to see fifteen? Their faces flash with the soul of passion; every feature scintillating with intelligence, each showing its own peculiar beauty, but above all its brightness. Their seducing eyes attract, repel, speak, or compel silence; their walk is that of innocent knowledge; their voices display their rich melodious tones, most sweetly coquettish and tender. Comparison cannot say which affords

the most pleasure—self-love or the endearing praise. A slight movement of their eyebrows, the least play of the eyes, the lips frowning to themselves, impress with a kind of terror those to whom they dispense life and happiness. A young girl inexperienced in love and of easy conversation one may be able to seduce; but for this kind of woman, a man that knows, like M. de Jaucourt, will not cry aloud when hiding in one's closet, like a chambermaid who has trapped two of her fingers in the joint of a door. Is not this play of love, to these so potent sirens, their life? It may be for this cause that we love them so passionately! Of such was the Comtesse de Lanty.

Filippo, the brother of Marianina, like his sister, possessed the striking beauty of the countess. In one word, this young man was the living image of Antinois, but slimmer. But these thin and delicate proportions suited him well; and, when united to his tawny complexion, to his bushy eyebrows and velvety fire of his eyes, promised well for the future of manly passions and of generous sentiments! If Filippo remained an image in the hearts of all young damsels, he was equally enshrined in the memory of all the mothers as the better side of France.

The beauty, fortune, spirit, the graces of these two children were the mother's greatest solace. The Comte de Lanty was little, ugly, and thin; dark as a Spaniard, dull as a banker. He passed in most places for a profound statesman, perhaps because he so rarely spoke, the same as M. de Metternich or Wellington.

This mysterious family had quite the attraction of a poem by Lord Byron, whose difficulties were translated in a different manner by each member of the world of fashion; a song, at once obscure and sublime, stanza piled on stanza. The reserve kept by M. and Mme. de Lanty on their birth, their past life, and their acquaintance with the four quarters of the earth, for a long time was a matter of astonishment to Paris.

In no country, perhaps, is the maxim of Vespasian better understood. There the crowns, even when tarnished with blood or mud, betrayed nothing and were representative of everything. Provided that high society bags the figure of your fortune you are classed among the number to which your fortune is equal; your parchment is not demanded, inasmuch as all the world knows how much or how little it cost. In a town where social problems are resolved by algebraic equations, adventurers stand excellent chances. Even supposing this family had its origin in Bohemia, they were rich and charming; high society can pardon the former and condone the little mysteries. But, for their sins, the enigmatical history of the Lanty family afforded a perpetual topic for interested curiosity, quite as much so as the romances of Anne Radcliffe. The observing, those people whose relations know at what store you buy your candlesticks, and ask the rent of the apartments you occupy, "it so much resembles theirs," after a time remarked the apparition of a strange person among the guests at the excellent festivals, concerts, balls, and *routs* given by the countess. It was a man. The first time he came to the hôtel was during a concert, when he seemed to have been attracted to the drawing-room by Marianina's charming voice.

"I was chilled for the moment," said a lady near the door to her neighbor.

The unknown, when he found himself by this woman, went elsewhere.

"This is strange! I am now warm again," said the woman after the stranger had gone. "You may accuse me of folly, but you cannot prevent my believing that this evil one, as he came between yourself and me, caused that cold chill."

Very soon, with the exaggeration natural to high society, sprang forth an accumulation of talk expressive of the most fantastical ideas, together with the most ridiculous stories of

this mysterious person. Without exactly being a vampire, a ghoul, an artificial man, a sort of Faust or Robin of the Woods to these so fantastic people, he partook, so they said, the nature of an anthropomorphite. Here he was recognized as being like the Germans who accept as realities the ingenious raillery of Parisian slander. The stranger was simply an *old man*. Many of the young men, accustomed to quick decisions, who each morning decided the future of Europe, in an elegantly turned sentence, could see in the unknown some great criminal possessed of enormous wealth. What romantic tales they told of the life of this old man, the details they gave being really singular, of the atrocities he had committed in the past when he was a deputy of the Prince of Mysore. Even bankers, the most positive of people, helped establish the specious story.

"Bah!" said one, with a pitying shrug of his shoulder, "this little old man is a *tête genoise!*"

"Monsieur, if I am not too indiscreet, may I beg an explanation of the meaning of a *tête genoise?*"

"Monsieur, on the life of this man an enormous capital is placed, and, without doubt, on his good health the revenues of this family depend. I have been given to understand that a magnetizer at Madame d'Espard's proved, though it has but a flimsy foundation, that this old man, set under the glass, was the famous Balsamo, otherwise Cagliostro. According to this modern alchemist the Sicilian adventurer escaped death, and proceeded to amuse himself by making gold for his little children. In a word, the steward of Ferette pretended to recognize in this singular person the Comte de Saint-Germain."

This silliness, spoken in a gentle tone, with the air of raillery of our day, was characteristic of a society without beliefs, and touched the house of Lanty with vague suspicion. Again, by a singular combination of circumstances, the members of this family justified the verdict of the world by their conduct in housing this mysterious old man, whose life was in some

sort concealed from all investigations. This person, who had the right of entrance given when it became the hôtel Lanty, always caused a great sensation in the family by his appearance. It was, in a word, a most important event. Filippo, Marianina, Mme. de Lanty, and an old servant only were allowed to assist the old man in his walks, his uprisings, and his down-sittings. Each one watched carefully his every movement. It seemed as though they were only too pleased to give attentive care to one upon whose life depended the fortune of all. Was this love or fear? People of the world could only infer, without being able to discover a solution of the problem. During the whole month this familiar genie was hidden in the depths of an unknown sanctuary, whence he made his appearance in the middle of the salon in a manner so stealthy as to remind one of those fairies of bygone days who descended on their flying dragons and caused troubles to befall because he had not been made the chief guest. Only the more quick-witted could detect at that time the uneasiness of their hosts, their feelings were disguised with such marvelous ability. But, sometimes, when all were dancing a quadrille, the too-ingenuous Marianina would regard the old man with a look of terror when she noticed him in the midst of the groups. Or the good Filippo would dart through the thick of the crowd to join him and stay with him, tender and attentive, as if the contact of men or the least cold breath should injure this strange creature. The countess made it her duty to join him without ostensibly giving an appearance of so doing; afterward her manner and physiognomy showed as much servility as affection, a despotic submission, as she spoke a few words to the old man, almost always appearing to yield to him.

If Madame de Lanty was absent the count used a thousand devices to keep his company; but he had the air of disliking the audience, and their treaty seemed like that between a mother and a spoiled child, who has been given way to in his

every caprice, in its refractoriness being soothed. Any indiscreet person who might rashly think of questioning the Comte de Lanty would abandon the interrogation of the curious when he noted the cold reserve of the man. Beside, what good would result when the circumspection of this family rendered futile all attempts at discovery; it was useless for people to try and search out a so well-guarded a secret. The espionage of good society, the cockney, and the politician, had ceased, they were tired of the war and busied themselves no more with this mystery.

But, at this instant, one might have heard, perhaps, in the midst of the salon, so resplendent with philosophers, each of whom is taking an ice, a sherbet, or placing a glass, just emptied of its contents of punch, on a console, these words:

"I cannot comprehend why the folk here should have so knavish-looking an appendage. This old fellow who is hidden, to all appearance, from the equinoxes to the solstices has to me the air of an assassin——"

"Or of a bankrupt——"

"It is the same thing. Kill the fortune of a man and you sometimes do worse than by slaying him."

"Monsieur, I have bet twenty louis on forty."

"My faith, monsieur, thirty remains on the board yet!"

"Eh, well, you see, like the society here, it is mixed! Still one must not be afraid to play."

"That's true. But we soon shall have six months of rest of mind. Do you really believe that this thing can be a living being?"

"Eh! eh! At the most——"

These last words had been spoken near me about the unknown as I resumed, in a last thought, my reflections, a mingling of black and white, of life and of death. My crazy imagination, as much as my eyes, contemplated by turns the festival, now at its acme of splendor, and the sombre picture of the gardens. I knew not how long time I had been medi-

tating on these two sides of the human medal; but on a sudden the stifled laugh of a young woman aroused me. I stood petrified at the appearance of the image offered to my view. By one of Nature's rarest caprices, the thoughts in half-mourning that rolled through my brain were here before me personified, alive; like Minerva, who emanated from Jupiter's head, so had she arisen great and powerful; she was at once one hundred years old and two and twenty; she was living and dead.

Without a doubt, the little old man had escaped from his chamber like a lunatic out of his cell; he slipped nimbly behind a fence of people who were listening attentively to the voice of Marianina as she finished the cavatina from "Tancred." He seemed to have sprung from the nether world, ejected by the stage mechanism of a theatre-trap. Motionless and sombre, he stood a moment and contemplated the fête, the murmur of which had perhaps reached his ears. His preoccupation was nearly somnambulic, and was concentrated upon one object which he had found in the middle of the world without seeing the world. He was pushing without the least ceremony against one of the most ravishing women in Paris, a young and handsome dancer, with a lissome form, who had all the freshness of a child, and was white and rosy as a young girl, and so transparent that when she turned to regard a man she seemed to penetrate him like the rays of the sun traverse pellucid ice. They were there, before me, both of them together, locked in one, the stranger and the other in the gauze dress, the garlands of flowers, the slightly curled hair, and the flowing sash..

I had brought this young woman to Mme. de Lanty's ball. Most likely it was her first time in the house, so I readily excused the stifled laugh; but, to my amazement, I noticed her give an imperious token of respect to her neighbor. She seated herself near me. The old man would not leave this delightful creature, to whom he was so capriciously attached,

but stayed, with dumb obstinacy and without any apparent regard to the great difference in their ages, like a child.

He took a folding-chair to enable him to sit down near the young lady. His least movement impressed one, in its gravidity of slowness and stupid indecision, as characteristic of the movements of a paralytic. He took his position on the seat slowly and with much circumspection, the while he muttered some unintelligible speech. His broken voice resembled that caused by dropping a stone down a well. The young woman pressed my hand tightly, as if seeking protection against being dashed down this seeming precipice of a man; he turned on her two cold eyes, two glaucous eyes which could only be compared to tarnished mother-of-pearl.

"I am afraid," she said, bending to speak in my ear.

"You may speak up," I at once answered; "he is hard of hearing."

"You know him then?"

"Yes."

After a while she became bold enough to examine this nameless creature, this form without substance, existence without life, or life without emotion. She was under that spell of timid curiosity which causes such terrible emotions in women, so as when they see chained tigers, or gaze on boa-constrictors, they are always fearful that the separating barriers are insufficiently strong. Although the little old man had a back crooked like a laborer's, one could readily perceive that in other respects he had the shape of an ordinary being. His extreme emaciation, the attenuation of his limbs, showed conclusively that he must always have been thin. He wore black silk breeches, which hung loosely about his fleshless thighs in a series of straight folds, like an abature veil. An anatomist would at once recognize the symptoms of a frightful decline when he saw the little legs which served to carry that strange body. You would have said they were the two cross-bones fit to be set on a tomb. A fearsome horror

seized the heart when one's attention revealed the indelibly stamped signs of the decrepitude of that fragile machine.

The unknown wore a white vest, trimmed with gold embroidery, in the old-fashioned style, and his linen was of a glossy white. A scarlet frill of English lace, rich enough to be the envy of a queen, surrounded his head, while on his breast he wore a yellow ruche; but on him the lace was rather a rag or tatter than an ornament. In the centre of the frill was a diamond of incalculable value, which scintillated like a sun. These luxurious fixings, the intrinsic value displayed without taste, seemed somehow suited to the figure of this fantastic being. The frame was worthy the picture. The dark face was angulous and deeply furrowed in every direction. The chin was peaky, the temples sunken, and the eyes were lost in their cavernous yellow orbits.

The deserted jawbones projected out in indescribable leanness, and showed great cavities in the middle of each cheek. These protuberances, more or less illumined by the candlelight, caused shadows and curious reflections which seemed to remove the last vestiges of the characteristics of the human face. The past years had firmly pasted the yellow skin on the bones and finished off the face; which showed everywhere a multitude of wrinkles, and circles like those made in water when a child has thrown in a pebble, or stars like those shown on a cracked window-pane, but each one deep and flattened out like the leaves in the edges of a book.

Some old men, of whom we present the portraits, are often more hideous; but what most contributed to give an appearance of artificial creation to this spectre was the unexpected red and white with which he shone. The eyebrows of his mask received a lustre from the light which revealed a painting finely executed. Fortunately for the view, his cadaverous skull was hidden under a white peruke, whose innumerable curls betrayed great pretensions.

As for the rest, the feminine coquetry of this phantasma-

goric personage was unmistakably announced by the ear-drops of gold pendant from his ears, by the beautiful stone brilliants on his bony fingers, and by a watch-chain which glittered like a circlet of rhinestones on the neck of a woman. To conclude, this imitation of a Japanese idol perpetually wore on his lips a fixed smile of decision, implacable and jeering, a smile like that of a death's head.

Silent and motionless as a statue, she exhaled the musky odor of old dresses, the heritage of a duchess, and which she had exhumed from a drawer during the making of the inventory. If the old man turned his eyes upon the company, which he did by an imperceptible motion, they seemed like two globes quite incapable of reflecting a glimmer of light; when they were arrested by any object, it seemed doubtful if they would ever move again. Seen near this human refuse was this young woman whose neck, arms, and body were white and shapely, the whole form redolent of beauty, with luxuriant hair growing over a love-inspiring forehead of alabaster, her eyes not absorbing but emanating light; delightfully sweet, fresh, and fragrant, with flowing curls and balmy breath —a too all-powerful contrast to that dullest, most earthy shadow, this man of dust: ah! this was indeed death and life. My thoughts became an imaginary arabesque—one-half a hideous chimera and half a divine femininity.

"And yet there are often marriages arranged between such in the world," I said to myself.

"It were a sentence to the scimitar!" was written by the young woman's horror. She pressed closer to me as though to assure herself of my protection, and her tumultuousness spoke the great horror she felt.

"This is a terrible sight," she said. "I cannot stand it much longer. If I look at it again I shall think that Death himself has come to look me up. But, what is it?"

She laid her hand on that of the phenomenon with the boldness caused by the violence of the power of her longing;

but a cold sweat broke from every pore, and, as soon as she touched the old man she gave a short cry like that of a hawk. This sharp voice, if it could be called a voice, escaped from a parched throat. This outcry was quickly succeeded by a convulsive little cough, like that of a child, but of a peculiar resonance. At this sound Marianina, Filippo, and Mme. de Lanty* cast their eyes on us like a flash of lightning. The young woman wished herself at the bottom of the Seine. She pressed my arm and dragged me toward a boudoir. Men and women, all the world gave place. Reaching the bottom of the reception-room, we entered a little half-round cabinet. My companion flung herself on a couch, palpitating with terror, and not knowing where she was.

"You are very foolish, madame," said I.

"But," she responded, after a moment of silence, during which I gazed on her in admiration; "is this my fault? Why does Madame de Lanty allow such a ghost to wander around in her hôtel?"

"Well," I responded, "you behave like a simpleton. You seem to take a little old man for a spectre."

"You tease, you!" she rejoined with that imposing raillery that all women so well know how to assume, when unable to offer any reason for their actions.

"What a pretty boudoir!" she exclaimed, looking about her. "Blue satin always has an admirable effect as a hanging. Is it not cool? Ah! the beautiful painting," she added, drawing aside an Eastern curtain from the front of a magnificent frame.

For a short time we remained in contemplation of this marvel, which might have been the work of some supernatural pencil.

The picture represented Adonis stretched out on a lion's skin. The lamp suspended in the middle of the boudoir, encased in an alabaster vase, illumined the draperies with a

* The Lanty family also appears in "The Deputy for Arcis."

mild light which enabled us to fully grasp the beauties of the painting.

"Can such a perfect being have ever had existence?" I asked her, after we had examined, in the sweet delight of ecstasy, the exquisite grace of the contours, the pose, color, hair—in fact, the whole of it.

"He is far too beautiful for a man," she added, after inspecting it the same as she would have done a rival.

Oh! how I, at that time, jealously resented the blow which I persuaded my poetic self had been essayed at my vanity! The jealousy of engravings, of paintings, of statues, where the artist had portrayed exaggerations of human beauty, in consequence of the doctrines which form the gateway to all imaginations.

"That is a portrait," I replied. "It is due to the genius of Vien. But that great painter has never seen the original; and your admiration will be less lively, perhaps, when you learn that the summer Academy has placed a statue of woman on its highest pinnacle."

"But who is this?"

I hesitated.

"I wish to know," she added, quickly.

"I think," said I, "that this Adonis represents a—a—a relative of Madame de Lanty."

I could see the anguish to be seen in the bottomless gulf as I contemplated that figure. She sat in silence, myself by her side, the while she squeezed my hand without knowing that she did so! To hell with the portrait! At this moment again resounded, in the silence, the gasping noise of a woman whose frenzy has returned.

Marianina came into the room at this time looking more than ever brilliant by her expression of innocence, her charming grace, and her bright toilette; she walked slowly, and assisted with a motherly care, a filial solicitude, the spectre who was the cause of our flight from the salon where the music was

going on; as she slowly conducted him she regarded him with a kind of disquietude as he feebly moved his weakly feet. Both had painfully enough reached a door concealed in the hangings. Thereat, Marianina gently knocked. There immediately appeared, as by magic, a big, burly man, something like a familiar genie. After confiding the old man to this mysterious guardian, the beautiful girl respectfully kissed the walking corpse; and her chaste caress was not exempt from that so gracious wheedling manner which pertains to and is one of woman's greatest privileges.

"*Addio, addio!*" said she with a pretty inflection of her young voice. On the last syllable she executed an adorable trill, in a deep voice, which seemed to depict her heart by its poetic expression. The old man, suddenly overcome by some memory, leaned on the threshold of the secret by-way. By the grace of profound silence we heard the dull, heavy breathing of his chest; as he stood, he used the better appearing of his sticks of skeleton fingers in feint charges at Marianina's bosom.

The giddy young thing at my side began to laugh as she noted this funny stick-play; he slipped his glove on one of his fingers and quickly darted toward the salon, whence at this instant came the sound of the prelude to a quadrille.

She saw us.

"Ah! you are there!" said she, coloring.

After she had scanned us over interrogatively, she hurried to her partner in the dance with the petulant carelessness of her age.

"What was it she wanted to say?" my young friend asked. "Is she married? I think I must be dreaming. Where am I?"

"You," I replied, "you, madame, sanguine as you are and fully comprehending the most imperceptible emotion, know well how to foster the most delicate sentiments in the heart of man, without bruising it on the first opportunity;

you who can compassionate the heart's pangs, who have the Parisian's *esprit* joined to a passionate soul, so honored in Italy and Spain——"

She well detected that my language was expressive of bitter irony; and, without even making a pretense of heeding, she interrupted me by saying:

"Oh! I bow to your taste and discernment. A capricious intolerance! You wish me to be different to myself!"

"Oh! as for me, I do not wish anything," I cried, alarmed at her severe manner. "Is it true that you would like me to relate to you, so you may understand, the history of these raging passions born in the heart by the ravishing women of the South?"

"Eh, well?"

"Yes. Well, then?"

"Well, then," I said, "to-morrow evening at your house about nine o'clock I will tell you the whole mystery."

"Not so," she replied in a petulant manner; "I wish to be told on the spot."*

"You have not yet been given the right to make me obey; that will be after you say: 'I will.'"

"Begin this instant," she responded, with a desperate coquetry. "I have the most lively desire to learn this secret. I may not listen to you to-morrow——"

She smiled and moved away from me; she became restless and rude and made me seem utterly foolish—as she ever did at such times. She had the audacity of a girl waltzing with a young aide-de-camp, and I was by turns angry, sulky, admiring, loving, jealous.

"To-morrow!" said she, "when it is about two hours from the morning and we shall soon quit the ball."

"I am not angry," I thought, "so I will leave her. Thou art more capricious, more fantastic, a thousand times, perhaps, than my imagination."

* Sur-le-champ.

The next day we were both seated in front of a good fire, she on a *tête-à-tête* couch, me on a cushion at her feet, and my eyes fixed on hers. The street was silent. The lamps shed a soft light. It was one of the soul's delicious evenings, a moment which one can never forget, one of those hours passed in the ever-desired peace, and of which, later, the charm is a matter for regret, although at the same time our greatest happiness. Who can efface the lively impression of the first enticements of love?

"Go on," said she, "I am listening."

"But I dare not begin. This adventure of passion is dangerous to the narrator. If I become too enthusiastic, too free-spoken, you may shut me up—silence me."

"Speak!"

"I obey."

"Ernest-Jean Sarrasine was the only son of an attorney in Franche-Comte," I answered after a pause. "His father had honestly enough gained an income of from six to eight thousand livres, which, of old, was accounted a colossal fortune, even for a patrician.

"The old Maître Sarrasine had allowed nothing to be neglected that might conduce to his son's education. He trusted to see him a magistrate, and he hoped to live long enough to see the little son of Mathieu Sarrasine, the plodding countryman of Saint-Dié, become a noted speaker, to the great glory of the parliament; but heaven denied the attorney this pleasure.

"The young Sarrasine was early placed in the care of the jesuits, and soon gave the promise of making a stir in the parish. His infancy was that of a man of genius. He would study only what he liked, he frequently revolted against his lessons, and sometimes remained for whole hours absorbed in confused meditations; he would look on while his companions played, and, presently, if they were representing Homer's

heroes, he might join therein, when he added extraordinary ardor to the sport.

"If a fight arose between himself and a companion, it was seldom that it ended without some blood being spilt. If he were the weaker, he would bite. By turns active or passive, without aptitude, not too intelligent, his fantastic character was as well known by his masters as his companions.

"In place of learning the elements of the Greek language, he drew the reverend father while he was explaining a passage in Thucydides, sketched the mathematical master, the prefect, servants, and correctors, and smeared every wall with shapeless caricatures. Instead of singing the Lord's praises in the church, he amused himself at that time by cutting the seats or carving out some saint's figure. If he had neither wood, stone, nor pencil, he then worked out his ideas with a piece of bread. Whether he copied the personages in the pictures adorning the chancel, or whether it was an improvisation, he always left behind him a quantity of sketches depicting the depraved licentiousness of the younger fathers and their backbiting proclivities, which made the old jesuits smile. To conclude, if we are to place credence in the college history, he was ejected from the school for having, during his attendance at the confessional on Good Friday, carved a grotesque image of Christ out of a log of wood.

"This so awful impiety of the statue could not but bring down condign punishment upon the artist. It was the height of audacity to place on the high altar that so palpably cynical figure! Sarrasine, in spite of threats of the parental malediction, came to Paris. He had a strong will which knew no obstacles; he obeyed the dictates of his mind, and when he arrived entered Bouchardon's study.

"He worked during the whole journey, and, when evening was come, went to begging his subsistence. Bouchardon, astonished at the skill and intelligence of the young artist, soon guessed under what difficulties his knowledge had been

acquired; he gave him his assistance; he caught his affection and treated him like his own child.

"Afterward what time Sarrasine's genius was apparent, as shown by one of his works which displayed the struggle of the successful genius contrary to the effervescence of his younger efforts, the generous Bouchardon took upon himself the task of attempting to restore him in the good graces of the old attorney. Before the authority of the celebrated sculptor the paternal wrath was appeased. He felicitated himself on, after all, 'giving the day' to a great man of the future. While in the first moments of his ecstasy, wherein he had plunged his flattered vanity, the sculptor begged the niggardly practitioner to so establish his son that he might be able to appear to advantage in the world.

"The long and arduous study demanded by sculpture subdued for a time the impetuous character of Sarrasine's unruly genius. Bouchardon, foreseeing the violence with which his unbridled passions raged in this young soul, perhaps also calling to mind the vigorous temper of Michael Angelo, tried his best to repress his superfluous energy by continuous work. He had the good fortune to keep Sarrasine's extraordinary vagaries in reasonable bounds; thus labor became at once the defense and distraction of this divinity student; sometimes, though, he detected his passionate nature in the fury of conception of some important work, so also when he took unto himself the safety-valve of dissipation. But, notwithstanding his passionate soul, he melted to tenderness and gave his master the great empire of his love, after he had gained for his apprentice the kindly recognition of his parent.

"At the age of two and twenty Sarrasine was compelled to withdraw himself from the salutary influence that Bouchardon exercised on his manners and habits. He succeeded by his genius in winning the prize for sculpture that had been founded, as an encouragement of the arts, by the Marquis de Marigny, the brother of Madame de Pompadour. Diderot

extolled as a masterpiece this statue created by Bouchardon's apprentice. It was not without profound sorrow that the King's sculptor saw depart for Italy this young man, who, by good principles, he had kept in ignorance of the business of life. Sarrasine had for these six years taken his meals at Bouchardon's table. Like Canova, a crank in his art, he arose early in the day, entered his atelier, not leaving it until nightfall, and lived only with his Muse. If he went to the Comédie-Française, it was only in the company of his master. He felt constraint in the company of Madame Geoffrin and in the great world, where Bouchardon wished to introduce him, much preferring to be left to himself; beside, he disliked the pleasures of this licentious period. He had no other mistresses than Sculpture and Clotilde, the latter one of the leading celebrities of the opera. Again, this intrigue was not of long duration.

"Sarrasine was very irregular in his private life, and was liable at any time to give way to his ugly disposition; this did not suit the illustrious nymph, who dreaded some catastrophe, so she soon restored the sculptor to his art-love. Sophie Arnould said to me, not knowing how true her words were, that she wondered how his companion had ever been able to overbalance the statues.

"Sarrasine started for Italy in 1758. During the voyage his lively imagination was fired under a heaven of copper, and by the appearance of the marvelous monuments so thickly strewn around in the country of Art's nativity. He admired the statues, the frescoes, the pictures; and, filled with emulation, he came to Rome, a prey to the desire to inscribe his name between those of Michael Angelo and his master, Bouchardon. During the first few days he divided his time between his labors in his work-room and the examination of works of art which abound in Rome.

"He had passed fifteen days—quickly flown—in that state of ecstasy which seizes all young imaginations on contem-

plating the queen of ruins: but one evening he entered the Theatre d'Argentina, in the front of which he found himself impressed in an immense crowd. He inquired the reason of this great throng, and the whole world responded, in two words:

"'Zambinella! Jomelli!'

"He entered and struggled to the parquet, pressed closely by two remarkably fat *abbati* or priests; but he was fortunately able to get a position hard by the stage.

"The curtain rose.

"For the first time in his life he listened to that exquisite music which Monsieur Jean-Jacques Rousseau had so eloquently praised during an evening party at the Baron d'Holbach's. The senses of the young sculptor were, so to speak, ravished by the sublime tone of Jomelli's melody. The natural languorousness of the Italian voice, added to the bridal dress, plunged him into a delicious ecstasy. He remained silent, motionless; he heeded not that the same two priests were still crowding him.

"Her soul entered his by his ears and eyes. He really believed that he heard by each of his pores. Suddenly the applause broke out in welcome of the entrance on the scene of the prima donna. She advanced coquettishly to the footlights and made salutation to the public with an infinite grace. The lights, the enthusiasm of the vast audience, the illusion of the stage, the effect of the handsome toilettes (which at that time were most alluring), all conspired to favor this woman.

"Sarrasine uttered cries of pleasure. He was struck with admiration of the ideal beauty for which he had vainly sought, the perfection of nature so necessary to a model—who was often base and ignoble—the roundness of a perfect leg, he had found the like of in some others; but she to the former added her white shoulders which ended the neck of a young girl; and the hands of this woman, the polished knees of this

child—this richest, sweetest creation of the antique Greek—had never been met under the cold sky of Paris.

"La Zambinella showed plainly that she lived well and delicately, and the exquisite proportions of feminine nature revealed an ardent desire; to the sculptor these traits were readily apparent, for he is ever a most severe and dispassionate judge.

"She had a most expressive mouth, eyes of love, a complexion of dazzling white. Added to these charms, which would have ravished a painter, she possessed every one of Venus' marvelous charms, as reverenced and depicted by Greek chisels. The artist could never tire of admiring the inimitable gracefulness with which the arm was attached to the bust, the enchanting roundness of the neck, the harmonious lines described by the eyebrows, the nose, and the perfect oval of the face, the purity of her mobile contours, and the effect produced by the long, drooping eyelashes, which adorned the large and voluptuous eyelids.

"This was more than a woman, it was a *chef-d'œuvre!* He found in this creation an inspiration of love, the rapture of every man; and of dignified loveliness sufficient to satisfy a critic. Sarrasine's eyes devoured this statue of Pygmalion, which had descended from its pedestal.

"When la Zambinella sang, he was in a delirium. The artist became cold with emotion; then he experienced a focus of feeling sparkling in the inner depths of his being, in that which, for the lack of a better name, we call the heart! He did not applaud, he spake not at all; he gave way to a frantic movement of desire, a frenzy that at this time I can only term terrible and infernal. Sarrasine would have liked to spring upon the stage and seize this woman for his own.

"His strength, intensified a hundredfold by a moral depression impossible to explain, seeing that this phenomenon occurs in a sphere inaccessible to human observation, tended to his project with a painful violence. The onlooker would

have said this man was cold and stupid. Glory, science, the future, laurels, all vanished away.

"'To be loved of her, or else to die,' such was the resolution that he formed.

"He was so completely intoxicated that he neither saw the hall, the spectators, the actors, nor heard the music. It had not been well had the space between Zambinella and himself been less; he was possessed; his eyes were glued upon her. An almost diabolical power permitted him to perceive the breath of her voice, of smelling the perfumed powder on her hair, of closing upon her face and there counting the blue veins which traced the satin skin. To conclude, this mobile voice, fresh and of silvery tone, supple as a thread to which the least puff of air will give a shape, which rolls away, and, rolling, returns, develops, and disperses, that voice which displayed the liveliness of her soul, whence it leaves most of the time like one of those cries ejaculated by a convulsive deliciousness but rarely given to the human passions.

"Before long he had to leave the theatre. His trembling legs almost refused to support him. He was broken down, feeble, like a nervous man who is possessed by a frightful rage. He had had his fill of pleasure, perhaps also he had had as much of suffering; his life had now run from him like the water from a vase when overturned by an accident. He experienced a void, an abjection, similar to the weakness of a convalescent who is just emerging from a serious illness. Invaded by a depression of spirits, he sat down on the stone steps of a church. There he rested his back against a pillar and lost himself in a meditation as confusing as a dream. This was the passion he had dreaded.

"As he returned to his lodging he fell into one of those paroxysms of activity which proclaim the presence of a new principle in one's life. He was a victim to this first fever of love, which thralls so many equally by its sorrows as its pleasures. He would trick his impatience and delirium by

sketching la Zambinella from memory. This was a kind of material meditation. On one sheet la Zambinella was seen in this attitude: in appearance calm and cold, with the affectionate grace of the women of Raphael, le Giorgion, and the other great painters. On another one she was depicted with her head coquettishly turned as she finished a *roulade*, and held in an attitude of listening.

"Sarrasine sketched his mistress in every position: lying down, standing, on the bed, as both chaste and amorous, accomplished, graceful, all at the dictates of the delirium of his pencils; with all the capricious ideas which excite our imaginations when our thoughts are strongly bent upon a mistress.

"But his raging thoughts went much further than his drawings. He saw la Zambinella, he addressed her, he supplicated her; he exhausted a thousand years of life and felicity with her; he placed her in every imaginable situation in his attempt, as the saying goes, of passing his future with her. The next day he sent his lackey, to rent for the season, a lodging that should be in her near neighborhood. Then, like all young folk whose souls are strong, he exaggerated the difficulties of his enterprise, and gave as the first food to his passion the felicity of arranging means whereby he might admire his mistress without hinderance. This is the golden age of love, during which we have a proper appreciation of our happiness when alone, and which would not long satisfy Sarrasine. Nevertheless, when he was under the charm of this so fresh hallucination, the effect was more innocent than voluptuous. In a week he lived a whole life; his mornings were occupied in fashioning the clay by the help of which he succeeded in modeling la Zambinella, notwithstanding that she was deprived of the dress, the corsage, and the knots of ribbon. In the evening, alone, comfortably settled in his apartment, lying on his couch, like a Turk under the influence of opium, he was supremely happy and was lavish in his de-

sires. He then began to gradually familiarize himself to his emotions, which had overpowered him when he heard his mistress sing. Afterward he taught his eyes to look upon, and ended by contemplating, her without such an awful burst of senseless, furious passion by which he had been controlled the first day. As his passion became more profound it became, also, more tranquil. For the rest this savage sculptor, not at all troubled by his solitude—for company would have been an annoyance to him—peopled it with images, built of phantoms of hope, and full of happiness. He loved with all the strength of innocence, but he had to undergo those scruples of the innocent by which we are assailed when we love for the first time. He first thought over how it were best to proceed in his intrigue. Where did la Zambinella live? He must learn whether she had a mother, an uncle, a teacher, a family. He dreamed of ways and means by which he could see her, could talk to her; his heart was strongly set upon this idea and ambition, which he put aside until the following day, quite as happy in his physical sufferings as in the pleasures of his intellect."

"But," said Madame de Rochefide, interrupting me, "I don't see where Marianina and the little old man come in."

"You don't see them!" I cried with the impatience of an author when some one is trying to spoil the effect of his climax.

"For some days," I replied, after a pause, "Sarrasine stuck in his apartments. His aspect expressed as much of love as of passion as he thought of the voice of la Zambinella. This adventure would, in Paris, have been the talk of the town if it had become known there; but in Italy, madame, at such a spectacle every one will 'assist in the reckoning,' as the saying goes; there is there an intense interest of the heart, which excludes the espionage of the opera-glass. Nevertheless, the frenzy of the sculptor was not likely to escape the attention of the chorus and ballet for any length of time. One evening

the Frenchman perceived some actors jeering him in the wings. It would be hard to say to what extremity he might not have gone if la Zambinella had not just then appeared on the stage. She flashed an eloquent look from her eyes on Sarrasine; this was repeated oftener than the women in the cast could wish. This constant surveillance was a revelation. Sarrasine was beloved!

"'If this is not a passing fancy,' thought he, as he already accused his mistress of too much ardor; 'she does not comprehend the domination under which she has fallen. I hope her fancy for me will endure as long as my life.'

"At this moment the artist was aroused by three strokes, lightly rapped on the door of his box. It opened. There entered a mysterious old woman.

"'Young man,' said she, 'if you would be happy, have prudence. Wrap a cloak about you, pull your large-brimmed hat down over your eyes, then, toward ten o'clock this evening, be you found on the Rue du Corso, in front of the Hôtel d'Espagne.'

"'I will be there,' he replied, pressing two louis into the wrinkled hand of the duenna.

"He made his escape from his box, after giving a sign of intelligence to la Zambinella, who timidly dropped her voluptuous eyelids like a shortly to be happy woman. Then he hastened to go to his lodgings in order that he might borrow of his toilet all the attractions that it could lend him. As he left the theatre an unknown man stopped him by seizing his arm.

"'Be most careful of yourself, Signor Frenchman,' he whispered in his ear. 'It is a case of life or death. The Cardinal Cicognara is her protector, and that's no joking matter.'

"Though a demon stood between Sarrasine and la Zambinella and the depths of hell itself, at this moment he would have crossed all at one stride. Like the horses of the im-

mortals depicted by Homer, the love of the sculptor had leaped, as it were, in the twinkling of an eye over immense space.

"'Should death attend me as I left the house, I would but go the more quickly,' he replied.

"'*Poverino!*' exclaimed the unknown as he quickly disappeared.

"To speak of danger to a lover, what is this but to give an added pleasure? Never had Sarrasine's lackey seen his master so particular in arranging his toilet. His most beautiful sword, a present from Bouchardon, the knot of which had been given him by Clotilde, his light suit of clothes, the vest of silver cloth, his gold snuff-box, his valuable watch, all were drawn from his chest and donned; he appeared like a young man who is about to promenade with his first love. At the hour mentioned, intoxicated with love and boiling with impatience, Sarrasine, his nose in his cloak, ran to the trysting-place given by the old woman.

"The duenna awaited him.

"'You are late!' said she. 'Come.'

"She took the Frenchman through a number of small streets, and stopped before a fairly beautiful palace. She knocked; the door was opened. The old woman conducted Sarrasine through a great labyrinth of stairways, galleries, and suites of rooms which were unlighted save for the faint, uncertain light of the moon, and presently arrived at a door, through the fissures of which escaped rays of vivid light, and whence proceeded an uproar of merry voices. Suddenly Sarrasine was dazzled, when, on a word from the old woman, he was admitted into an obscure suite of rooms that was brilliantly lit up and sumptuously furnished, and in the centre of which was a well-laid table, groaning with bottles of 'sacrosainte,' cheerful flagons which blushingly sparkled in the light. He recognized the singers and dancers of the theatre in the charming female warriors, all prepared to enter upon

an artists' orgie, and who were awaiting only himself to begin.

"Sarrasine kept of good countenance and sternly repressed a gesture of vexation. He had expected to find a dimly lighted apartment, his mistress seated by an open fire, jealously awaiting his arrival, of love to the death, of confidences exchanged in whispering voices, heart to heart, of perilous kisses, of cheek pressed to cheek, of the hair of la Zambinella caressing his forehead surcharged with desire, glowing with happiness.

"'Hurrah for Folly,' was their greeting to him.

"'*Signori e belle donne*, or gentlemen and fair ladies, you will permit me, I trust, at a later date to take my revenge, and to testify to the hearty manner in which you receive a poor sculptor.'

"After having passed his kindly compliments to the company, the majority of whom he knew by sight, he undertook to approach the easy-chair on which la Zambinella was nonchalantly extended. Oh! how his heart went pit-a-pat when he perceived a darling little foot, stockinged in one of those slippers, which, if I may so say, madame, in past days, gave to the feet of women a coquettish, if withal voluptuous, expression, which I do not know any men capable of resisting. The white stockings, clocked in a beautiful design of green color, the short petticoats, the slippers with high-pointed toes of the reign of Louis XV., contributed perhaps not a little to the demoralization of Europe and the clergy."

"A little!" said the marquise. "You cannot have read much?"

"La Zambinella," I replied, smiling, "was saucily crossing her legs, agitating him in sport like one who knows she has the upper hand; she had the attitude of a duchess in her manner and a sort of capricious beauty, full of a certain engaging languor. She had doffed her theatrical habiliments, and wore a pleated bodice which set off her slender shape, and a gown of satin embroidered with blue flowers. Her

bust, partially concealed by a notched edging, dissembled its treasures in a lavish coquetry, and sparkled with its whiteness. Her hair was dressed almost like Madame du Barry's, and, being powdered, suited well her figure, although overshadowed by a large bonnet, which only made it appear more lissome. To see her thus was to adore. She smiled graciously on the sculptor. Sarrasine, unable to speak to her before witnesses, was quite discontent; he politely seated himself near her and intended a speech on music and her marvelous talent; but his voice trembled with love, with awe and hope.

"'What do you fear?' said Vitagliani, the most celebrated singer of the company, to him. 'Come, you have not here a single rival of whom to be afraid?'

"The tenor quietly smiled after this speech. The smile was repeated on the lips of all the roysterers, with a hidden maliciousness which escaped the lover's notice. The publicity of his love was to Sarrasine like the thrust of a dagger suddenly plunged in his heart.

"Although gifted with a certain force of character, he was well aware that he could not entirely overpower the violence of his passion; again, he did not dream that Zambinella was all but a courtesan, and that he could not always have that pure enjoyment of possession which renders the love of a young girl so delightful, and that the consuming passion of an actress might be bought from his hazardous possession. He gave himself up to reflection. Supper was served. Sarrasine and la Zambinella were put without any ceremony beside each other.

"During the first part of the banquet the artists kept some measure of propriety, thus the sculptor was able to converse with the singer. He discovered that she had an intelligent mind; but was wonderfully ignorant, and showed herself weak and superstitious. The delicacy of her organism was reproduced in her intellect. When Vitagliani opened the first bottle of champagne, Sarrasine read in the eyes of his neigh-

bor a startled fear of the little detonation produced by the liberation of the gas. This involuntary start in the feminine organization was interpreted by the artiste's lover as an indication of excessive sensibility. This feebleness charmed the Frenchman. She the more needed the protection of a man's love.

"'Make use of my strength for your shield.'

"Is not this phrase written on the foundation of all declarations of love? Sarrasine, too passionately in love to make gallant speeches to the beautiful Italian, was by turns grave, laughing, and reflective. Although he appeared to listen to the merry throng, he did not understand a word that they said; he was too engrossed at finding himself near her, with the light touch of her hand as he served her. He reveled in a secret joy. Despite the eloquence of a few mutually exchanged glances, he was surprised at la Zambinella's air of reserve with him. From the first she began to press his feet and teased him with the malicious roguery of a woman free to love; but, all at once, she was draped in the modest deportment of a young girl, after seeing by Sarrasine's manner that he comprehended her, a trait which unmistakably showed up the violent caprices of her character.

"When the banquet became an orgie, the guests began to sing, inspired by the liqueurs and the *pedro-Ximenès*. They sang charming duets, airs from Calabre, Spanish stanzas, Neopolitan canzonettes. Intoxication was in every eye, in all the music, in each heart, and in all the voices. They overflowed very soon with an enchanting vivacity, a cordial abandon, an Italian good fellowship which, perhaps, to those understanding, could best be likened to an assembly in Paris, a rout in London, or a function in Vienna. Pleasantries and words of love were bandied about, like bullets in a battle, together with broad jokes, impious sayings and invocations to the Holy Virgin and *al Bambino*. One lay on the couch and went to sleep. One young damsel listened to a declara-

tion without knowing that she was spilling her sherry on the tablecloth. In the midst of all this disorder, la Zambinella remained quiet as if struck with terror. She refused to drink and ate but little; 'but,' said one, 'to gormandize is a grace among women.' While admiring the prudence of his mistress, Sarrasine was given up to serious reflections as to the future.

"'She undoubtedly wishes to be married,' some one said.

"At this time he had abandoned himself to thinking of the delights of wedded bliss. His whole life had shown him that in the long run this was the only source of happiness; his soul, to the present time, he had found but cold. Vitagliani, who sat next to him, had applied himself so frequently to the wine that, without being absolutely drunk, he found himself without strength to resist his choler. Sarrasine in a moment of passion had carried this woman to a kind of boudoir which communicated with the salon, and to the door of which he from time to time kept turning his eyes. The Italian was armed with a dagger.

"'If you come near me,' said she, 'I shall be compelled to plunge this dagger in your heart. *Va!* don't make any mistake about that. I have too great regard for your character for me to give myself up to you in this style. I won't shrink from sentiment when it suits me; just now I don't want it.'

"'Ah! ah!' said Sarrasine, 'this is a bad way to quench a passion; it is more like to excite it. If you are already corrupted to this point, woman old of heart, what makes you act like a young courtesan, who whets the emotions of those with whom she trafficks?'

"'But to-day is Friday,' she answered, afraid of the Frenchman's violence.

"Sarrasine, who was not religious, repressed a smile. La Zambinella bounded up like a young colt and darted into the banquet hall. When Sarrasine appeared, running after her, he

was greeted with a burst of infernal laughter. He saw la Zambinella in a swoon on a couch. She was pale, and seemed exhausted by the extraordinary effort she had made. Although Sarrasine knew but little Italian, he heard his mistress say, in a low voice, to Vitagliani:

"'— But he'll kill me!'

"This strange scene put the sculptor in the greatest confusion. At first he stood immovable; presently he recovered his speech, he approached his mistress and made protestation of his respect for her. He found strength in this change in his passion in championing this woman with a more refined discourse; he displayed the treasures of his magic eloquence, as officiously interpreted by many, that women rarely refuse to believe in. At this moment, when the first gleam of the morning light surprised the guests, a woman proposed that they all go to Frascati's.* It was received by all with lively acclamations; it was a grand idea to take a trip to the Villa Ludovisi Vitagliani descended to order carriages. Sarrasine had the happiness of accompanying la Zambinella in a phæton.

"As they went along the streets of Rome, the gayety, which had been repressed for some time by the fight against drowsiness to which it was delivered, began suddenly to revive. Men and women, all well habituated to this strange life, to this continuous round of pleasure, to this carrying away of the artist who lives a life perpetually *en fête*, and which is the one rite without reservation. The sculptor's companion was the only one who appeared downcast.

"'Are you ill?' Sarrasine asked her. 'Would you prefer to go home?'

"'I am not strong enough to stand so much excess,' she replied. 'I have to be careful of myself; but, near you, I feel a sensation of goodness! Without you I should not have remained at the banquet; a night passed in that fashion is injurious to my freshness.'

* A noted gambling hell.

"'You are so delicate!' responded Sarrasine, as he contemplated the darling features of this charming and delightful creature.

"'Orgies are ruinous to the voice.'

"'Just now, while we are alone by ourselves,' cried the artist, 'and now that you need not fear an ebullition of my passion, tell me that you love me.'

"'Why?' she replied. 'To what good? I think you are a pretty fellow. But you are a Frenchman, and your sentiment would soon pass away. Oh! you do not love me as I would be loved.'

"'How?'

"'Purely—without the end of a vulgar passion. I hate the men perhaps as much again as I hate women. What I need is a sheltering friend. The world is but a desert to me. I am a hateful creature, condemned to conduce to happiness, to the emotions, to the desires, and, like all others, forced to fly whither I am directed. Do not forget, seigneur, that I have not deceived you. I would defend you against my love. Then I would be a friend and ever devoted to you. I have need of a brother, a protector. Be all this to me, but nothing more.'

"'Not love you!' exclaimed Sarrasine; 'but, dear angel, you are my life, my happiness!'

"'If I was to speak one word, you would recoil with horror.'

"'Coquette! nothing can make me afraid. Tell me what you will cost me for the future, when in two months I am so done up that I would be damned to all eternity for one little embrace.'

"He embraced her in spite of the efforts that la Zambinella made to withdraw herself from his passionate kiss.

"'Tell me that you are a demon, that you would take my fortune, my name, all my fame! Do you not want this sculptor? Speak!'

"'If I were not a woman?' timidly questioned la Zambinella, in a low, silvery voice.

"'A good joke!' exclaimed Sarrasine. 'Do you think you can deceive the eye of an artist? Have I not these ten days devoured, scrutinized, admired your perfections? Only a woman could have an arm so soft and round, such an elegant figure. Ah! you are fishing for compliments.'

"She smiled sadly, and said, in a low murmur:

"'Fatal beauty!'

"She raised her eyes to heaven. At this time her aspect had taken on, as it were, such an expression of horror—powerful and livid—that Sarrasine was startled.

"'Seigneur Frenchman,' she went on, 'forget for ever your time of folly. I esteem you; but, as to love, do not ask me for it; that sentiment is stifled in my heart. I have not got a heart!' she cried, in tears. 'The stage on which you saw me, the applause, the music, the praise to which I am condemned; there is my life, I have not any other. In a few hours you will not see me with the same eyes, the woman that you love will be dead!'

"The sculptor made no reply. He was the prey of a dumb fury that pressed on his heart. He knew not how to take this extraordinary woman with the brilliant, flaming eyes. This voice marked with feebleness the attitude, the manner, and gestures of la Zambinella; the tokens of sadness, of melancholy, and discouragement, revived in his heart all the wealth of his passion. Every word was a sting. By this time they had arrived at Frascati's. When the artist offered his arm to assist his mistress to descend from the phæton, he felt all of a shiver.

"'You would be my death,' he said to her, noticing her pallor, 'if I were the innocent cause of your having the least suffering!

"'What are you?'

"'A serpent!' said she, pointing to a snake which glided

along by the side of the gutter. 'I am afraid of those odious beasts.'

"Sarrasine crushed in the head of the serpent with a stamp of his foot.

"'How have you enough courage to do that?' said la Zambinella, as she looked, in evident fear, at the dead though wriggling reptile.

"'Eh, well!' said the artist smiling, 'dare you really pretend now that you are not a woman?'

"They rejoined their companions and promenaded in the groves of the Ludovisi villa, which at that time belonged to Cardinal Cicognara. The morning sped all too quickly for the amorous sculptor, who was occupied with a multitude of incidents revealing the coquetry, the weakness, the delicacy, of this plastic, non-energetic soul. This was the woman with her sudden fears, her senseless caprices, her instinctive troubles, her causeless audacity, her boastings, and her delightfully ingenuous sentiment. He had an adventure while in the country; the little knot of jolly singers saw in the distance some men armed to the teeth, the costume of whom seemed aught but assuring. At the words: 'Here are the brigands!' each doubled their pace to reach the shelter of the walls of the cardinal's villa. At this critical moment Sarrasine perceived by the pallor of la Zambinella that she had not strength enough to run with the rest; he took her in his arms and carried her, lying, for some time, in a swoon. After he got near a neighboring vineyard, he placed his mistress on the ground.

"'Explain to me,' said he, 'how this extreme weakness, which, in all other women, would disgust and be disagreeable to me, and the least appearance of such would suffice to quench my love for them, pleases and charms me in yourself.

"'Oh! how I must love you!' he went on. 'All your defects, your terrors, your littlenesses all give some added grace to your soul. I know that I hate a strong woman, a Sappho,

brave, full of energy and passion. Oh, frail and gentle creature! How couldst thou be otherwise?'

"'Then,' said she, 'you give me no hope. Leave off speaking thus to me, otherwise people will make mockery of you. It is impossible for me to prevent your coming to the theatre; but, if you love me, if you are wise, you will not go there more. Fly, monsieur,' added she in a solemn voice.

"'Oh! that's your lay?' said the infatuated artist. 'These obstacles serve to stir up the love in my heart.'

"La Zambinella reclined in a graceful and modest attitude; but she was silent, like one that had a terrible thought portending some evil. When it was necessary to return to Rome, she mounted into a berline with seats for four persons, and ordered the sculptor, in a cruel, imperious manner, to return alone in the phæton. Sarrasine resolved that he would forcibly abduct la Zambinella. All the journey was passed in devising various schemes, each one more extravagant than the other, for that purpose. At nightfall, at the moment when he had started out to inquire of some one the address of the palace occupied by his mistress, he happened upon one of his late comrades on the threshold of his door.

"'My friend,' said the latter, 'I am charged by our ambassador to invite you to spend this evening with him. He is giving a grand concert, and, when you know that la Zambinella will be there——'

"'Zambinella,' cried Sarrasine, delirious at this name; 'I am crazy.'

"'You are like all the rest of the world,' replied his comrade.

"'But if you are my friends, you, Vien, Lauterbourg, and Allegrain; will you lend me your help for a sudden stroke of business after the festival?' asked Sarrasine.

"'It is not to kill the cardinal? Not to——?'

"'No, no,' said Sarrasine; 'I only ask you to do what any honest man might do.'

"In a little while the sculptor had arranged everything for the success of his scheme. He was the last guest to arrive at the ambassador's, but he went there in a carriage drawn by vigorous and speedy horses, the property of one of the most enterprising *vetturini* of Rome. Society crowded the palace of the ambassador, so that it was not without some difficulty that the sculptor was able to enter without being recognized; he entered the salon at the time that la Zambinella was singing.

"'Undoubtedly it must be out of regard to the cardinals, bishops, and abbés who are present,' said Sarrasine, 'that *she* is dressed in male attire, that *she* has her curling hair in a net at the back of her head, and has a sword by her side?'

"'She! what she?' replied the old nobleman whom Sarrasine had addressed.

"'La Zambinella.'*

"'*La* Zambinella!' responded this Roman prince. 'You mock yourself! Whence come you? Are you not aware that women are never allowed on the stage in Rome? Is it not known to you that female rôles, in the Papal States, are taken by—you know what kind of creatures? It is I, monsieur, who have made Zambinella's voice. Me it was who paid the salary of that joker's singing-master. Eh, well! he shows so little gratitude for the service I have rendered him that he never turns his feet toward my house. In the meantime, as a fact, he owes to me his entire success.'

"Prince Chigi would most certainly have been able to speak for some time, but Sarrasine was not listening. A frightful truth was penetrating his mind. He was struck as by the stroke of a thunderbolt. He remained motionless, his eyes fixed on the sham female singer. His burning gaze had a kind of magnetic influence on la Zambinella, for the *musicien* ended by turning her eyes toward Sarrasine, and then his celestial voice faltered. It trembled! An involuntary murmur escaped the company, as if they were compress-

* *La* is the feminine article.

ing their lips, at this unforeseen ending; he seated himself and discontinued the song.

"Cardinal Cicognara, who had spied out of a corner of his eye the direction of the glance given by his protege, then perceived the Frenchman; he bent over toward one of his ecclesiastical aides-de-camp, and seemed to be asking the name of the sculptor. When he had obtained the desired reply, he earnestly and attentively studied the artist and gave an order to an abbé, who quickly departed. In the meanwhile, Zambinella, who had arisen, recommenced the exquisite solo which had been so capriciously interrupted; but the execution was bad, and he refused, in spite of all persuasion, to turn and sing on the other side. This was the first time that he had exercised this capricious tyranny, he who had recently become famous for his talent and his immense fortune, due, said the world, no less to his voice than to his beauty.

"'That is a woman,' said Sarrasine, in absolute belief. 'Beneath this there is some secret intrigue. The Cardinal Cicognara is tricking the pope and all the people of Rome!'

"Soon after the sculptor left the salon, to meet with his friends in their trysting-place in the court of the palace. When Zambinella was assured of Sarrasine's departure he appeared to become somewhat more tranquil. Toward midnight, after stepping through the salons like a man searching for an enemy, the musician left the assembly. At the moment that he reached the gate of the palace, he was adroitly seized by the men, who gagged him with a handkerchief, and placed him in the carriage hired by Sarrasine.

"Frozen with horror, Zambinella reclined in a corner without daring to make a movement. Facing him he saw the terrible artist who maintained the silence of death. The journey was short. Zambinella, carried by Sarrasine, presently found himself in a sombre, bare atalier. The singer, who was half-dead, reclined in an armchair, without daring to look at the statue of a woman in which he would have recognized his own

features. He did not utter a word, but his teeth chattered; he was benumbed with fear. Sarrasine marched about in measured steps. All at once he stopped in front of Zambinella.

"'Tell me the truth,' he demanded, in a deep, broken voice. 'Thou art a woman? The Cardinal Cicognara——'

"Zambinella fell on her knees and responded by lowering her head.

"'Ah! thou art a woman,' exclaimed the artist in delirium; 'for surely a——'

"He did not complete the sentence.

"'No,' he continued; '*he* would not be so base.'

"'Ah! do not kill me!' cried Zambinella, melting into tears. 'I should not have consented to deceive you; it was only to please my comrades, who did it for a joke.'

"'Joke!' answered the sculptor, in a voice raging with the fire of hell. 'Joke! Laugh! Thou hast dared, then, to play with the passion of a man, thee!'

"'Oh! mercy,' pleaded Zambinella.

"'I mean to kill you!' cried Sarrasine, drawing his sword by a violent jerk. 'But,' he went on, in cold disdain, 'in raking thy being with this blade, do I find there a sentiment which will extinguish or satisfy my vengeance? Thou art nothing! Man or woman, I would kill thee! but——'

"Sarrasine made a gesture of disgust which obliged him to turn his head, and this caused him to see the statue.

"'And this is an illusion!' he cried.

"Then he turned toward Zambinella:

"'The heart of woman was to me a sanctuary, a country. Have you any sisters who resemble you? No. Eh, well, what matters! But no, you breathe. You leave life, is not this to give up something that is worse than the death itself? It is not my blood nor my existence that I regret, but the future and my happy heart. Thy weak hand has thrown down my happiness. Can I expect that you will take away

all that she has dried up? I have become as base as yourself. *Love, to be loved!* These are henceforth empty words to me, the same as to you. Without this I think I am seeing a woman in reality when I see this imaginary woman.'

"He pointed to the statue with a gesture of despair.

"'I should always have in my memory the recollection of a celestial harpy who had sunk its claws into every one of my sentiments worthy of man, and who has stamped all other women with the seal of imperfection. Monster! thou less than nothing, who can give life to nothing, thou hast for me unpeopled the earth of all its women.'

"Sarrasine faced the terrified singer. Two great tears started to his dry eyes, rolled down his manly cheeks, and fell to the ground; two tears of rage, two brilliant, bitter tears.

"'More of love! I am dead to every pleasure, to all human emotions.'

"At these words he seized a hammer and dashed it at the statue with incredible strength, but missed his aim. He believed that he had destroyed that monument of his folly. He again took up his sword and brandished it to kill the singer. Zambinella shrieked aloud with piercing cries. At this moment entered three men, and suddenly the sculptor fell, pierced by the thrusts of as many daggers.

"'In the name of the Cardinal Cicognara!' said one of them.

"'This is a boon worthy of a Christian!' answered Sarrasine, as he expired.

"These sombre emissaries had, owing to the uneasiness of Zambinella's protector, been stationed at the gate in a closed carriage, in order that should he be abducted they would be at hand to rescue him."

"But," said Madame de Rochefide, "what connection exists between this history and the little old man that we saw at the Lantys' house?"

"Madame, Cardinal Cicognara had made a masterly restoration of the statue of Zambinella, having it done in marble; it is now in the Albani Museum. It was there that, in 1791, the Lanty family found it again and begged Vien to copy it for them. The picture you saw shows Zambinella at twenty years of age, soon after the beginning of the century; it has more than once been taken for Girodet's 'Edymion;' you recognized it as being of the 'Adonis' type."

"But what about Zambinella?"

"That is none other, madame, than Marianina's great-uncle. You may now readily conceive the interest that Madame de Lanty has in concealing the source of a fortune which proceeds——"

"Enough!" said she, with an imperious gesture.

For a few moments we remained in the most profound silence.

"Well?" I said.

"Ah!" she exclaimed, arising and walking the chamber in stately steps.

She came and looked at me, and said, in a faltering, husky voice:

"You have disgusted me with life and its passions, a feeling I shall long retain. By the monster near me, are not all human feelings thus explained as being atrocious deceptions? Mothers assassinate their children either by their vile conduct or by coldness. Espouse? we betray them! Lovers, these we forsake, abandon. Love! does it exist? To-morrow I feel that I must learn to abide alone, as though on an inaccessible rock in the midst of the tempests of life. Further, if the future of the Christian is but an illusion, at least it will not destroy one after death. Leave me—alone."

"Ah!" said I, "you know how to chastise."

"Have I not cause?"

"Yes," I replied. "In ending this story, which is well enough known in Italy, I give you a vivid idea of the actual

progress accomplished by civilization. They do not make any more of those abominable creatures there."

"Paris," said she, "is a very hospitable land: it welcomes all, both the fortune honestly acquired and the fortune steeped in blood. Crime and infamy surround us on every side; only virtue is without an altar. But pure souls have a country in the sky! Person now unknown to me! I am proud."

And the marquise turned away, thoughtful.

PARIS, *November*, 1830.

A PASSION IN THE DESERT

(*Une Passion dans le désert.*)

TRANSLATED BY JNO. RUDD, B.A.

"THE sight was fearful!" she cried, as we quit M. Martin's menagerie.

She had seen that fearless wild-beast tamer going through his marvelous performance in a cage of hyenas.

"How can it be possible," she went on, "to so tame those creatures as to be sure of them?"

"It is an enigma to you," I replied, "yet still it is naturally a fact."

"Ah!" she exclaimed, her lips quivering incredulously.

"You think, then, that beasts are without feeling?" I asked. "Be assured by me that they are taught by us all of our vices and virtues—those of civilization."

Amazement was expressed in her look.

"At the time I first saw Monsieur Martin, I, like you, exclaimed my amazement," I went on. "It happened that I was seated alongside an old soldier, his right leg amputated, who had attracted my notice by his appearance as I went into the show. His face showed the dauntless look of the Napoleonic wars, disfigured as it was with battle's scars. This old hero, beside, had a frank, jolly style which, wherever I come across it, is always attractive to me. Undoubtedly he was one of those old campaigners who are surprised at nothing, who can make a jest on the last grimaces of a dying comrade, or will bury his friend or rifle his body with gayety; give a challenge to every bullet with composure; make a short shriving for himself or others; and usually, as the rule goes,

fraternizing with the devil. He closely watched the proprietor of the exhibition as he entered the cage, curling his lip, that peculiar sign of contemptuous satire which better informed men assume to signify how superior they are to the dupes. The veteran smiled when I exclaimed at the cool daring of Monsieur Martin, he gave a toss of the head, and, with a knowing grimace, said: 'An old game!'

"'Old game,' said I, 'what do you mean? You will greatly oblige me if you can explain the secret of the mysterious power of this man.'

"We came to be acquainted after a while and went to dine at the first café we saw after quitting the menagerie. After a bottle of champagne with our dessert, which burnished up his memory and rendered it very vivid, he narrated a circumstance in his early history which showed very conclusively that he had ample reason to style Monsieur Martin's performance 'an old game.'"

When we arrived at her house she so teased me, and was withal so charming, making me a number of so pretty promises, that I consented to write the yarn narrated by the veteran hero for her behoof. On the morrow I sent her this adventure, which might well be headed: "The French in Egypt."

During the expedition to Upper Egypt under General Desaix, a Provençal soldier, who had fallen into the clutches of the Maugrabins, was marched by these marauders, these tireless Arabs, into the deserts lying beyond the cataracts of the Nile.

So as to put a sufficient distance between themselves and the French army, to insure their greater safety, the Maugrabins made forced marches and rested only during the night. They then encamped around a well shaded by palm-trees, under which they had previously concealed a store of provisions. Never dreaming that their prisoner would think of escaping,

they satisfied themselves by merely tying his hands, then lay down to sleep, after having regaled themselves on a few dates and given provender to their horses.

When the courageous Provençal noted that they slept soundly and could no longer watch his movements, he made use of his teeth to steal a scimitar, steadied the blade between his knees, cut through the thongs which bound his hands; in an instant he was free. He at once seized a carbine and a long dirk, then took the precaution of providing himself with a stock of dried dates, a small bag of oats, some powder and bullets, and hung a scimitar around his waist, mounted one of the horses and spurred on in the direction in which he supposed the French army to be. So impatient was he to see a bivouac again that he pressed on the already tired courser at such a speed that its flanks were lacerated with the spurs, and soon the poor animal, utterly exhausted, fell dead, leaving the Frenchman alone in the midst of the desert.

After walking for a long time in the sand, with all the courage and firmness of an escaped convict, the soldier was obliged to stop, as the day had already come to an end. Despite the beauty of an Oriental night, with its exquisite sky, he felt that he could not, though he fain would, continue on his weary way. Fortunately he had come to a small eminence, on the summit of which grew a few palm trees whose verdure shot into the air and could be seen from afar; this had brought hope and consolation to his heart.

His fatigue was so great that he threw himself down on a block of granite, capriciously fashioned by nature into the semblance of a camp-bed, and, without taking any precaution for defense, was soon fast in sleep. He had made the sacrifice of his life. His last waking thought was one of regret. He repented having left the Maugrabins, whose nomad life seemed to smile on him now that he was far from them and from all hope of succor.

He was awakened by the sun, whose pitiless rays fell with

their intensest heat on the granite, and produced a most intolerable sense of torridness—for he had most stupidly placed himself inversely to the shadow cast by the verdant and majestic fronds of the palm-trees. He looked at these solitary monarchs and shuddered—they reminded him of the graceful shafts crowned with waving foliage which characterize the Sarracenic columns in the cathedral of Arles.

But when, after counting the palm-trees, he cast his eyes around him, the most horrible despair took possession of his soul. The dark, forbidding sands of the desert spread farther than sight could reach in every direction, and glittered with a dull lustre like steel struck by light. It was a limitless ocean that he saw. It might have been a sea of ice or a chain of lakes that lay mirrored around him. A fiery vapor carried in streaks formed perpetual heat-waves over this heaving continent. The sky was glowing with an Oriental splendor of insupportable translucence, disappointing, inasmuch as it leaves naught for the imagination to exceed. Heaven, earth, both were on fire.

The silence was awful in its wild, tremendous majesty. Infinitude, immensity, closed in upon the soul from every side. Not a cloud in the sky, not a breath in the air, not a rift on the bosom of the sand, which was ever moving in ever-diminishing wavelets, scarcely disturbing the surface; the horizon fell into space, traced by a slim line of light, definite as the edge of a sabre—like as in summer seas a beam of light just divides the earth from the heaven which meets it.

The Provençal threw his arms around the trunk of one of the palm-trees, as though it were the body of a friend; and there, in the shelter of its slender, straight shadow cast by it upon the granite, he wept. Then sitting down he remained motionless, contemplating with awful dread the implacable scene which Nature stretched out before him. He cried aloud to measure the solitude. His voice, lost in the hollows of the hillocks, sounded in the distance with a faint resonance, but

aroused no echo—the echo was in the soldier's heart. The Provençal was two-and-twenty; he loaded his carbine.

"Time enough yet," he muttered to himself, laying on the ground the weapon which alone could give him deliverance.

Looking by turns at the burnished black expanse and the blue immensity of the sky, the soldier dreamed of France—he smelt with delight, in his longing fancy, the gutters of Paris—he remembered the towns through which he had passed, the faces of his fellow-soldiers, the most trivial incidents of his life.

His Southern imagination saw the stones of his dearly loved Provence in the undulating play of the heat which spread in waves over the outspread sheet of the desert. Fearing the dangers of this so cruel mirage, he went down the opposite side of the knoll to that up which he had come on the previous day. How great was his joy when he discerned a natural grotto, formed of immense blocks of granite, the foundation of the rising ground. The remains of a rug showed that this place had at one time been inhabited; a short distance therefrom were some date-palms laden with fruit. There arose in his heart that instinct which binds us to life. He now hoped to live long enough to see the passing of some wandering Arabs, who should pass that way; perhaps, who should say, he might hear the sound of cannon; for at that time Bonaparte was traversing Egypt.

These thoughts inspired him with new life. The palm-tree near him seemed to bend under its weight of ripe fruit. The Frenchman shook down some of the clusters, and, when he tasted the unhoped-for manna, he felt convinced that the palms had been cultivated by some former inhabitant—the rich and luscious flavor of the fresh meat of the dates were attestations of the care of his unknown predecessor. As like all Provençals, he passed from the gloom of dark despair to an almost insane joy.

He went up again, running, to the top of the hillock, where he devoted the remainder of the day to cutting down one of the sterile palm-trees which, the previous night, had served him as a shelter. A vague memory made him to think of the wild beasts of the desert. He foresaw that they would most likely come to drink at the spring which was visible, bubbling through the sand, at the base of the rock, but lost itself in the desert farther down. He resolved to guard himself against their unwelcome visits to his hermitage by felling a tree which should fall across the entrance.

Despite his diligence and the strength which the dread of being devoured in his sleep lent him, he was unable to cut the palm-tree in pieces during the day, but he was successful in felling it. At eventide the monarch of the desert tumbled down; the noise of its falling resounded far and wide like a moan from Solitude's bosom; the soldier shuddered as though he heard a voice predicting evil.

But like an heir who mourns not his parent's decease, he stripped off from this beautiful tree the arching green fronds, its poetic adornment, and used them in forming his couch on which to rest.

Fatigued by his labors, he soon fell asleep under the red vault of his damp, cool cave.

In the middle of the night his sleep was disturbed by an extraordinary sound. He sat up; the profound silence that reigned around enabled him to distinguish the alternating rhythm of a respiration whose savage energy it was impossible could be that of a human being.

A terrible terror, increased yet more by the silence, the darkness, his racing fancy, froze his heart within him. He felt his hair rise on end, as his eyes, dilated to their utmost, perceived through the gloom two faint amber lights. At first he attributed these lights to the delusion of his vision, but presently the vivid brilliance of the night aided him to gradually distinguish the objects around him in the cave, when

he saw, within the space of two feet of him, a huge animal lying at rest. Was it a lion? Was it a tiger? Was it a crocodile?

The Provençal was not sufficiently well educated to know under what sub-species his enemy should be classed; his fear was but the greater because his ignorance led him to imagine every terror at once. He endured most cruel tortures as he noted every variation of the breathing which was so near him; he dared not make the slightest movement.

An odor, pungent like that of a fox, but more penetrating as it were, more profound, filled the cavern. When the Provençal became sensible of this, his terror reached the climax, for now he could no longer doubt the proximity of a terrible companion, whose royal lair he had utilized as a bivouac.

Presently the reflection of the moon, as it slowly descended to the horizon, lighted up the den, rendering gradually visible the gleaming, resplendent, and spotted skin of a panther.

This lion of Egypt lay asleep curled up like a great dog, the peaceful possessor of a kennel at the door of some sumptuous hotel; its eyes opened for a moment, then closed again; its face was turned toward the Frenchman. A thousand confused thoughts passed through the mind of the tiger's prisoner. Should he, as he at first thought of doing, kill it with a shot from his carbine? But he saw plainly that there was not room enough in which to take proper aim; the muzzle would have extended beyond the animal—the bullet would miss the mark. And what if it were to wake!—this fear kept him motionless and rigid.

He heard the pulsing of his heart beating in the so dread silence and he cursed the too violent pulsations which his surging blood brought on, lest they should awaken from sleep the dreadful creature; that slumber which gave him time to think and plan over his escape.

Twice did he place his hand upon his scimitar, intending to

cut off his enemy's head; but the difficulty of severing the close-haired skin caused him to renounce this daring attempt. To miss was *certain* death. He preferred the chances of a fair fight, and made up his mind to await the daylight. The dawn did not give him long to wait. It came.

He could now examine the panther at his ease; its muzzle was smeared with blood.

"It's had a good dinner," he said, without troubling himself to speculate whether the feast might have been of human flesh or not. "It won't be hungry when it wakes."

It was a female. The fur on her belly and thighs was glistening white. Many small spots like velvet formed beautiful bracelets round her paws; her sinuous tail was also white, ending in black rings. The back of her dress was yellow, like unburnished gold, very lissome and soft, and had the characteristic blotches in the shape of pretty rosettes, which distinguished the panther from every other species *felis*.

This formidable hostess lay tranquilly snoring in an attitude as graceful and easy as that of a cat on the cushions of an ottoman. Her bloody paws, nervous and well armed, were stretched out before her head, which rested on the back of them, while from her muzzle radiated her straight, slender whiskers, like threads of silver.

If he had seen her lying thus, imprisoned in a cage, the Provençal would doubtless have admired the grace of the creature and the vivid contrasts of color which gave her robe an imperial splendor; but just then his sight was jaundiced by sinister forebodings.

The presence of the panther, even asleep, had the same effect upon him as the magnetic eyes of a snake are said to have on the nightingale.

The soldier's courage oozed away in the presence of this silent danger, though he was a man who gathered courage at the mouths of cannon belching forth shot and shell. And yet a bold thought brought daylight to his soul and sealed

up the source from whence issued the cold sweat which gathered on his brow. Like men driven to bay, who defy death and offer their bodies to the smiter, so he, seeing in this merely a tragic episode, resolved to play his part with honor to the last.

"The day before yesterday," said he, "the Arabs might have killed me."

So considering himself as already dead, he waited bravely, but with anxious curiosity, the awakening of his enemy.

When the sun appeared the panther suddenly opened her eyes; then she stretched out her paws with energy, as if to get rid of cramp. Presently she yawned and showed the frightful armament of her teeth, and the pointed tongue rough as a rasp.

"She is like a dainty woman,"* thought the Frenchman, seeing her rolling and turning herself about so softly and coquettishly. She licked off the blood from her paws and muzzle, and scratched her head with reiterated grace of movement.

"Good, make your little toilet," said the Frenchman to himself; he recovered his gayety with his courage. "We are presently about to give each other good-morning," and he felt for the short poniard that he had abstracted from the Maugrabins. At this instant the panther turned her head toward him and gazed fixedly at him, without otherwise moving.

The rigidity of her metallic eyes and their insupportable lustre made him shudder. The beast approached him; he looked at her caressingly, staring into those bright eyes in an effort to magnetize her—to soothe her. He let her come quite close to him before stirring; then with a movement both gentle and amorous, as though he were caressing the most beautiful of women, he passed his hand over her whole body, from the head to the tail, scratching the flexible ver-

* *Petite maîtresse.*

tebræ, which divided the yellow back of the panther. The animal slightly moved her tail voluptuously, and her eyes grew soft and gentle; and when for the third time the Frenchman had accomplished this interested flattery, she gave vent to those purrings like as cats express their pleasure; but it issued from a throat so deep, so powerful, that it resounded through the cave like the last chords of an organ rolling along the vaulted roof of a church. The Provençal, seeing the value of his caresses, redoubled them until they completely soothed and lulled this imperious courtesan.

When he felt assured that he had extinguished the ferocity of his capricious companion, whose hunger had so luckily been appeased the day before, he got up to leave the grotto. The panther let him go out, but when he reached the summit of the little knoll she sprang up and bounded after him with the lightness of a sparrow hopping from twig to twig on a tree, and rubbed against his legs, arching her back after the manner of a domestic cat. Then regarding her guest with eyes whose glare had somewhat softened, she gave vent to that wild cry which naturalists compare to the grating of a saw.

"Madame is exacting," said the Frenchman, smiling.

He was bold enough to play with her ears; he stroked her belly and scratched her head good and hard with his nails. He was encouraged with his success, and tickled her skull with the point of his dagger, watching for an opportune moment to kill her, but the hardness of the bone made him tremble, dreading failure.

The sultana of the desert showed herself gracious to her slave; she lifted her head, stretched out her neck, and betrayed her delight by the tranquillity of her relaxed attitude. It suddenly occurred to the soldier that, to slay this savage princess with one blow, he must stab deep in the throat.

He raised the blade, when the panther, satisfied, no doubt, threw herself gracefully at his feet and glanced up at him with a look in which, despite her natural ferocity, a glimmer of

good-will was apparent. The poor Provençal, thus frustrated for the nonce, ate his dates as he leaned against one of the palm-trees, casting an interrogating glance from time to time across the desert, in quest of some deliverer, and on his terrible companion, watching the chances of her uncertain clemency.

The panther looked at the place where the date-stones fell; and, each time he threw one, she examined the Frenchman with an eye of commercial distrust. However, the examination seemed to be favorable to him, for, when he had eaten his frugal meal, she licked his boots with her powerful, rough tongue, cleaning off the dust which was caked in the wrinkles in a marvelous manner.

"Ah! but how when she is really hungry?" thought the Provençal. In spite of the shudder caused by this thought, his attention was curiously drawn to the symmetrical proportions of the animal, which was certainly one of the most splendid specimens of its race. He began to measure them with his eye. She was three feet in height at the shoulders and four feet in length, not counting her tail; this powerful weapon was nearly three feet long, and rounded like a cudgel. The head, large as that of a lioness, was distinguished by an intelligent, crafty expression. The cold cruelty of the tiger dominated, and yet it bore a vague resemblance to the face of a wanton woman. Indeed, the countenance of this solitary queen had something of the gayety of a Nero in his cups; her thirst for blood was slaked, now she wished for amusement.

The soldier tried if he might walk up and down, the panther left him freedom, contenting herself with following him with her eyes, less like a faithful dog watching his master's movements with affectionate solicitude, than a huge Angora cat uneasy and suspicious of every movement.

When he looked around he saw, by the spring, the carcase of his horse; the panther had dragged the remains all that distance, and had eaten about two-thirds of it already. The

sight reassured the Frenchman, it made it easy to explain the panther's absence and the forbearance she had shown him while he slept.

This first good-luck emboldened the soldier to think of the future. He conceived the wild idea of continuing on good terms with his companion and to share her home, to try every means to tame her, and endeavoring to turn her good graces to his account.

With these thoughts he returned to her side, and had the unspeakable joy of seeing her wag her tail with an almost imperceptible motion as he approached. He sat down beside her, fearlessly, and they began to play together. He took her paws and muzzle, twisted her ears, rolled her over on her back, and stroked her warm, delicate flanks. She allowed him to do whatever he liked, and, when he began to stroke the fur on her feet, she carefully drew in her murderously savage claws, which were sharp and curved like a Damascus sword.

The Frenchman kept one hand on his poniard, and thought to watch his chance to plunge it into the belly of the too confiding animal; but he was fearful lest he might be strangled in her last convulsive struggles; beside this, he felt in his heart a sort of remorse which bade him respect this hitherto inoffensive creature that had done him no hurt. He seemed to have found a friend in the boundless desert, and, half-unconsciously, his mind reverted to his old sweetheart whom he had, in derision, nicknamed "Mignonne" by way of contrast because she was so furiously jealous; during the whole period of their intercourse he lived in dread of the knife with which she ever threatened him.

This recollection of his youthful days suggested the idea of making the panther answer to this name, now that he began to admire with less fear her graceful swiftness, agility, and softness. Toward the close of the day he had so familiarized himself with his perilous position that he was half in love

with his dangerous situation and its painfulness. At last his companion had grown so far tamed that she had caught the habit of looking up at him whenever he called in a falsetto voice "Mignonne."

At the setting of the sun Mignonne, several times in succession, gave a long, deep, melancholy cry.

"She has been well brought up," thought the light-hearted soldier; "she says her prayers." But this jesting thought only occurred to him when he noticed that his companion still retained her pacific attitude.

"Come, my little blonde, I'll let you go to bed first," he said to her, counting on the activity of his own legs to run away as soon as she was asleep; to reach as great distance as possible, and seek some other shelter for the night.

With the utmost impatience the soldier waited the hour of his flight. When it arrived he started off vigorously in the direction of the Nile; but hardly had he made a quarter of a league in the sand when he heard the panther bounding after him; at intervals giving out that saw-like cry which was more terrible than her leaping gait.

"Ah!" said he, "she's fallen in love with me; she has never met any one before; it is really flattering to be her first love."

So thinking he fell into one of those treacherous quicksands, so menacing to travelers, and from which it is an impossibility to save one's self. Finding himself caught he gave a shriek of alarm. The panther seizing his collar with her teeth, and, springing vigorously backward, drew him as by magic out of the sucking sand.

"Ah, Mignonne!" cried the soldier, enthusiastically kissing her; "we are bound to each other now—for life and death! But no tricks, mind!" and he retraced his steps.

From that time the desert was inhabited for him. It contained a being to whom he could talk and whose ferocity was now lulled into gentleness, although he could not explain to

himself this strange friendship. Anxious as he was to keep awake and on guard, as it were, he gradually succumbed to his excessive fatigue of body and mind; he threw himself on the floor of the cave and slept soundly.

On awakening Mignonne was absent; he climbed the hillock and afar off saw her returning in the long bounds characteristic of those animals, who cannot run owing to the extreme flexibility of the vertebral column.

Mignonne arrived with bloody jaws; she received the wonted caresses, the tribute her slave hastened to pay, and showed by her purring how transported she was. Her eyes, full of languor, rested more kindly on the Provençal than on the previous day, and he addressed her as he would have done a domestic animal.

"Ah! mademoiselle, you're a nice girl, ain't you? Just see now! we like to be petted, don't we? Are you not ashamed of yourself? So you've been eating some Arab or other, eh? well, that doesn't matter. They're animals, the same as you are; but don't take to crunching up a Frenchman, bear that in mind, or I shall not love you any longer."

She played like a dog with its master, allowing herself to be rolled over, knocked about, stroked, and the rest, alternately; at times she would coax him to play by putting her paw upon his knee and making a pretty gesture of solicitation.

Some days passed in this manner. This companionship allowed the Provençal to properly appreciate the sublime beauties of the desert. He had now discovered in the rising and setting of the sun sights utterly unknown to the world. He knew what it was to tremble when over his head he heard the hiss of a bird's wing, which occurred so rarely, or when he saw the clouds changing like many colored travelers melting into each other. In the night-time he studied the effects of the moon upon the ocean of sand, where the simoon made waves swift of movement and rapid in their changes. He

lived the life of the East; he marveled at its wonderful pomp; then, after having reveled in the sight of a hurricane over the plain where the madly whirling sands made red, dry mists, and death-bearing clouds, he would welcome the night with joy, for then fell the blissful freshness of the light of the stars, and he listened to imaginary music in the skies.

Thus solitude taught him to unroll the treasures of dreams. He passed long hours in remembering mere nothings—trifles, and comparing his past life with the present.

In the end he grew passionately fond of his panther; for some sort of affection was a necessity.

Whether it was that his own will powerfully projected had modified that of his companion, or whether, because she had found abundant food in her predatory excursions in the desert, she respected the man's life, he feared no longer for it, for she became so exceedingly tame.

Most of his time he devoted to sleep, but he was compelled to watch like a spider in its web, that the moment of his deliverance might not escape him, in case any should come his way over that line marked by the horizon. His shirt he had sacrificed in the making of a flag, which he attached to the top of a palm-tree from which he had torn the foliage. Taught by necessity, he found the means of keeping it spread out, by fastening twigs and wedges to the corners; for the fitful breeze might not be blowing at the moment when the passing traveler was looking over the desert.

Nevertheless there were long hours of gloom, when he had abandoned hope; then he played with his panther. He had come to understand the different inflexions of her voice, the expression of her eyes; he had studied the capricious patterns of the rosettes that marked her golden robe. Mignonne was not even angry when he took hold of the tuft at the end of her tail to count the black and white rings, those graceful ornaments which glistened in the sun like precious gems. It afforded him pleasure to contemplate the supple, lithe, soft

lines of her lissome form, the whiteness of her belly, the graceful poise of her head. But it was especially when she was playing that he took the greatest pleasure in looking at her. The agility and youthful lightness of her movements were a continual wonder to him. He was amazed at the supple way in which she bounded, crept, and glided, or clung to the trunk of palm-trees, or rolled over, crouching sometimes to the ground and gathering herself together for her mighty spring; how she washed herself and combed down her fur. He noted that however vigorous her spring might be, however slippery the block of granite upon which she landed, she would stop, motionless, at the one word "Mignonne."

One day, under a bright midday sun, a great bird hovered in the sky. The Provençal left his panther to gaze at this new guest; but after pausing for a moment the deserted sultana uttered a deep growl.

"God take me! I do believe that she is jealous," he cried, seeing the rigid look appearing again in the metallic eyes. "The soul of Virginie has passed into her body, that's sure!"

The eagle disappeared in the ether, and the soldier admired her again, recalled by the panther's evident displeasure, her rounded flanks, and the perfect grace of her attitude. She was as pretty as a woman. There was youth and grace in her form. The blonde fur of her robe shaded, with delicate gradations, to the dead-white tones of her furry thighs; the vivid sunshine brought out in its fullness the brilliancy of this living gold and its variegated brown spots with indescribable lustre.

The Provençal and the panther looked at each other with a look pregnant with meaning. She trembled with delight (the coquettish creature) when she felt her friend scratch the strong bones of her skull with his nails. Her eyes glittered like lightning-flashes—then she closed them tightly.

"She has a soul!" cried he, looking at the stillness of this queen of the sands, golden like them, white as their waving light, solitary and burning as themselves.

"Well," said she, "I have read your defense of the beasts, but now tell me the end of this friendship between two beings who seemed to understand each other so thoroughly."

"Ah! there you are!" I replied. "It finished as all great passions end by a misunderstanding. I believe that both sides imagine treachery; pride prevents an explanation, the rupture comes to pass through obstinacy."

"And sometimes on pleasant occasions," said she, "a glance, a word, an exclamation is all-sufficient. Well, tell me the end of the story."

"That is horribly difficult. But you will understand it the better if I give it you in the words of the old veteran, as he finished the bottle of champagne and exclaimed:

"'I don't know how I could have hurt her, but she suddenly turned on me in a fury, seizing my thigh with her sharp teeth, and yet (I thought of this afterward) not cruelly. I imagined that she intended devouring me, and I plunged my poniard in her throat. She rolled over with a cry that rent my soul; she looked at me in her death-struggle, but without anger. I would have given the whole world—my cross, which I had not yet gained, all, everything—to restore her life to her. It was as if I had assassinated a real human being, a friend. When the soldiers who had seen my flag came to my rescue they found me in tears. Ah! well, monsieur,' he resumed, after a momentary pause, eloquent by its silence, 'I went through the wars in Germany, Spain, Russia, and France; I have marched my carcase well-nigh the world over, but I have seen nothing comparable to the desert. Ah! it is most beautiful! glorious!'

"'What were your feelings there?' I asked.

"'They cannot be told, young man. Beside, I do not

always regret my panther, my bouquet of palms. I must, indeed, be sad for that. In the desert, see you, there is all, and there is nothing.'

"'But wait!—explain that!'

"'Well, then,' he replied, with an impatient gesture, 'God is there, man is not.'"

PARIS, 1832.

THE GIRL WITH GOLDEN EYES

(*La Fille aux yeux d'or*).

Translated by Jno. Rudd, B.A.

To Eugène Delacroix, Painter.

One of the most dreadful spectacles we may run across is the malignant aspect of a certain class of the Parisian populace; a class horrible to behold, pallid, yellow, tawny. Is not Paris a vast meadow incessantly stirred by a storm of whirling diverse interests, its crop of men mowed down by death, at an earlier age than elsewhere; whose faces are distorted, twisted, rent by all the passions of the soul and its desires, the venom of which is begotten in their brain; must they not rather be called masks than faces—lying masks of courage, masks of sorrow, masks of joy, masks of hypocrisy; all emaciated, each one stamped indelibly with the mark of a gasping covetousness? What for? For gold, or for pleasure!

Whatever observations on the Paris mind may be made, it is easily explainable how the cadaverous physiognomy is come by in either of its ages—youth or decay. Its youth is a pallid youth devoid of color, a weakness painted over to appear young. Strangers who are not given to reflection may on their first impressions, most likely, give forth an opinion of dislike for this capital, this great factory of enjoyment, whence, they think to themselves, they will shortly be glad to escape; let them but remain and they will soon assume the same deformed shape as the rest. But few words are needed to depict the always infernally tinted Parisian brand; this is not all pleasantry nor raillery, for Paris in summer may justly take the name of hell. This is a fact. It is all smoke, all scorch, all sparkle, all broil, all flame; one perspires, one is

dull, revives, sparkles, crackles, and dies out. Never life in any country is hotter or more afflicted. All social nature is in a state of fusion, as it were; after finishing a task, one says: "To another!" So nature says likewise to herself. Like unto nature, society, social nature, busies itself with insects, with the flowers of a day, with trifles, fancies, and, like it, also vomits fire and flame from its everlasting crater. Perhaps, before analyzing the cause of this cast of feature peculiar to each class of this intelligent, hustling people, it might be better to describe the general reason for that particular class who disclose faces with that pale, bluey-brownish appearance, not as individuals but a clan.

All take interest in courage, but the Parisian finishes by not being interested in anything. The lack of a dominant sentiment on each face is due to friction; it becomes gray, like the plaster of a house upon which is discharged all kinds of dust and smoke. In reality, like the old woman who so long as she can get drunk to-morrow does not care where, so the Parisian remains a child whatever his age may be. He grumbles at everything, he consoles everything, he mocks everything, forgets all, wishes all, tastes of all, clutches all with passion, leaves all with nonchalance: his kings, his coquettes, his glory, his idols, whether they be of bronze or glass; the same as he throws away his old stockings, his hats, and his fortune. In Paris, each feeling that is unresisted goes in the run of things, and their course can only be changed by a hard tussle, which loosens the passions: there love is a desire and hate is welcomed; he has no more a real parent than he has a thousand-franc bill; no other friend than the pawnshop. The abandoned have the door, and become the fruits of the street; these people are not absolutely useful nor altogether useless; there is always room for such, in the salon as in the street; blockheads and rogues, people of spirit or of probity.

Everything is tolerated—the government and the guillotine, religion and the cholera. You are agreeable to all the world;

you are not wanted there at all. Which, then, rules in this country without morals, without belief, without sentiment, but which, on the other side, embraces all the sentiments, all the beliefs, and all the morals? Gold or pleasure! Take these two words as a light and run over this great plaster cage, this swarm of black kennels, and there see the young serpents of agitation, of insurrection, of fermentation! Look. Examine the arrival of that world which has nothing!

The worker, the proletariat, the man who stirs his feet, his hands, his tongue, his back, his one arm, his five fingers, to live; eh, well, the former must needs practice economy, it is the first principle of his life; he overdoes his strength, he harnesses his wife to some machine, he wears out his child by a too close sticking of him at the wheel. The manufacturer, by what secondary thread I know not, nor whom it is that sets him in motion to stir this people who, with their dirty hands, turn and gild porcelain, sew coats and dresses, hammer out iron, carve wood, bend steel, blend together hemp and yarn, imitate flowers, embroider woolen, do hair-dressing, stamp bronze, make crystal wreaths, plait leather and lace, cut copper, paint carriages, trim off the old-young elms, steam cotton, blow glass, cut diamonds, polish metals, transform leaves into marble, highly finish flints, design toilettes, color, whiten, and blacken everything; well, the little boss is to soon arrive in this world of sweat and will promise a study of patience, an excessive salary, be it in the name of the town's fancy or be it in the name of a monster named Speculation.

Then, these quadrumanes are ever on the alert, they pine, labor, swear, fast, march; all these weary themselves for gain which fascinates them. Afterward, careless of the future, greedy for enjoyment, relying on their strong right arm as does the painter on his palette; they sport, great lords of one day and on Monday all their money is in the taverns, which melts down the begettings in the slush of the town; girdled with the most immodest Venus, incessantly being closed and

unclosed, where they are lost like the sport of fortune which this people periodically becomes, first ferocious in pleasure, then quiet at work. Therefore during five days each performs his assigned part in Paris! He books his movements to a shuffle, he swells, grows lean, pallid, spouts out a thousand schemes for his promotion. Afterward his pleasure, his repose is the weariness following a debauch; brown of skin, black with bruises, sallow with drunkenness or yellow from indigestion, who knows not from one day to another whence shall come his future bread, the week's soup, his wife's clothes, or dresses for the child who is all in rags. These men, under the force of circumstances, born, doubtless, beautiful beings (for all creation is relatively beautiful) are, in their infancy, regiments under the command of Might, under the reign of the hammer, of shears, of the cotton-mill, and become quickly vulcanized. Vulcan, with all his ugliness and his strength, is he not the emblem of this ugly yet strong race, sublime in their mechanical intelligence, patient for the most part, terrible one day in a century, as inflammable as powder and prepared for an incendiary revolution by brandy, and yet so intelligent in thought as not to kindle at a word captiously spoken which signifies naught to them: Gold or Pleasure!

In trying to understand all those who hold out their hands to charity for their legitimate wage, where five francs agree with every genus of Parisian prostitution, and all his money is well or evil-gained, these people count up to three hundred thousand individuals. Only for the taverns would not the government be overthrown every Tuesday in the year? Fortunately, on Tuesday, this people is dull, their pleasure is boxed up, they have not as much as a sou, they return to work, to dry bread, stimulated thereto by a lack of material for procreation, to which they become accustomed. Nevertheless, these people are phenomena of virtue, these real men, these unknown Napoleons, who are the type of their strength and endurance in their highest expression, and resume their social

duties in an existence where thoughts and movements combine less for throwing pleasure to them than for the regulating of their acts of sorrow.

The chances are that this workman has saved, it is equally a chance that he gratifies his fancy, he has been able to cast his eyes into the future, he has met a woman, he has found that he is a father, and, after some years of hardship and privations, he ventures a little traffic in haberdashery and notions, renting a little store. If neither illness nor vice arrest him on his way, if he is prosperous, here is a rough sketch of this normal life.

But first salute this king of the moving Parisian, who holds the submission of time and space. Yes, salute this being composed of saltpetre and gas, who gives the children of France their nights of toil, increasing during the day the number in his service; the renown and pleasure of its citizens. This man solves the problem of sacrificing at the one time to an amiable wife, his household, the "Constitutionnel," his office, the National Guard, the opera, and God; but he does not object to turn into crowns the "Constitutionnel," his office, the opera, the National Guard, his wife, and God. Therefore bow before this indefatigable jack-of-all trades. Ending every day at five o'clock, he flies like a bird along the distance that separates him from his home in the Rue Montmarte. Whether it thunders or blows, rains or snows, he is off to the office of the "Constitutionnel" to attend to the sale of that journal, of which he has charge of the distribution. Indoors and out he vends this political bread with gusto. By nine o'clock he is in the bosom of his household, he retails a joke to his wife, steals a smacking kiss as payment, tastes a cup of coffee, or growls at his children. At a quarter before ten he appears at the mayor's office. There, perched on a chair like a paroquet on his pole, the stoker of the town of Paris, until four o'clock he writes down the deaths and births of the whole of the arrondissement without giving

a tear or grief. The joys and the sorrows of the quarter pass under the nib of his pen, as but lately the spirit of the "Constitutionnel" journeyed on his shoulders. He gives heed to nothing. He is always right in his own eyes, he takes his patriotism as he finds it in the paper, he disputes no one, he hisses or applauds with the rest of the world; he's a bird. At some little trouble in his parish he may, in case it is an important ceremony, leave his work to a supernumerary and go to sing a Requiem in the lectern of the church, of which he is, on Sundays and saints' days, the most distinguished ornament; his voice is most imposing when he energetically twists his big mouth to thunder forth a joyous *Amen*. He is the cantor. Free of his official duties at four o'clock, he proceeds to distribute pleasure and amusements in the precincts of his store, the most famous in the city.

Happy is his wife; he has no time in which to be jealous; he is more the man of action than sentiment. So, from the time he comes to allure the demoiselles of the counter, whose sparkling eyes wheedle their customers; who rejoice in the bosom of finery, fichus, lawns, all fashioned by these makers of clothing, or more especially so before their dinner hour, for he makes a practice of giving a page in the journal to be copied, or to open the door instead of the doorkeeper, to cause some delay. At six o'clock, for the whole of two days, he is faithfully at his post. Unremovable counter-tenor of the chorus, he is found at the opera quite ready to become a soldier, Arab, prisoner, savage, peasant, ghost, the foot of a camel, a lion, demon, genie, slave, a black or white eunuch, always well versed in the play presented; of its sorrows, its pities, its astonishments, to scream out its invariable shrieks, to keep silent, to hunt, to fight, to represent Rome or Egypt; but always, *in petto*, the haberdasher. At midnight he becomes again the good husband, man, and tender father; he glides into the conjugal stream, his imagination is again intent

on the lissome figures of the nymphs of the opera, and makes him turn, to the benefit of conjugal love, the depravities of that world and the round, voluptuous legs of la Taglioni. In fact, if he sleeps, his sleep is lively, and he dispatches his slumber like he dispatches his life. Is it not this incessant motion that makes the man, distance incarnate, the Proteus of civilization? This man embraces everything: history, literature, politics, government, religion, militarism, art. Is he not a living encyclopædia, a grotesque Atlas, incessantly on the march, like Paris, which knows not repose? To him everything is legs. No physiognomy can be kept pure in all this toil. Perhaps the worker, who dies an old man at thirty years of age, his stomach tanned by his successive doses of brandy, has been able to find, to speak of him as some philosophers speak of an income, no more happiness than when he was a haberdasher. But perhaps, on the other hand, he has made a successful stroke. Of his eight trades, of his shoulders, his throat, his hands, of his wife and his business, he retires from the latter. Many go on farms, with their children and some thousand francs, and there find the more laborious pleasure which always recreates the heart of man. This fortune and these children, or the children who remain to him from the prey of the superior world, he takes into his gate with his crowns and his daughter, the while his son is being educated at college, who, obtaining more education than had ever been his father's, casts ambitious looks on a higher sphere. Very frequently the youngster of a little trader will become of some object in the State.

This ambition brings us to the thoughts on the second of the Parisian spheres. Whether he has climbed up a story and gone into the entresol, or has descended from the garret and stops on the fourth floor, he at length penetrates into the world somehow; the result is the same. The wholesale merchants and their boys, their employés, the people of the young bank and of great honesty, the dishonest, the lost souls, the

first and the last salesmen, clerks of the bailiff, the lawyer, the notary, in fact, all the assistant members, thinkers, speculators of the lower middle-class who triturate the doings of Paris and watch over its gains, monopolize its commodities, control the products manufactured by the working-people, barrel up the fruits of the South, the fish of the sea, the wines of all bank-sides loved by the son; who spread their hands over the Orient, and scornfully take the shawls of the Turks and Russians; they reap the crops of the far-off Indies, which, as they sleep, are brought to their mart; look after their profits, count their stock, alter and increase their prices; they pack up the whole of Paris in detail, the carriage, the games of children, spy out the caprices and vices of ripe age, and wring out their maladies; well, without drinking brandy like the workman does, are they not flung to the vultures outside the barriers, all the time going beyond their strength—going further than the weight of their body permits, and their morals in addition; their desires dried up, their fast pace abated. At home, the physical tension caused by the lash of interest, under the flail of ambition which torments the world, raises in this monstrous city, the same as the workman is forced under the cruel weight of material elaborations by his incessant desires and the despotism of the "I WILL" aristocrat. There the same, obedient to the same universal master, pleasure or gold, he must devour time, is pressed for time, finding more than twenty-four hours in the day and night, he is unnerved, is killed, sells thirty years of old age for two years of sickly repose. The only difference—the workman dies in a hospital, when his last stunted term is done, while the bourgeois persists to breathe and live, but is cretinish.

You have encountered the drawn face, flat, old, without light in the eyes, without firmness on the feet, dragging on the boulevard, with a dull, expressionless air, the ceinture of his Venus, of his cherished town. What do the bourgeois want? The steel of the National Guard, an immutable *pot-au-feu*, a

decent place in Père-Lachaise cemetry, and, for their old age, a little gold legitimately earned. His Monday, to him, is Sunday; his rest is the promenade of a carriage in the coach-house; his champagne supper depends on how his wife and children joyfully swallow the coal-dust where they roast in the sun; the barrier is his restaurant in which he finds the venomous dinner of so wide renown, or some family ball in which he stifles until midnight.

Some simpletons are as much astonished as Saint-Guy when they are shown the animalculæ that a microscope makes visible in a drop of water, but yet say that the Gargantua of Rabelais, the type of an incomprehensible, sublime audacity, how this giant, fallen from a celestial sphere, amuses himself in contemplating the doings of this second Parisian life, you know the formula, eh? Have you seen their little barracks, cold even in summer, without any other fireplace than an earthen foot-warmer in winter, placed under the vast dome of copper that covers the corn-market. "Madame is there in the early morning, she is the factotum of the Market and gains by her trade twelve thousand francs per annum," says one. Monsieur, when madame has left, passes into a little, dark office ready at hand, where he loans by the *little week* to the traders of that quarter. At nine o'clock he is found at the Bureau of Passports, where he is one of the second-clerks. That evening he is in a box at the Theatre-Italiens, or some other theatre which he chooses for his pleasure. His children are put out to nurse, and afterward to college or in a boarding-school. Monsieur and madame dwell on a third-floor flat, they don't keep a cook, giving their balls in a salon twelve feet by eight, and lighted with an argand lamp; but they give one hundred and fifty thousand francs to their daughter, and rest themselves, at fifty years of age, by taking in the opera, going in a carriage to Longchamp in a faded toilette; in every sunshiny hour they promenade the boulevards or climb the steps of the fortifications. Respected in the quarter, a friend

of the government, allied to the higher middle-classes, monsieur, at sixty-five, obtains the cross of the Legion of Honor, and the father of his father-in-law, the mayor of the arrondissement, is invited to his soirées. .

All his work in this life is done to the profit of his children, whom this bourgeoisie fatally endeavors to raise to a higher social rank. Each sphere still throws its spawn into a superior one. The son of a rich grocer is made a notary, the son of a lumber merchant becomes a lawyer. Not one tooth of them all but wants to bite out a new furrow, all stimulate the ascending movement by the use of money.

We have now drawn a third circle in this hell, which perhaps, some day, will have its Dante. In this third social circle, a species of Parisian stomach in which are digested the interests of this city, and where it is there condensed under the form called "affairs," stirred and agitated, a sharp and rancorous intestinal movement of the crowd of lawyers, doctors, notaries, barristers, agents, bankers, wholesale merchants, speculators, judges. We meet still more of the causes of the destruction, physical and moral, everywhere we go.

This living people, almost all, in the infected studios, in the stiff audience halls, in the little railed-off offices, pass the day bent under the weight of business, rising at the break of day to be in time, not to allow any one to rob him, to gain all or not to lose, to seize a man or his money, to make or unmake a bargain, to take advantage of a furtive opportunity, to hang or acquit a man. This reacts on their horses, which become broken-down, overdriven, aged, like themselves, long before their time. Time is their tyrant; when they need it, it is flown away; they cannot expand it or control it. Some soul remains great, pure, moral, generous, and, consequently, some face dwells beautiful in the depraving exercise of a trade by which he is compelled to support his portion of the public miseries; does he analyze, ponder, estimate the proper rule and model?

Where does this people dispose of their heart? I don't know; but they leave some portion, when they have one, before they go down every morning, in the depths of the poignant pains of their families. As for them, the point of the mystery, they see the hell of that society of which they are the confessors, and which they scorn. Now, what has made them besmear themselves with that corruption at which they are horrified and sorrowful for? whence by lassitude and some secret transaction they marry; indeed, it is necessary for them, they are so vitiated in all their feelings, they are so far from men and their institutions, from the source of which they fly like the bloom on cadavers while they are still warm. At every hour the man of money hangs on to life; the man of wedding-contracts hangs on death; the man of law hangs his conscience. Compelled to speak without cessation, ever replacing the idea by the word, the sentiment by the phrase, their soul becomes a larynx. They use it to demoralize.

Neither the great merchant, nor the judge, nor the barrister can preserve their right senses: they no longer possess them; they only apply to everything their own rules, which are essentially false. Carried away by the torrent of their life, they possess neither brides, fathers, nor lovers; they slide like a sled on the snows of existence, and, every hour they live, are jostled by the business of this great city. When they return to their homes they are under requisition to attend a ball, the opera, or some festival, or, possibly, they have an engagement with some client whom by their knowledge they can protect. To this terrible expenditure of intellectual force they oppose no genuine relaxation, save such as are insipid and afford no real contrast, such as a debauch or a frightful, secret dissipation; for they dread the scandal of the world and dare not affront society. Their immoderate eating, playing, watching, bloat their faces, which become flat and coppery in color. Their actual dullness of comprehension is hidden under a special science. They know their trade, but are ignorant of all else; then, to

save appearances, they put it out of the question, criticising it as wrong and irregular; in appearance doubters, but in reality simpletons, wearing their spirits by interminable discussions. Almost every one adopts convenient social prejudices, for each is of the same opinion in dispensing with all things literary and political, the same as they place their consciences under the shelter of the Code or the Tribunal of Commerce.

Partly by the good-luck of being remarkable men, those who have deviated from the mediocrities crawl to the top of the tree. Their faces are of a pale and vinegary aspect, with an unnatural coloring; their eyes are tarnished and in deep circles; their loquacious, sensual mouths, in which the observer recognizes the debasement of their thoughts and the rotation in the circle of a specialty which kills off all the generative faculties of the brain, the boon of seeing afar, of generalizing and deducing. They are nearly all shriveled in the furnace of their business. But there is not a man lashed to or caught in the hopper or cog-wheels of these immense machines that fears he will not become great.

If he is a doctor or has a smattering of medicine, or he has made some cure, he is a Bichat who dies young. If a great merchant, he neglects some business, he is nearly a Jacques Cœur. Who but execrated Robespierre? Danton was his slothful follower. Who is there, though, but has envied the faces of Danton and Robespierre, some for their sublimity, others for their power? So, likewise, the ambition of the workman is that of the middle-classes. In Paris vanity includes every passion. The type of this class is seen in the ambitious bourgeois, who, after a life of worry and continuous scheming, passes on to the Council of State, like ants file through a fissure; some being editors of newpapers, profligate in schemes, that the King may make them peers of France, perhaps to avenge themselves on the nobility; some being notaries become mayors of their arrondissement; every one flattered by their business and who, when they arrive at their goal,

arrive *killed.* In France custom enthroned the wig. Napoleon, Louis XIV., the great kings, are only the leaders of the young people to fill out their designs.

Above this sphere is the world of art. But there, again, the visages marked with the seal of originality are nobly bowed, but broken, fatigued, sinuous. Wearied by a desire to create, exceeding their expensive whims, fatigued by a devouring genius, famished for the lack of pleasure, the artists of Paris risk all to win back by excessive toil the omissions left by their slothfulness; they vainly search to conciliate the world and glory, money and art. In commencing, the artist does not pant under the creditor; but his needs bring forth debts, and his debts demand his nights. After toil, pleasure. The comedian plays up to midnight, studying all the morning, repeating his lines at noon; the sculptor lies prone under his statue: the journalist is a thought on march, like a soldier in war; the painter who is the fashion is overwhelmed with work; the painter without connection has his heart gnawed if he is a man of genius. His competitors, rivals, calumniators assassinate his talent. Some, desperate, rush into the abyss of vice; others, young and ignorant, too quickly discount their future. Few of these faces, originally sublime, retain their nobility. Some few, though, retain the radiant beauty of their head without debasement. The face of an artist is always anomalous, it is ever above or beneath conventional lines, for this is what idiots term this ideal beauty. What power of destruction. What passion. All passion in Paris blends in two terms: gold and pleasure.

Now, why don't you respire? Is it that you feel there is not space enough for the air to be purified? Here is neither labor nor pains. By whirling up the spiral stairs gold has gained the summit. Out of the depths of the sighs where their gutter begins; out of the depths of the work-shops in which stay the wretched bastards; in the heart of the counting-rooms, behind the gratings of iron-rails, gold, without

figuring on marriage-portions or inheritances, is grasped by the hands of young girls or the bony hands of old men, gushing out toward the aristocratic folk, where it glitters, displays itself, and streams away.

But before quitting for the four quarters to which pertain Parisian high propriety, who desire it not, after the causes spoken of; deducing the physical reasons, and after taking an observation of the plague, leaving, so to speak, in abeyance those who constantly show by their faces the janitor, the store-keeper, or the workingman; plainly speaking of a deleterious influence whose corruption nearly equals that of the Paris administration which complacently permits it to exist.

If the atmosphere of the houses in which live the greater part of the middle-class is infected, so the atmosphere of the streets spews out cruel miasmas into the back-shops where the air is rarified; who are these that leave this pestilence in the forty thousand houses of this great city, that bathes its feet in the filth, that can really think that it is desired seriously to inclose in walls of concrete, which are alone able to prevent the most fetid mire from filtering through the soil, of there poisoning the wells and of continuing underground to Lethe, its famous name? Half of Paris sleep in the putrid exhalations of courts, of low, close streets.

But now to the great salons, airy and light; the mansions with gardens; high society, idle, happy, rich. There the faces are emaciated and gnawed by vanity. There, nothing is genuine. They seek pleasure; do they not find weariness? People of the world founder very early in life. They have no other occupation than to manufacture enjoyment; they very speedily destroy their senses by this, the same as the workman destroys his by brandy. Pleasure is like certain medical substances; to constantly obtain the same effect it becomes necessary to double the dose, and death or stupidity is the final doom. All the lower classes sprawl before the wealthy and spy out their tastes so that they may imitate their

vices and exploits. How can one resist the constant seductions that are woven in this country? So Paris has its *thériakis*,* for which it plays; and gluttony or courtesans are its opium. So you see to this people happiness is a question of taste and not a passion; it is a romantic fantasy of chilly love. There impotence reigns; there most of their ideas are as listless as the energies of the affectations of the boudoir are feminine make-believes.

There are beardless boys of forty, there are old doctors of sixteen. The wealthy of Paris take their intelligence ready made, their science all masticated, every opinion as formulated; they dispense with real science, spirit, and opinion. In the world their unrighteousness is equal to their feebleness and to their libertinism. They become miserly of the time as they lose their strength.

They cannot find as many affections as ideas. Their greetings are covered in a profound indifference, and their politeness is continuous scorn. They never love others. By their witless sallies, their countless indiscretions, by their gossip, by all these they consider themselves above the commonalty: for of such depth is their language. But these unfortunate "happy" ones pretend not to know that they resemble in speech and manner the truths taken from la Rochefoucauld's works; as if such a thing could not exist in their midst, in this nineteenth century, as a junction of the ever-full and an absolute void. Should some man use a pleasantry that is bright and witty, it is incomprehensible; they soon fatigue with giving without receiving, they stay at home and are content to remain in the kingdom of fools for their possession.

This hollow life, this continual waiting for pleasure that never arrives, this chronic weariness, this inanity of the spirit, the heart, and the brain, this lassitude of the great Parisian assemblies, reproducing time and again all these traits, making their cardboard faces, their premature wrinkles, this physiog-

* A medicinal herb, mentioned by Bacon.

nomy of wealth or the grin of impotence, is the reflection of the gold, or the flown intelligence.

This view of Paris morals proves that the physical Paris cannot be other than it is. This city which wears the diadem of queen, always majestic, is envied furiously and irresistibly. Paris is the head of the whole world, a brain which craves genius and guides human civilization; a great man, an artist incessantly creating, or, on further thoughts, a politician who must necessarily have wrinkles in his brain; here are the vices of the great man, the fantasies of the artist, and the criticisms of the politician. His physiognomy undergoes a germination of good and of evil, the combat and the victory; the moral war of eighty-nine, whose trumpet sound still reëchoes in every corner of the world; and likewise the troubles of 1814. That city cannot become more moral, nor more cordial, nor more correct unless copper-bound, like those fireworks whose gushing waves you so admire. Is not Paris a noble vessel loaded with intellect? Yes, her arms sometimes are oracles that permit fatalities. THE CITY OF PARIS has a tall mast, all of bronze, sculptured with victories, and has for its lookout man Napoleon. That shipwreck sent her pitching and rolling; but she still ploughs the world, she makes fire in the hundred rings around her tribunes, she still labors in the seas of science, she bides her time, and cries aloud from the mast-head by the voice of her savants and artists: "Forward, march! follow me!"

She carries an immense array of new streamers which she has made to dress the ship. There are ship-boys and urchins laughing in the shrouds; heavy bourgeoisie form the ballast; workmen and sailors pay out the tar; in her state-rooms the happy passengers; elegant midshipmen smoke their cigars as they lean against the rail; on deck her soldiers, recruits or veterans, who vault aboard at every port, and, all willing to give their lives, asking glory what is pleasure; or of lovers, why wish for gold.

Therefore the excessive action of the proletariat, the depravity of interests which bruise the two classes of bourgeoisies, the hardships of the artists of genius, and the incessant excess of pleasure sought after by the great, explain the normal deformity of the Parisian countenance.

The Orientals only, of the whole human race, offer a magnificent portrait; but it is the effect of constant calmness caused by those profound philosophies over a long pipe, cross-legged, a twisted turban on head, which contemplates every movement with horror; while those of Paris, stunted (big and little), run, leap, and caper, scourged by an unpitying goddess, Necessity: the necessity of money, glory, and amusement. So, some fresh face, reposed, gracious, really young, is a most extraordinary exception: it is but rarely met with.

If you see one, be assured that it belongs to: a young, fervent priest or to some good, octogenarian abbé, with a triple chin; to some young person of pure nature, as is sometimes raised in certain bourgeois families; to a mother of twenty, still full of illusions, as she suckles her first-born; to a young man freshly arrived from the provinces, confided to a devoted dowager who is left without a sou; or to some shop-boy, who goes to bed at midnight, thoroughly tired out with wrapping up or unwrapping calico, and who rises at seven to clean out the store; or, frequently, to a scientific man or a poetical one, who lives a sober life, quiet and chaste; or to some simpleton, satisfied with himself, nourished by his own foolishness, guzzling health, always occupied in smiling to himself; or to the happy and equable lounger species, the only really happy people in Paris, and who taste each hour the newest poesies.

However, there is in Paris one privileged class of beings who profit by this incessant motion of manufacturing interests, business, or the arts, and of gold. These beings are the women. While some even of these have a thousand secret causes, more here than elsewhere, which shall destroy their

faces, still he encounters in the feminine world a little, happy tribe which lives the life of the Orientals, and these preserve their beauty; but these women are rarely seen afoot in the streets, they live concealed, like those rare plants which display their lovely petals only at certain hours, and constitute veritable exotic exceptions. Still, Paris is essentially the country of contrasts. If noble sentiments are rare there, they may yet be met with, together with boundless devotion. On this battlefield of interests and passions, in the midst of society marching along in the triumph of egoism, where each is compelled to defend himself alone, and whom we call to arms, it seems most pleasant when it is encountered and becomes sublime by its juxtaposition.

So of faces. In Paris, at times, in the higher aristocracy we find some trace of the same ravishingly clear faces, the fruits of exceptional education and environments. The youthful beauty of English blood thoroughly blended in Southern features and united to French intelligence and purity of form. The fire of their eyes, the delicious redness of their lips, the black lustre of their fine hair, a white skin, a distinguished cast to the face, render them the beautiful flowers of humanity, sublime when seen in contrast with the mass of other physiognomies—wan, drawn, weazened, crooked, grinning. So women immediately express their admiration of these young people with that greedy pleasure which makes men turn to look at a pretty person; becoming, gracious, embellished with all the virginities which our imaginations can wish to decorate the perfect girl.

If this rapid glance over the population of Paris has caused you to realize the rarity of a Raphaelistic face, and the passionate admiration that the first sight of one incites, the principal interest of our story will be fully justified. *Quod erat demonstrandum*, this is what is demonstrated, if it be allowed to apply scholastic formulæ to the science of manners.

Now, on one of those lovely mornings in spring, when the

leaves are not yet green, although unfolded, when the sun begins to lighten up the roofs and when the sky is blue, when the populace of Paris come out of their shells, come buzzing on to the boulevards, gliding along like a serpent of a thousand colors, by the Rue de la Paix toward the Tuileries, saluting the splendors of wedlock which has recommenced its campaign; on one of these delightful days, then, a young man, as handsome as the day, this very day, dressed with taste, easy in manner, spoken of in secret as a love-child, the natural son of Lord Dudley and the famous Marquise de Vordac, was promenading the Broad Walk in the Tuileries.

This Adonis, named Henri de Marsay, brought to France, whither Lord Dudley came to marry that young person, already the mother of Henri, to an old gentleman named M. de Marsay. This coxcomb, colorless and almost quenched, recognized the child as his own by receiving the usufruct in an interest of one hundred thousand francs; definitely describing him as his putative son; a folly which did not cost much to Lord Dudley, the French Funds being then valued at seventeen francs fifty centimes.

The old gentleman died without having known his wife. Mme. de Marsay afterward married the Marquis de Vordac; but, before she became marquise, she was rather uneasy about her and Lord Dudley's son. Just then war was declared between France and England, which separated the two lovers, and her faithfulness, "ever the same," was not nor ever will be in the style in Paris.

Then the successes of an elegant woman, pretty, universally admired, dulled in the Parisian all maternal feeling. Lord Dudley was not more careful of his offspring than was his mother. The quick infidelity of the young, ardent girl he loved had, perhaps, given a sort of aversion to everything connected with her life. It may perhaps be thought that fathers do not love their children to whom they give an ample acknowledgment; now social belief is of the utmost importance for the repose of

families, that is why all bachelors hold the one opinion that the paternal is a sentiment far higher than that grown in the hot-house of woman, and is shown by both custom and law.

Poor Henri de Marsay had never met his father now in heaven, that one of the two to whom he was not under obligations for his creation. The paternity of M. de Marsay was naturally very incomplete. These children are not, in the natural course of things, the children of a father who is concerned for only a few passing moments; and that gentleman did but imitate nature. The good man had not sold his name to be deprived of his game. He ate without compunction of the free lunches provided at the gaming-houses, and aimed at using as little as possible of what was paid him each six months by the National Treasury.

He had raised the child of an elder sister, a Demoiselle de Marsay, and gave him, from the meagre pension allowed him by his brother, a preceptor, an abbé without money or marbles, who measured out the future of the young man; and he resolved to pay him out of the hundred thousand livres of income for the care given to his pupil, to whom he had given his affection.

This preceptor he found by chance to be a true priest, one of those ecclesiastics cut out by nature for a cardinal in France, or a Borgia under the tiara. He taught the child three years and then placed him in college for ten years. Then this noble man, named the Abbé de Maronis, finished the education of his pupil by teaching him of civilization in its every phase. He nurtured him on his own experience; he drew him but little toward the church, then in a ferment; he sometimes took him through the slums, more frequently to see the courtesans; he pulled human sentiment apart piece by piece; he roasted the politics of the day in its very citadel of the salon; he sized up the government machinery, and, tempted by friendship for a noble nature which had been forsaken, endeavored to replace him in the affections of his

mother. "The church, is it not the mother of orpnans?" answered the pupil of his cares.

This worthy man died a bishop in 1812; he had the profound gratification of leaving behind him under the heavens a child whose heart and spirit at sixteen could overthrow a man of forty. Who would expect to meet a heart of bronze, an alcoholic brain, under the most seducing figures of the old painters, those natural artists, who always painted a serpent in the terrestrial paradise? Still, this is nothing.

More, this good devil of a Violet had given his child a certain predilection in the knowledge of high society in Paris which can as speedily dissipate as produce, in the hands of a young man, another hundred thousand livres of income.

To conclude, this priest, wicked but politic, incredulous but wise, perfidious but amiable, feeble in appearance, but as vigorous in body as mind, was really so useful to his pupil, so complaisant to his vices, so good a calculator of all his special powers, so deep when he came to gauge humanity, so young when at table, at Frascati's, at—— you know where, that he recognized Henri de Marsay as being so little changed, in 1814, that, seeing the picture of his dear bishop, the only thing that he had been able to bequeath him, this prelate, an excellent type of men, whose genius had saved the Catholic church, Apostolic, and Roman, momentarily compromised by the weakness of its recruits and the senility of its pontifs; but he wanted the church!

The continental war prevented young de Marsay knowing his real father, of whom it was doubtful whether he knew his name. Naturally he had little regret for his putative father. When Mademoiselle de Marsay, his only mother, had been taken to the cemetery of Pére-Lachaise, where she was buried under a very pretty little tombstone, Monseigneur de Maronis had promised to this coxcomb of a widow one of the best places in heaven, insomuch that, seeing the happiness of death, Henri abandoned tears that were egotistical and did a little

weeping for himself. When the abbé saw this sorrow he dried the tears of his ward, bidding him observe that the good girl took plenty of fine snuff, and had become so ugly, so deaf, so irritable, that he ought to be thankful for her death. The bishop had emancipated his pupil in 1811. Then, when the mother of M. de Marsay remarried, the priest chose, in the family council, one of those honest, headless tetrarchs, whom he constrained through the confessional, and charged him to become the administrator of the fortune and apply the revenues thereof to the needs of the youngster, but he wished him to preserve the capital intact.

Toward the close of 1814, Henri de Marsay, not having anywhere on earth a sense of obligation to any one, had the same freedom as a bird without companions. When he was twenty-two he would have passed for seventeen. Generally, his hardest rivals looked upon him as the prettiest boy in Paris.

From his father, Lord Dudley, he had taken those loving, deceitful blue eyes; from his mother, his black curly hair; from both, a pure blood, a skin like that of a young girl, a sweet and modest manner, a fine aristocratic waist, and particularly beautiful hands. For a woman to see him was to bring upon her a fit of lunacy; do you understand? Well, conceive one of those desires that gnaw the heart, but don't forget the fact of the impossibility of its being gratified, because the woman of Paris is generally without tenacity. Between themselves they say, after the manner of men, the motto of the house of Orange: JE MAIN TIEN DRAI.

Under this freshness of life, and in spite of the limpid water of his eyes, Henri had the courage of a lion, the cunning of a monkey. He could cut through a bullet on the edge of a knife at ten paces distance; he rode a horse in a manner which seemed to realize the fable of the centaur; he could drive a carriage with all the grace of a great whip; he was as lively as a cherubin and as quiet as a sheep; but he

could beat any man in the faubourg by the terrible play of his feet or his cudgel; then he could finger the piano, equaling in skill the best artists when he felt in the humor; and possessed a voice of such value that Barbaja would have earned at least fifty thousand francs each season by it. Alas! all these brilliant qualities, these pretty defects, were tarnished by a dreadful vice: he believed in neither men nor women, nor in God or the devil. Capricious nature had begun this character, a priest had completed it.

So as to make this adventure understood, it is necessary to add here that Lord Dudley naturally found plenty of women anxious to have some examples and copies of this delicious portrait. His second *chef-d'œuvre* of this kind was a young girl named Euphémie, born of a Spanish lady, brought up in Havana, returning to Madrid with a young creole from the Antilles, and every taste ruined in the colonies; but happily married to an old and powerful wealthy Spanish lord, Don Hijos, Marquis of San-Réal, who, since the occupation of Spain by the French troops, had been living in Paris, residing on the Rue Saint-Lazare.

More out of indifference than out of respect for the innocence of youth, Lord Dudley did not point out to his children nor advise them as to whom their creator was, or of their relationship to him, for he had children everywhere. This is a trifling inconvenience in civilization; it has its advantages, but it also has its drawbacks; it is less favorable than unfortunate for its beneficiaries. Lord Dudley, of whom we have spoken so much, came in 1816 to Paris a fugitive from English justice, after he had been to the Orient as a supercargo. This lordly traveler asked, when he saw that beautiful young man, whom he was. Then, after hearing the name:

"Ah! that is my son—what bad luck," said he.

This was the story of the young man who, toward the middle of the month of April, 1815, nonchalantly paraded the Broad Walk of the Tuileries, after the manner of all those

animals who, knowing their strength, march stridently along in majesty and peace. Women of the middle-class artlessly turned around to look at him again; other women did not turn themselves but awaited his return, and engraved in their memories, for an after reminiscence, that agreeable form which made the most beautiful among them seem but ugly in comparison.

"What are you doing here on Sunday?" said the Marquis de Ronquerolles to Henri as he passed.

"I'm sizing the fish in the pond," replied the young man.

This exchange of pleasantries was accompanied by two significant looks, and only for this it might have been thought that neither de Ronquerolles nor de Marsay had the air of being known to each other. The young man examined the loungers, with a quick, eager glance and sharp hearing that is particularly Parisian, and who seem at first sight to see nothing and hear nothing, but who in reality see all and hear everything. The young man now took him by the arm.

"Well, how goes it? my dear de Marsay."

"Quite well," replied de Marsay, with a seeming affectionate manner, but which, between young Parisians, means nothing, neither for the present nor the future.

As a fact, the young people of Paris have no resemblance to the young folk of any other city. They are divided into two classes; the young man who has something and the young man who has nothing; or the young man who spends and the young man who saves.

But, and give this careful attention, the one who is drawn to Paris to go the delightful pace of high life does not act the same as he who is indigenous there. He lives there quite as well as other young men, but they are children who enter very late into Parisian existence and remain the dupes of their elders. They do not speculate, they study or they dig; say the others.

Of course there are some young men, rich or poor, who

embrace careers and steadily follow them; there are a few Émile de Rousseaus, in the skins of citizens, who are never seen in society: diplomatists, as they call these particular simpletons.

Whether they are simpletons or not they augment the number of nonentities and go to make up the population of France. They are always with us; ever ready at hand to botch public or private business with the flat trowel of mediocrity, boasting of their impotence, which they term morality and honesty. This species of the "prize of excellence" of society infest the administration, the army, the bench, the Chambers, the Court. They thin down and flatten the country and form, as it were, in the body politic, a lymph which overburdens it and renders it flabby. These honest people call men of genius flippant or immoral. So these same flippant folk pay the others for their poorly rendered services; they may be termed humbugs, but they are respected by the multitude; happily for France, though, these fashionable young men are unceasingly stigmatized as dudish blockheads.

Nevertheless a mere glance suffices to assure us that there are two species of young men found in fashionable circles—that amiable body of which Henri de Marsay was a member. But observers who are not satisfied with a purely superficial view of things are soon convinced that the differences are purely of a moral nature, and that nothing is more apt to lead astray than a pretty exterior.

However, the whole world goes the pace just the same, speaking at random of things, men, literature, and art; mouthing "Pitt and Cobourg," each twelvemonth; interrupting conversation with a pun; turning to ridicule the learning of a scientist; scorning everything they do not understand and all they dread; they set themselves above everybody else, instituting themselves supreme judges of all things. They are always, and for ever, mystifying their fathers and are at all times ready to rain down their crocodile tears on the bosoms of their

mothers. As a rule, they believe in nothing; they slander women and chaff the modest, though they are really in subjection to dirty courtesans or some old rip of a woman. All of these are rotten to the bone, caused by their depravity, or have gravel, which is brought on by a brutish envy of preferment; if they are threatened with stone and are probed they are found to have an inside of marble.

In their normal state they are outwardly very amiable, but their friendship is only make-believe. The same slang dominates the ever-changing jargon of their talk; they aim at the fantastical in their attire; their pride is in repeating the folly and nonsense of some popular actor or other, and they make their entrance with some silly pun or impertinence of his to in some sort display their knowledge of their idol; but woe to those who cannot understand them, for they are left with the outstarting eyes of astonishment. They seem equally indifferent to the woes and scourges of their country. They resemble, in fact, the pretty white foam which tips the waves of the ocean during a tempest. On the day of the battle of Waterloo they dressed, dined, danced, and amused themselves, and they do the like during the cholera or while a revolution is on. After all, they spent as much as at other times; but here begins the comparison. Of this floating fortune and agreeable waste, one is the capital, the others the dependents thereon; they are the same journeymen, but the bills are settled by the former. Then if the one class, as it seems to those who study it, receive every kind of idea without keeping any, they are compared with those who assimilate all that is good. So those who think they know something, know nothing and understand all; they present all to those who are in need of nothing and offer nothing to those who lack anything; these secretly study the thoughts of the others and so place their money as to profit largely in their fortunes by the follies of the others. The one does not give a faithful impression of their soul on the countenance, because it is dulled

as ice is by use and cannot give any reflection; but the others economize all their senses and life and show it, as one may say, through their windows.

The first, on the faith of a hope, are devoted without conviction to a system, which has the wind and sails with the current, but they skip to another political boat when the first begins to drift; the second plumb the future, they sound it and see in a faithful policy that which the English see in commercial probity—an element of success. But the young man who has something makes a pun or says something smart on the change of policy in the throne; those who have nothing make a public calculation, or meanly betray a secret, and attain all things by giving a hand to the grasp of their friends. The one never knows anything of the properties of other people, taking all their ideas for new, as if the world was on the watch for such; they have unlimited confidence in themselves, and have no enemy so cruel as themselves. But the others are armed with a continual mistrust of men whom they estimate at their real value, and are deep enough to have a thought that is deeper than that of their friends whom they exploit; then at night, when their heads are on their pillows, they weigh, like a miser, their pieces of gold.

The one is annoyed at an impertinence without brooding over it, and afford pleasure to the diplomatists who pose before them as pulling the principal wires of these puppets—self-love—while the others respectively choose their victims and protectors. Then some day it happens that those who have nothing now have something, and those that had something then have nothing now. Those who see their parvenu comrades in a position ascribe to them cunning and bad hearts, but also as being smart men. "They are very smart" is the great eulogy decreed to those who have reached, by hook or crook, a position in the government, a wife, or a fortune. Among them are met certain young men who play this part, commencing with getting into debt, and, naturally, they are

more dangerous than those who play the risky game without a sou.

The young man who was the intimate friend of Henri de Marsay was a giddy youth, just arrived from the provinces and at the time when young men were the fashion; he fully understood the art of eating up an inheritance, but he had a last cake to eat in the provinces, an inalienable estate. This was simply a small heritage, without transition, of his meagre hundred francs per month allowed him from the paternal fortune, and which, if he had not had enough intelligence to perceive that they laughed at him, he knew enough to calculate on stopping his career at two-thirds of his capital. He discovered in Paris, by means of some bills for a thousand francs, the exact value of harness, the art of not paying much respect to his gloves, which were ever extended as a token to people he met, and found that a contract was the better plan of dealing with them; he spoke powerfully and in good terms of his horses and his Pyrenean hounds; he learned to know, after the launch, to what species a woman belonged by her make-up and the appearance of her shoes; he studied *écarté*, learned some fashionable words, and conquered, by his sojourn in the Parisian world, the necessary authority to much later import into the provinces the taste for tea, plate in the English fashion, and so gave the right of those about him to scorn him for the rest of his days.

De Marsay had taken to his friendship to serve him in society, like a bold speculator employing a confidential clerk. This false or genuine friendship of de Marsay was a social position for Paul de Manerville, who, on his side, believing it was sincere and strong, exploited in his own manner his intimate friend. He lived in the reflection of his friend, he took him all the time under his umbrella, he had him in his stockings and his boots, he was gilded by his rays. When standing near Henri, the same as when walking by his side, he had the air of saying:

"Do not insult us, we are two tigers."

Very often he would allow himself to fatuously say:

"If I ask Henri such and such a thing, he is sufficiently my friend to make it known to me."

But he was very careful never to ask him anything. He was afraid, and his fear, although imperceptible, reacted on others and was of service to de Marsay.

"That de Marsay is a high-spirited man," said Paul. "Ah! you will see, he will make his mark. It will not astonish me to one day see him the minister for foreign affairs. Nothing can prevent him."

Then he would make of de Marsay, the same as Corporal Trim made of his cap, one continual play:

"Ask de Marsay, and you will learn the truth."

Or, again:

"The other day de Marsay and I were hunting together, and he did not seem to think that I could clear a bush without my horse made a running start."

Or:

"De Marsay and I were at the home of some women, and, on my word of honor, I was——," and so forth.

So Paul de Manerville cannot be classed among that clan of great, illustrious, and powerful family of ninnies who come to Paris. He would some day become a deputy. At that time he was nothing more, nothing less, than many another young man.

His friend de Marsay thus defined him: "You ask me, whom is this Paul? Why this is Paul de Manerville."

"I am surprised, my boy, to see you here on Sunday," said he to De Marsay.

"I might make the same rejoinder."

"Have you an intrigue?"

"An intrigue."

"Bah!"

"I can tell you without compromising my passion. A

woman that comes on Sunday to the Tuileries does not value aristocratic gossip."

"Aha!"

"Stop that or I tell you nothing. You laugh too loudly, one would think we had had a too hearty breakfast. Last Thursday, here, on the Terrasse des Feuillants, I was walking along just thinking of nothing. But when I reached the gate at the Rue de Castiglione, by which way I was going out, I found myself face to face with a woman, or rather with a young person, who, even if she had not clasped me round the neck, would, I think, have arrested me less out of humanity's sake than for the profound astonishment with which I was struck by her arms and legs, the latter of which ran from the backbone till stopped by the soles of the feet which were on the ground. I have often experienced from different people a kind of animal magnetism which became very strong at the moment when the affinity is respectively felt. But, my dear fellow, this was not a stupefication, nor was this a common woman. Morally speaking, this face seemed to say: 'What! there is my ideal, the being of my fancy, of my dreams by day and night. How came he here? Why this morning? Why not yesterday? Take me, I am thine,' *et cætera!*

"'Good,' I said to myself, 'I will then look into this.' Ah! my dear fellow, talk of a figure! the unknown, this creature, is the most adorable woman I have ever met. She belongs to that variety of femininity that the Romans called *fulva*, *flava*, the woman of flame. What most struck me at first sight, this one with whom I am so smitten has tawny eyes like those of tigers, yellow and luminous like living gold, of gold that thinks, of gold which loves and which you have absolutely in your arms."

"We know all about that, my boy!" exclaimed Paul. "She will come here again some time, this GIRL WITH GOLDEN EYES. She is a young woman in the neighborhood of twenty-two, and whom I have seen here in the time of the Bourbons,

but with a woman who is a hundred thousand times better than herself."

"Hush! you, Paul. It is impossible that any woman can surpass that girl; she resembles a cat who wishes to come and rub against your legs; a pale girl with charcoal tresses, slight in appearance, who has soft threads for the third joint of her fingers; and whose full, rounded cheeks show a white down, whose lines, luminous as a lovely day, begin at the ears and are lost in the throat."

"Ah! but the other, my dear de Marsay. She shows eyes of midnight, not tearful but yet always brilliant; of black eyebrows which are joined and give her an air of giving the lie to the inflexibility expressed in the pucker of her lips, which seem to say that no kiss may ever settle there—such ardent, fresh lips, too. A warm complexion by which a man is scorched as by the sun; but, on my word of honor, she resembles you——"

"Flatterer."

"An arched waist, slender as a corvette built for the chase, and which strikes the merchantman with a French impetuosity."

"Well, my dear boy, why cannot I see it from your point of view?" said de Marsay. "Since I have studied women my unknown has the only maiden's bosom, the voluptuous and ardent form, the sole realization of the woman of my dreams, for me. She is the original of the delirious painting called 'Woman Caressing a Chimera,' the hottest, most infernal inspiration of antique genius; a saint posing as a prostitute for those who copy her for their frescoes and mosaics; for a crowd of bourgeois who cannot see in this cameo anything more than a charm to attach to their watch-chain, whereas it is all woman, an abyss of pleasure down which one may roll without ever finding the end; and yet this is that ideal woman whom one sometimes sees in reality in Spain, Italy, and even occasionally in France.

"Well, I have reviewed this girl with golden eyes, this woman caressing a chimera; I have seen her here, on Friday. I presumed that she would come again the next day at the same hour; I am not mistaken in this. I am well able to remember her without seeing her, to study that indolent walk of the unoccupied woman: but yet who reveals in her movements a sleeping voluptuousness. Well, when she returns, I shall see her again, I shall worship her anew, and start and shiver afresh. Then, I have observed the genuine Spanish duenna who guards her, a hyena who wears her jealousy as a robe, some female demon well paid to watch that suave creature. I am becoming anxious to know whether the duenna may not be tempted to desert that lovely one. Saturday I was here again. This time I am here, and as she attends this girl of whom I am the chimera, I ask myself if I am doing anything better than posing as the monster of the fresco."

"Here she is!" said Paul, "everybody is turning round to look at her——"

The unknown blushed and her eyes scintillated as she perceived Henri; she stopped a moment, then passed on.

"What do you think of that?" cried Paul, pleasantly.

The duenna looked fixedly and with attention at the two young men. When the unknown and Henri again met each other, the young girl brushed with her hand against the hand of the young man. Then she turned toward them smiling with passion; but the duenna forcibly drew her toward the gate of the Rue de Castiglione.

The two friends followed the young girl, admiring the magnificent sinuosity of that neck where it joined the head by a combination of vigorous lines, which was relieved by some stray little curls of hair. The girl with golden eyes had finely formed feet, small and rounded, which lent an added attraction to a dainty imagination. She was also elegantly attired and carried her dress like one used to the Court. As she walked she would at times turn around to look at Henri, and

seemed to dislike the old woman, who at times seemed to be her mistress while she was her slave. She could beat her unmercifully without receiving a blow in return. All reached the gate together, the two friends behind the others. Two liveried valets occupied the footboard of a coupé in elegant taste and showing a coat-of-arms. The girl with golden eyes first got in, taking that side which would be nearest the two friends as the vehicle turned around; she placed her hand on the curtains and waved her handkerchief, unknown to the duenna, mocking at the curious onlookers but saying publicly, as she waved the handkerchief: "Follow me."

"Have you ever seen better play with a handkerchief than that?" said Henri to Paul de Manerville.

Then seeing a hack near by he went after the coupé, making a sign to the driver, saying:

"Follow that coupé, you shall have ten francs. Farewell, Paul."

The hack followed the coupé. That vehicle turned into the Rue Saint-Lazare and stopped at one of the handsomest mansions in the quarter.

De Marsay was not surprised. Every other young man would have obeyed a desire of at once taking some token of a girl who had realized so fully his ideas of the most luminous imprints of the women in Oriental poetry; but more adroit than to so compromise the future of his lucky fortune, he had the hack continue on down the Rue Saint-Lazare, and from there returned to his hôtel. The next day his head valet, named Laurent, a boy as wily as a Frontin of the old comedy, went around and about the house habited by the unknown, at about the time when the letters were distributed. So that he might have the chance of spying at his ease and roaming around the hôtel, he had, following the custom of police spies, disguised himself, buying the cast-off suit of an Auvergnat and trying to make his features resemble one. When the letter-carrier, who this morning did the service of the Rue Saint-

Lazare, came by, Laurent pretended to be a commissioner who was looking for some person's name for whom he had a parcel, and he asked the letter-carrier. Mistaken by his appearance, this so picturesque a personage in the midst of Parisian civilization, told him that the hôtel in which lived the girl with golden eyes belonged to Don Hijos, Marquis de San-Réal, a Spanish grandee. Naturally, the Auvergnat had no business with the marquis.

"My parcel," said he, "is for the marquise."

"She is away from home," replied the letter-carrier. "Her letters are returned to London."

"The marquise has not a young girl who——?"

"Ah!" said the letter-carrier, interrupting the valet and looking attentively at him, "you are as much a commissioner as I am a ballet-girl."

Laurent slipped some pieces of gold into the letter-carrier's hand, with a pleasant jingle which made him smile.

"There, that's the name of your quarry," said he, taking out of his leather-bag a letter bearing the London postmark, and which was addressed: *A mademoiselle Paquita Valdès, Rue Saint-Lazare, hôtel San-Réal, Paris*, written in long angular characters which showed it was in a woman's hand.

"Could you punish a bottle of Chablis, with a chop and mushrooms, and preceded by about a dozen oysters?" said Laurent, who wished to secure the precious friendship of the letter-carrier.

"At half-past nine, when I have finished my round. Where?"

"At the corner of the Rue de la Chaussée-d'Antin and the Rue Neuve-des-Mathurins, at the Puits Sans Vin," said Laurent.

"Listen, my friend," said the functionary, as he joined Laurent, about an hour after their first meeting; "if your master is in love with that girl, he is undertaking a big job. I doubt that you will be able to see her. For ten years I have

been a letter-carrier in Paris and have made a pretty careful study of doors, but I can safely say, without fear of being thought crazy by my comrades, that I do not know a door so mysterious as the one of Monsieur de San-Réal. No person can enter the hôtel without knowing the password; and you will further observe that it has been expressly selected for being in the centre of the garden, so as to prevent all communication with other houses.

"The janitor is an old Spaniard who cannot speak one word of French, but who has a disfigured face, which is as keen as Vidocq's in learning who is who. If the first guard could be passed by a lover by any mistake, by a robber, or by yourself, which is most unlikely, then in the first hallway, which is closed by a glass-door, you would encounter a major-domo trotting around like a footman, an old joker, who is still more savage and morose than the janitor.

"If one jumps the coach-yard gate, my major-domo sallies out and interrogates you under the gallery, and subjects you to as much questioning as a criminal. This is what happens to me, a plain letter-carrier. I should have to take a 'hemisphere' for a disguise," said he, smiling at his joke and cocking his eye. "When people call who have no legitimate reason, I can't say how they will be treated, for no one in the quarter has ever had speech with them; I don't know but what they issue tokens for those to whom they will speak; they make themselves unapproachable, whether it is that fear of being shot or that they have staked some great sum to insure their discretion. If your master loves Mademoiselle Paquita Valdès enough to surmount these obstacles, even then he is not sure of triumphing over Doña Concha Marialva, the duenna who accompanies her everywhere and who never quits her side. These two women present the appearance of being sewn together."

"That is what you tell me, my estimable letter-carrier," said Laurent, "after having swallowed your wine; you only

confirm what I at first apprehended. On the faith of an honest man, I think you are making game of me. The fruit trees in front of the building—could not we get up them at night? but then I suppose dogs are kept from whom food has been withheld, so as to make them more wakeful and vicious. Those damned animals are quite capable of making a meal off one and spitting out the pieces. You speak of them being afraid of bullets, but it seems to me that they would stick at nothing."

"The porter at Monsieur le Baron de Nucingen's place, whose garden adjoins the San-Réal mansion, says that one might as well try to reach the sky as that," said the letter-carrier.

"Good! my master knows him," said Laurent. "Do you know," he went on, leering at the letter-carrier, "that I belong to a master who is a man of high spirit, and, if he took it into his head, he would plant a kiss on the feet of an empress, and that he will find some means of passing through this? If he had need of you, and I desired you, for he is very generous, could we count on you?"

"Bless my heart, Monsieur Laurent, my name is Moinot. Really my name is written the same as a *moineau**—M-o-i-n-o-t, Moinot."

"Just so," said Laurent.

"I live on the Rue des Trois-Frères, No. 11, on the fifth," continued Moinot. "I have a wife and four children. If you can show that there is nothing will hurt my conscience or interfere with my duty to the government, you understand, I am yours."

"You are a brave fellow," said Laurent, pressing his hand.

"Paquita Valdès is undoubtedly the mistress of the Marquis de San-Réal, the friend of King Ferdinand. He is an old Spanish corpse, eighty years old, and is capable of taking

* *Moineau* (sparrow) and *Moinot* are pronounced alike.

every conceivable precaution," said Henri, when his valet had informed him of the result of his researches.

"Monsieur," said Laurent, "unless you go there in a balloon I don't see how you are going to get into the mansion."

"You are a dummy. Is it then necessary to go into the hôtel to have Paquita, when Paquita is likely to come out at any moment?"

"But, monsieur, the duenna."

"She may keep her room for some days—your duenna."

"And then we have Paquita," said Laurent, rubbing his hands.

"Idiot!" answered Henri. "I will condemn you to the Concha if you have the impertinence to speak in that manner of a woman before I have possessed her. Look after my clothes, I am going out."

For some little time Henri sat plunged in happy thoughts. Being the darling of women, he was always able to obtain all that he pleased to desire of them; and this was when he thought of a woman without loving her: who then could resist this young man armed with beauty and strength of body and with intelligence and graciousness? But having such easy triumphs de Marsay had become weary of them; so, for the past two years, he had been sick of them. Now plunged into the depths of voluptuousness he found that he had gathered more gravel than pearls. Therefore he had come, as sovereigns do, to implore some chance obstacle to his victory; some enterprise which would demand the employment of all his moral power and active physical energies.

Although Paquita Valdès displayed to him the marvelous assemblage of perfections which he had never before seen except in detail, the attraction seemed almost null. A constant satiety had weakened the sentiment of love in his heart. Like old and worn-out men, he had no more extravagant caprices, his taste was ruined, his fancies satisfied; he no longer had any sweet memories in his heart.

Among young men love is the most beautiful of sentiments: it flourishes in the life of the soul, it arouses by a solar power the most delightful inspirations and the greatest thoughts; the first-fruits of all things have the most delicious flavor. Among men love becomes a passion: strength leads to its abuse. With the old it turns to a vice—impotence being the end. Henri was at the same time an old man and a young one.

He had failed to arouse an emotion of real love, the same as Lovelace with Clarissa Harlowe. Without the reflection of that unfindable magic pearl, he could not have those agitating passions which are the glory of the Parisian, whether it was that he himself had experienced some degree or other of corruption with a woman, or whether he was only stimulating his curiosity. Laurent's report made him willing to give an enormous price for the girl with golden eyes. He would take issue with his secret enemy, who seemed equally dangerous and subtile, and, to gain the victory, all the forces which Henri could produce would be necessary.

He was going to play that eternally old comedy, which is always new, and in which the characters were an old man, a young girl, and a lover: Don Hijos, Paquita, and de Marsay. If Laurent was as valuable as Figaro, the duenna seemed incorruptible. So this drama in real life was more strongly held by chance than had ever been the case by any dramatic author. But is there such a thing as chance to a man of genius?

"It seems necessary to play their game," said Henri.

"Well," said Paul de Manerville, who had just come in, "where are we? I came to breakfast with you."

"So," said Henri. "Why wouldn't it shock you if I were to make my toilette before you?"

"What a joke!"

"We do everything English just now, but at the same time we won't become hypocrites and prudes like them," said Henri.

Laurent had brought out all his master's things, different suits and pretty nicknacks, which caused Paul to say:

"But you are not going out for two hours yet?"

"No," replied Henri, "not for two hours and a half."

"Well, then, between ourselves I wish you would tell me and explain to me why a superior man such as yourself, for you are a superior man, affects to overwork a foppery which is not natural to him. Why spend two hours and a half in currying yourself when a quarter of an hour is enough in which to take a bath, and in a brace of shakes you can comb your hair and dress yourself? That's my style."

"It is the fault of my great love, my precious ninny, for I confide all my best thoughts to you," said the young man, who just then was brushing his feet with a soft brush and cleansing them with English soap.

"But I have acknowledged my most sincere attachment to you," replied Paul de Manerville, "and now I find that you love another more than me."

"You must have duly observed, if you are capable of noting a moral fact, that woman likes a fop," answered de Marsay, without replying in any way to Paul's declaration.

"Do you know why it is that women love dandies? My friend, fops are the only men who properly care for themselves the same as they do. Now, by caring for one's self don't we show that we care for others? The man who does this is precisely the man whom women pet. Love is essentially an extortioner. I cannot say that this excess of propriety of theirs should make us inordinately vain. Find one who cares passionately for a 'neglected' person; don't you find a remarkable man? So this fact is the reason for it: we obey it and set it down to the account of women's envy, a most foolish idea which runs through everybody's head. On the contrary, I have seen remarkably strong men flung aside owing to the cause of their carelessness of themselves. A dude who is occupied in personal attention is taken up with a trifle,

with little things. And what then is woman? a little thing, a bundle of trifles. With two words spoken in the air, can't she make you pass a few bad hours? She is sure that the fop is occupied as she is, therefore she does not think of the great things. She is not always in négligé for fame, ambition, politics, art—those great women of the public which, to her, are her rivals.

"Then the dude has the courage to cover himself with ridicule to please a woman, and her heart is full of recompenses for the man who is made ridiculous for love of her. Indeed, a fop cannot help being a fop if he has a reason for being one. These are they to whom women give a brevet rank. The dude is the colonel of love, he has good luck, he has his regiment of women, of whom he is the commander. My dear boy, in Paris all is known, and a man cannot be a fop *gratis*. You who have not got a woman, and who are perhaps the better for not having one, have you ever tried your luck as a dude? You would make yourself so ridiculous that it would be your death. You become a judge on two feet, and you are a condemned man. You might as well be executed or isolated, which is the same thing.

"To signify *silliness*, as Monsieur de la Fayette signifies *America;* Monsieur de Talleyrand, *diplomacy;* Désangiers, *singing;* Monsieur de Ségur, *romance*. If they go among those people they think more of their characteristics than themselves. Here is how we sum things up in France—every sovereignty is unjust. Monsieur de Talleyrand may be a great financier, Monsieur de la Fayette a tyrant, and Désangiers an administrator. You might have forty women next year, but not one of them would publicly acknowledge it. So therefore your simplicity, my friend Paul, is a sign of unquestioned power of conquest over the female folk.

"A man who loves a large number of women passes for possessing very superior qualities, and then this is what he will become—unfortunate. But do you think that they care

nothing whether or not they have the right of coming to your salon, as they look at all the world from over their high cravats, or squinting through their eyeglasses, and can scorn the most superior man if he wears a vest which is a back number? (Laurent, you make me sick!) After breakfast, Paul, we will take in the Tuileries to see the adorable girl with golden eyes."

When, after having made an excellent repast, the two young men had surveyed the Terrasse des Feuillants and the Broad Walk of the Tuileries, they were unable to catch sight of the sublime Paquita Valdès, on account of finding themselves among fifty of the most fashionable young men in Paris —all musk, high collars, boots, spurs, whips, marching, laughing, and all given to the devil.

"By the white mass!" said Henri; "I have struck the best idea in the world. This girl receives letters from London; we might bribe or intoxicate the letter-carrier, unclose the letter, naturally to read it, then slip in a sweet little note, and reseal it. The old tyrant, *crudel tiranno*, must without a doubt know the person who writes these letters from London, and he would not have the least misgivings."

Next day de Marsay again promenaded in the sun on the Terrasse des Feuillants, and there he saw Paquita Valdès; she was more already than his passion had embellished her. He gazed with seriousness in those eyes whose flashes seemed to have the nature of the rays of the sun, and whose ardor summed up a perfect body where all was voluptuousness. De Marsay was scorched as he gazed on the dress of that seductive maiden when he met her in their promenade, but his efforts at communication were all in vain.

At the time when he again repassed Paquita and her duenna, he placed himself so that he would be on the side of the girl with golden eyes when she turned around; Paquita, no less impatient, advanced toward him with eagerness, and he felt a pressure of the hand by hers which was at the same time so

quickly done and with such passionate significance that he thought he had received an electric shock. For a moment all the emotions of youth surged in his heart. When the two lovers looked at each other, Paquita seemed abashed; she lowered her eyes before Henri's gaze, but his cool survey of her feet and figure had that of those whom women, before the Revolution, called "their conqueror."

"I am resolved to have that girl for my mistress," said Henri to himself.

As he followed her to the end of the terrace, by the side of the Place Louis XV., he perceived the old Marquis de San-Réal, who was walking, supported on the arm of his valet, with all the care of a gouty and dyspeptic man. Doña Concha, who mistrusted Henri, placed Paquita between herself and the old man.

"Oh! that's it," said de Marsay, casting a look of disdain on the duenna; "if she doesn't lookout she'll get a small dose of opium or some other narcotic. We know our mythology and the story of Argus."

Before getting into her carriage the girl with golden eyes exchanged a glance with her lover, a look which was anything but doubtful and which ravished Henri; but the duenna caught it and spoke sharply to Paquita, who threw herself back in the coupé with an air of desperation. For some days Paquita did not again visit the Tuileries.

Laurent, who by order of his master had been on the lookout around the San-Réal mansion, was informed by the neighbors that neither the two women nor the old marquis had gone out since the day when the duenna had surprised the glance of recognition between Henri and the young girl under her charge. The so weak tie which united the two lovers was thus already broken.

Some days after, without any person having the least idea of his doings, de Marsay had decided on his course; he had made a seal and provided some sealing-wax, an exact counter-

part of the impression and wax which sealed the letters sent from London to Mlle. Valdès; also similar paper to that used by her correspondent; then he provided all the requisite articles and the stamps necessary to give the appearance of the English and French postmarks. He had written the following epistle, to which he gave every appearance of a letter sent from London:

Dearest Paquita, I cannot by words attempt to paint with what passion you have inspired me. If, to my great happiness, you partake the like sentiment, know that I have found this means of corresponding with you. My name is Adolphe de Gouges, and I reside on the Rue de l'Université, No. 54. If you are too closely watched to be able to write, or if you have neither paper nor pens, I shall know by your silence. Therefore if to-morrow, between eight o'clock in the morning and ten at night, you have not thrown a letter in reply over the wall of your garden into that of the Baron de Nucingen, where I shall remain the whole day, a man who is entirely devoted to my interests will secretly sling two phials over the wall, at the end of a cord, at ten o'clock the following morning. Manage to go out for your walk about that time. One of the phials will contain opium for sending your Argus off to sleep, six drops will be enough to give her; the other contains ink. The ink phial is of cut glass and the other is smooth. Both are thin and flat enough to be concealed in your corset. All that I have already done to enable me to correspond with you will prove to you whether I was wrong in saying that I love you. If you doubt this I vow to you that, to be given an interview of one hour with you, I would give my life for the privilege.

"They think this sort of thing is fine, these poor creatures," said de Marsay; "and they are right. What should we think of a woman who would not allow herself to be seduced by a love-letter accompanied by circumstances so convincing?"

Next day this letter was delivered by Moinot, the letter-carrier, about eight o'clock in the morning, to the janitor of the San-Réal mansion.

To be nearer the field of battle de Marsay had taken breakfast with Paul, who lived in the Rue de la Pépinière. At two

o'clock, at the moment when the two friends were bursting with laughter over the discomfiture of a young man who had attempted to lead the train of fashion without having the fortune necessary to assist him, and who had just reached the end of his tether, Henri's coachman came in to seek his master at Paul's house, and to introduce to him a mysterious personage, who wished to speak to him and him alone.

This person was a mulatto, who would undoubtedly have inspired Talma for the play of Othello, if he had but met him. Never did an African show such grandeur of vengeance or such a quickness of perception, combined with an instant execution of his thoughts; he had the strength of the Moor and the indiscretion of a child. His dark eyes were fixed like those of a bird of prey and were, like those of a vulture, set in a bluish membrane devoid of eyelashes. His small, low forehead had something menacing about it. It was evident that this man was the slave of one single thought. His nervous arms seemed not to belong to him. He was accompanied by another man, one at whom all imaginations shiver and shake like Greenland, and like what is described in New England as an "unlucky man,"* or something after this phrase.

This word will enable all the world to divine his appearance after the particular ideas prevailing in each country. But who can figure his pallid face, wrinkled, red at the extremities, and his long beard? Who can see his necktie like a yellow string, his greasy shirt-collar, his used-up hat, his greenish greatcoat, his piteous trousers, his vest awry, his imitation gold pin, his broken shoes, the strings of which had dabbled in the mud? Who can comprehend the immensity of his past and present poverty? Who? The Parisian alone. The man of ill-luck in Paris is the most thoroughly unlucky man in the whole world, for he still possesses the delight of knowing how unlucky he has been. The mulatto seemed to be an

** C'était un homme malheureux.*

executioner of Louis XI., holding up a man whom he had hung.

"For which of our sins is it that we must meet these two scallawags?" said Henri.

"By the gods! that fellow there gives me the shivers," replied Paul.

"Who are you, you that has the manner of being the better Christian of the two?" said Henri, turning to the unlucky man.

The mulatto fixed his gaze on the two young men, like a man who heard nothing, and yet who tried nevertheless to guess something of what was said by gestures and the movements of the lips.

"I am a public writer and interpreter. I live at the Palais de Justice, and my name is Poincet."

"Good. And who is that?" said Henri, pointing to the mulatto.

"I don't know; he speaks nothing but a Spanish jargon; I brought him here that he might speak to you."

The mulatto drew from his pocket the letter that Henri had written Mlle. Paquita—he, Henri!—who at once threw it on the fire.

"Well, there goes the commencement of my scheme," said he to himself. "Paul, leave us for a few moments."

"I translated that letter for him," said the interpreter, when they were alone. "When I had done this, he went, I don't know where. Then he returned and asked me to bring him here, promising me two louis if I would do so."

"What does he say to me, is it Chinese?" asked Henri.

"I could not understand him if he spoke *Chinese*," said the interpreter. "He says, monsieur," continued he after listening to the unknown, "that he would like to meet you tomorrow night at half-past ten, on the Boulevard Montmarte, near the café. You will there see a carriage into which you must get, saying to the one who opens the door the one word,

cortejo; a Spanish word which is equivalent to saying 'lover,'" added Poincet, casting a look of congratulation on Henri.

"Well!"

The mulatto was about giving Poincet the two louis, but de Marsay would not allow him to reward the interpreter; while he himself was paying him, the mulatto spoke again.

"What does he say?"

"He cautions me," replied the unlucky man, "that if I commit the least indiscretion he will strangle me. He is a pretty gentleman, is very powerful, and has the air of being capable of doing as he says."

"I am sure of it," replied Henri, "by the way in which he spoke."

"He added," continued the interpreter, "that the person who conducts you and yourself must exercise the greatest prudence in all your actions, both for your own and her sake; for daggers are raised above your heads which can readily be plunged into your hearts without any human power being able to prevent."

"He said that, eh? All the better; this makes it more amusing. You may come in again, Paul," he cried to his friend.

The mulatto, who had not once removed his eyes from Paquita Valdès' lover, gazed at him with a magnetic look, until he followed the interpreter from the room.

"Well, I am in for a most romantic adventure," said Henri, when Paul returned. "On the strength of having participated in a number of others, I finish by meeting in Paris with an intrigue accompanied by dangerous surroundings and perils. Ah, the deuce, how brave danger renders a woman! Restrain a woman, constrain her will, and is she not given the right and courage to in a moment leap over all barriers placed around her for years and to issue forth? Gentle creature, be it so, jump. To perish? poor girl. Of daggers? all the imagining of women. They experience all the reward

which their little pleasantry is worth. Now be all my thoughts of thee, Paquita; to only think of thee, my girl! The devil take me! all I know is that she is a handsome girl; this masterpiece of nature is for me; the adventure is lost in its cream."

Notwithstanding these light words, the young man had repaired to Henri's home, who, to await the morrow without suffering, had recourse to extravagant pleasures; he played, dined, and supped with his friend; he drank like a coachman, ate like a German, and won ten or twelve thousand francs at the gaming-table. He went to the Rocher de Cancale at two o'clock in the morning, slept like a child, rising the next day as fresh as a rose, dressed himself to go to the Tuileries, and proposed a horseback ride after having seen Paquita; he gained thereby an appetite for dinner, as well as passing the time.

At the hour mentioned, Henri was on the boulevard; he saw the carriage, gave the password to a man who appeared to be the mulatto. Hearing the word, the man opened the door and quickly climbed on the box-seat. Henri was rapidly carried into Paris, but his thoughts left him but little faculty of noticing the streets through which he passed; he did not even know where he was when the carriage stopped.

The mulatto took him into a house in which the stairs were seen to be near the carriage-gate. This stairway was dark; so also was the place where Henri was obliged to wait during the time that the mulatto took in opening the door of a humid apartment, nauseous and without any light, and whose rooms were barely distinguishable by the candle which his guide found in the vestibule; it appeared empty to him, and the movables had a bad odor, like those have whose occupants are traveling. He recognized a similar sensation to the one he experienced when reading one of Anne Radcliffe's romances, where the heroes traverse the cold, dark halls of some fearful and deserted habitation.

At length the mulatto opened the door of a salon. In it

there was some old furniture and older fashioned curtains, though the room was ornamented to resemble the salon of a house of ill-fame. There were the same pretensions to elegance and the same collection of things in bad taste, the same dust and dirt. On a couch, covered with red, Utrecht velvet, in the corner of the fireplace which smoked and the fire of which was buried in ashes, sat an old, badly clothed woman, her head-dress being one of those turbans which are known to have been invented by Englishwomen when they have arrived at a certain age, and who should become an infinite success in China, where the idea of beauty is a monstrosity. The salon, the old woman, the cold hearth, all these had chilled his love, if Paquita had not been here, for any cause, in a voluptuous dressing-gown, loosing and throwing her glances of gold and flame, liberating and showing her rounded foot, showing freedom in her luminous movements.

This first interview was like that of all first meetings given to all passionate folk, who quickly overleap every distance to attain what they ardently desire, without the least restraint. It was impossible that he should not meet with the self-same discordant surroundings in this position, troublesome at the moment when her soul becomes the same as yours. So desire gives boldness to the man and he is disposed to care for nothing; under pain of not being a woman, his mistress will go to some extremes to see whether he really loves her; she is afraid of finding the time arrive too quickly when she will be face to face with the necessity of giving that, which for the majority of women is equivalent to a fall down a precipice, and the depths of which are to her unknown. The involuntary frigidity of that woman contrasts with her passion acknowledged and of course reacted upon by the lover with whom she is smitten. These ideas, which often float like vapors about the soul, are termed therefore naught but a passing malady.

In that sweet journey that two beings take in traveling

through the beautiful land of love, that time is like a heath to cross, a heath without furze, at one time humid, at another warm, filled with ardent sands, interspersed with marshes, and which have pleasant coppices clad in roses under which love and its accompanying delights can be enjoyed on the rich carpet of fine verdure.

Very often the spiritual man finds himself saluted with a coarse jest by some brute who employs this as an answer to everything; his mind is benumbed under the glacial pressure of his desire. To him it is impossible that there can be two equally beautiful spirits—the spiritual and the animal passion; as we are now speaking of the most simple commonplace topics, such as a chance word, the thrill of a glance, the flash of a touch, a happy transition of soul which draws out the bloom of sentiment unconfined, in which they may roll without a downfall. This state of mind is always right in the violence of its feelings. Two beings who love but feebly can experience nothing like unto this. The effect of such a crisis can only be compared to that heat which is produced by a clear sky. Nature seems at first sight to be covered with a veil of gauze, the blue of the firmament appears black, an excess of light resembles shadow.

To Henri and the fair Spaniard it came with equal violence; and that static law by virtue of which two equal forces each annuls the other when they meet is precisely the same in the realm of morals. Then the embarrassment of this moment was strangely augmented by the presence of the old mummy. Everything either alarms or delights love, in everything there is a sense which presages happiness or ill-fortune. This decrepit woman was there like a poor conclusion, and figured as the horrid train of snakes by which Greek genius symbolized the followers of its chimeras and sirens; so seductive, so deceiving by their bodies, as all passions are at their inception. Although Henri was not strong-minded, a word of constant raillery, but a man of extraordinary power, a man grand beyond

belief, this combination of surroundings had struck him down. The strongest men are naturally the most impressionable ones, consequently the most superstitious, so they always speak of superstition as being their judgment at first sight; whereby they do, without a doubt, perceive the result of causes hidden from other eyes, but plainly discernible to theirs.

The Spanish woman profited by this moment of stupor to fall into an infinite ecstasy of adoration which seizes the heart of a woman when she really loves and finds herself in the presence of an idol for whom she had vainly hoped. Her eyes were full of joy and happiness, which escaped in brilliant flashes. She was under the charm, fearlessly intoxicated with a felicity of which she had long dreamed. She was now able to see Henri's marvelous beauty, so that all the phantasmagoria of rags, old age, worn-out red hangings, of old green mats before the arm-chairs, the red square of carpet so badly worn, and all this infirm luxury and suffering speedily disappeared. The salon was illuminated; he no longer saw as through a floating mist that terrible harpy, fixed and mute on her red couch, whose yellow eyes betrayed the servile sentiments which had unhappily inspired him, or was she longer the cause of a vice under which he had been ensnared or she had fallen like a tyrant who has suddenly come under the flagellations of his despotism. Her eyes shone cold like those of a tiger in a cage which knows its powerlessness and finds itself compelled to swallow its envy of destruction.

"Who is that woman?" asked Henri of Paquita.

Paquita made no reply to this question. She made a sign that she did not understand French, and asked Henri if he spoke English. De Marsay then repeated the question in English.

"That is the only woman whom I dare trust, although she has already sold me," said Paquita, tranquilly. "My dear Adolphe, this is my mother, a slave who was bought in Georgia*

* Asia Minor.

for her rare beauty, but who now has but little to do with her owner. She speaks only her mother-tongue."

The attitude of the old woman and the envy she showed of the movements of her daughter and Henri, as she guessed what passed between them, was a sudden revelation to the young man, it made it easy of explanation.

"Paquita," said he, "are you never at liberty?"

"Never," she replied, with a wearied air. "Every day is like every other to us."

She dropped her eyes, looked at his hand, then took his right hand and placed it on the fingers of her left hand, pointing to her prettier ones, which were the most beautiful that Henri had ever seen.

"One, two, three——"

She counted up to a dozen.

"Yes," said she, "we have twelve days."

"And after those?"

"After," said she, stopping, absorbed, like a feeble woman before the executioner's axe, killed in advance by a dread which had despoiled her of that magnificent energy with which, as it seemed to him, nature had furnished her. But to him it had not departed; it seemed rather to augment her voluptuousness and transmute the grossest pleasures into endless poems.

"After!" she repeated.

Her eyes became fixed; she seemed to be contemplating some distant, menacing object.

"I don't know," said she.

"This girl is a fool," said Henri to himself, falling into strange reflections.

Paquita seemed to be occupied with something that had nothing to do with him, like a fashionable woman who is equally driven by her remorse and her passion. It might be that she had another love in her heart which she had for the nonce forgotten, but which had again taken its turn. In a

moment Henri was assailed by a thousand contradictory thoughts. To him this girl had become a mystery; but as he contemplated her with the knowing attention of an old rounder, his passionate desires were aflame once more, like that King of the East who demanded that a new pleasure be invented for him, with that dreadful thirst with which all great souls are seized.

Henri found in Paquita the richest organization that ever Nature had delighted in making for love. The play to be expected from that machine, the soul placed to one side, had frightened every other man but de Marsay; but he was fascinated by this rich harvest of promised delights; by that constant variety of happiness, the dream of every man, and which every woman loves to place before her as her ambition. He was excited by the infinite love shown so palpably, and was transported to the most excessive of creature delights. He most distinctly saw all this in the woman before him, more so than when he had first seen her, for she complacently allowed herself to be gazed at, happy in being admired. De Marsay's admiration of her had become a secret torment, and she revealed it in its entirety, throwing him a glance which was altogether Spanish, and as though she had always been used to receiving the like homage.

"If you do not become mine, and mine alone, I shall kill you," he exclaimed.

As she heard this Paquita veiled her face in her hands and naïvely cried:

"Holy Virgin! when I am thrust myself."

She arose, ran and threw herself on the red lounge, plunging her head in the rags covering her mother's bosom, and burst into tears. The old woman received her daughter without stirring out of her immobility, and not making a sign. The mother possessed to a high degree that gravity of savage folk, that impassiveness of a statue which frustrates all curiosity. Did she, or did she not, love her daughter? could not be

answered. Under a mask which concealed every human feeling, good and bad alike, naught could be made of this creature. Her glance fell lightly on her daughter's beautiful hair, which was partly covered under a mantilla, and then to Henri's face, which she observed with an inexplicable curiosity. She seemed to be asking herself by what witchcraft had he come to be there; by what caprice of Nature had he been made so seductive.

"These women are mocking me!" said Henri.

At this moment Paquita raised her head, threw on him one of those glances which burn into the soul. She appeared so lovely that he swore to himself that he would possess this treasure of loveliness.

"Dear Paquita, come to me."

"Do you want to kill me?" said she, timorous, palpitating, uneasy, but drawn toward him by an inexplicable power.

"Kill you, I!" said he, smiling.

Paquita uttered a startled cry, said one word to her mother, who authoritatively took Henri's hand, then that of her daughter, looking at both of them for a long time, then tossed her head in a manner that was horribly significant.

"Come to me this evening, this moment; be mine, do not leave me; I am willing. Paquita! don't you love me? Come then!"

In a moment he said a thousand insensate words, with the rapidity of a torrent dashing down and between the rocks, repeating the same again and again in a thousand different forms.

"It is the same voice," said Paquita, with sadness; but de Marsay heard her not; "the same ardor," added she.

"Well, yes," said she, with an abandon of passion which it is impossible to express. "Yes, but not to-night. This evening, Adolphe, I gave but little opium to la Concha; should she revive before my return, I am lost. At this very moment the whole house believes that I am asleep in my own chamber.

In two days go to the same place, speak the same word to the same man. That man is my foster father; Cristemio worships me and would die for me in awful torment without disclosing one word against me. Farewell!" said she, seizing Henri by the neck and entwining herself around him like a serpent.

She squeezed him from all sides at once, she placed his head on her bosom and held up her lips to his, and took a kiss that gave both of them such a dizziness that de Marsay thought that the earth had opened, and that made Paquita cry out:

"Go on!" in a voice which told plainly enough how little she was her own mistress. But still she guarded herself, although she cried out all the more: "Come on," as she led him to the stairs.

There the mulatto, whose white eyes brightened at the sight of Paquita, took the light from the hand of his idol and showed Henri to the street. He left the light under the archway of the door, opened the gate, joined Henri in the carriage, and drove him to the Boulevard des Italiens with marvelous rapidity. The horses seemed imbued with the devil.

The scene was like a dream to de Marsay, but yet one of those visions that, after vanishing away, leave in the soul a feeling of supernatural voluptuousness, after which a man runs during the rest of his life. One single kiss had sufficed. No meeting had ever been passed in a more decent manner, or more chaste or colder perhaps, in that place, horrible by what regularly took place therein, before a more hideous divinity; for that mother stayed in Henri's mind like some hellish thing, squat, cadaverous, vicious, of such savage ferocity, that all the fantasies of painters and poets have failed as yet to divine it. As a matter of fact, never had an assignation excited his senses equal to this one, neither had there ever been revealed to him an equal ardor of voluptuousness, nor had love

ever gushed out from the centre of his being and diffused itself like an atmosphere around a man, like unto this. There was something sombre, mysterious, sweet, and tender; there was something at once of constraint and expansion, a blending of the horrible and the celestial, of paradise and hell, which had the effect of intoxication upon de Marsay. It overpowered him, yet he was great enough, nevertheless, to have the power of resisting this drunkenness of delights.

For the full understanding of his conduct at the denouement of this story, it becomes necessary to explain how his mind was so broad at an age when young men's ordinarily shrink up when they mix with women or are too much taken with them. He was great by a combination of secret circumstances which had invested him with an enormous power unknown to others. This young man held in his hand a sceptre more puissant than that wielded by any modern king, all of whom are curbed more by the laws than their wills.

De Marsay exerted the autocratic power of an Oriental despot.

But this power, so stupidly exercised in Asia by brutish men, was coupled with an European intelligence, by the French spirit, the most vital, the finest steel of all intelligent instruments. Henri could do what he would to the advantage of his pleasures and vanities. This invisible action on society was the investiture of a real but secret majesty, which had no force nor ability to turn against himself. It was his opinion that Louis XIV. did not possess a power equal to his, but that the most arrogant of Caliphs, of Pharaohs, of Xerxes, who believed their line divine, was the same as his, when they imitated God by veiling themselves before their subjects, under the pretense that their glances were death. So without having any remorse at being at once the judge and the client, de Marsay coolly condemned the man or woman to death who had seriously offended him; although very often rashly pronounced, the verdict was irrevocable.

A mistake was a misfortune, and seemed to them something like the thunderbolt which strikes some happy Parisian in a coach, instead of crushing the old coachman who was driving him to an assignation. So the titter and profound pleasantry which distinguished the conversation of this young man was generally the cause of dread to her; people did not experience any envy when they struck against him. Women have a prodigious liking for those men whom they call pashas among themselves; who seem to be companions of lions and executioners, and who walk appareled in terror. It results among these men in a security of action, a certainty of power, a pride of looks, a leonine spirit, which to women realizes the type of strength of which they all dream. Such was de Marsay.

Just now he was happy in the thought of his future. He became young and willowy; he had no vision of love as he went to bed. He there dreamed of the girl with golden eyes, who seemed to return to the passionate scene in which the young people had taken part. It was a dream of monstrosities, of unseizable phantasies, full of light which revealed invisible worlds, but always in an incomplete state, for a veil interposed which changed the optical conditions.

The next day, and the one following, Henri disappeared without letting any one know whither he had gone. His power did not belong to him under certain conditions, and, luckily for him, during these two days he was a simple soldier at the service of the demon whom he had taken into his talismanic existence. But, at the hour and on the evening mentioned, he awaited the carriage on the boulevard, which was not long in coming. The mulatto approached Henri to say to him, in a sentence of French he had learned by heart:

"If you would go with me, I am told by her to ask whether you will consent that I bandage your eyes?"

Cristemio held out a silk handkerchief.

"No!" said Henri, whose mind suddenly and powerfully revolted.

He made as though he would enter, but the mulatto gave a signal and carriage started off.

"Yes!" cried de Marsay, furious at the loss of the happiness he had promised himself. Otherwise, he saw the impossibility of capitulating to a slave whose obedience was as blind as that of an executioner. Then was his anger with such an instrument becoming him?

The mulatto whistled, the carriage returned. Henri hastily sprang in. Already some curious simpletons had gathered on the boulevard. Henri was strong, he would have a game with the mulatto.

Presently the carriage started off at a round trot, then he seized him by the hands, intending by holding them to render him powerless; by thus checking his keeper, he could exercise his faculties in order to learn whither he went. Useless attempt. The eyes of the mulatto sparkled in the darkness. He repressed the cries of rage which expired in his throat, released himself by throwing off de Marsay with a hand of iron; he confined him, so to speak, at the bottom of the carriage; then with his free hand he drew a triangular poniard, and whistled. The driver hearing the whistle at once stopped.

Henri was unarmed, he was compelled to submit; he held his head for the handkerchief. This gesture of submission appeased Cristemio, who placed the bandage over his eyes with a respect and care which bore witness to a kind of veneration for the person of the man loved by his idol. But, before taking this precaution, he had defiantly placed the poniard in the sheath at his side and buttoned himself up to the chin.

"He would have killed me, this Chinaman," said de Marsay.

The carriage again rolled rapidly along. There remained one resource to a young man who knew Paris as well as Henri did. To know whither he went it was sufficient for him to gather, by counting the number of gutters he crossed, what

were passed on the boulevards and along which the carriage continued going to the right. He could thus recognize by what lateral street the carriage diverged, whether toward the Seine or toward the heights of Montmarte, and to guess the name of the street where his guide should finally stop.

But the violent emotion caused by his struggle, his rage at having his dignity compromised, his ideas of revenge to which he gave himself up, the suppositions suggested to him by the minute care taken in conducting him to this mysterious girl, all these obstacles had blunted the necessary concentration of his attention, intelligence, and the perfect perspicacity of his memory.

The journey lasted for half an hour. When the carriage stopped, it was no longer on the paved streets. The mulatto and driver took Henri by "leg and wing," lifted him, and carried him in a sort of litter fashion across a garden in which he smelt flowers and the peculiar scent of trees and grass. The silence that reigned was so profound that he was able to distinguish the noise made by some drops of water falling from the humid leaves.

The two men mounted some steps with him, here they set him down, guiding him by the hand, finally leaving him in a room the atmosphere of which was perfumed and where, under his feet, he felt a thick carpet. The hand of a woman pushed him on to a divan and removed the bandage from his eyes. Henri saw Paquita before him, but it was Paquita in her glory of female voluptuousness.

That part of the boudoir in which Henri found himself was formed in a soft, graceful circular form, the part opposite being of a perfectly square shape, in the middle of which glittered a chimney mantel of white marble and gold. It was entered by a lateral door hidden by a curtain of rich tapestry, and was opposite a window. The veritable ornamented Turkish divan was of a horseshoe shape; that is to say, it was a low mattress, but was as large as a bed, on a divan with

fifty turned feet, upholstered in white cashmere, relieved by knots of deep scarlet and black silk of lozenge shape. The back of this immense bed was elevated many inches at the upper part by the numerous cushions which enriched it, and could be arranged agreeable to the taste. This boudoir was hung with a soft red stuff, on which fluted India lawn was deftly draped into Corinthian columns, by alternate pipings of crosses and circles, being finished at top and bottom by a band of red poppy colored stuff on which a number of black arabesques were designed.

Under the lawn the scarlet became rose color, an amorous color, which matched the curtains over the window, which were of India lawn looped over rose taffeta and ornamented with scarlet and black fringes. Six silver-gilt brackets supported each two wax-candles, being attached to the tapestry at equal distances apart, for lighting the divan. The ceiling, from the centre of which hung a lustre of dull silver gilt, sparkled with whiteness, and the cornice was golden. The carpet resembled an Oriental shawl covered with designs full of the poetry of Persia, and upon which the hands of its slaves had worked.

The furniture was draped in white cashmere prettily set off with scarlet and black. The clock and candelabra were of white marble and gold. The only table there had a cashmere cover. Some elegant jardinières contained every species of roses, or red and white flowers. Indeed, the least detail seemed to have been carefully chosen with an eye to love. Never had riches coquettishly shown such a hidden elegance, expressing gracefulness and inspiring voluptuousness. Here everything would have warmed up the coldest heart. The chasteness of the ceiling, the color of which changed as the look followed it, being first all white and then all rose color, and matched with the effect of the lights which were mellowed under the diaphanous shades of lawn, producing a misty appearance in the room.

As I have never known a being who is not fond of white, so love is pleased with red, and gold flatters the passions, it has the power of realizing their fancies. So all that this man had that was vague and mysterious in himself, all his affinities that were inexplicable, he here found caressing him by their involuntary sympathies. He had here in this perfect harmony a concert of colors to which his soul responded in his voluptuous ideas, indecisive and floating.

It was in the midst of this vaporous air charged with exquisite perfumes that Paquita, dressed in a white dressing-gown, her feet bare, orange flowers in her black tresses, appeared to Henri, kneeling before him, like the worshiper when the god of the temple has deigned to visit it. Therefore de Marsay, habituated as he was to seeing Parisian luxury, was surprised at the aspect of this shell, which might have done for Venus' grotto.

Whether it was in consequence of the contrast between the darkness from which he had emerged into the light which bathed his soul, whether it was a rapid comparison made between this scene and that of his former interview, it proved one of those delicate sensations which give birth to true poetry. Perceiving, in the centre of this little habitation, hatched by the wand of a fairy, the masterpiece of creation, this girl, whose warm-colored tint and soft skin, lightly golden by the reflection of the crimson and by the effusion of I know not what effluxion of love, which scintillated as if she reflected the rays of light and of the colors, his rage, his desire for vengeance, his wounded pride, all fell. Like an eagle which has found its prey, he pressed a live body; he seated her on his knees, and felt with an unspeakable intoxication the voluptuous pressure of this girl, whose largely developed beauties sweetly enfolded her.

"Come, Paquita!" said he, in a low voice.

"Speak up, speak without fear," said she to him. "This retreat has been built for love. No sound can escape, all has

been carefully done here to prevent the loss of any accents of the best-beloved voice. Whatever outcry may be made in this citadel they can never hear it outside this *enceinte*. Here one could slay some one, their petitions and vain entreaties would be the same as if made in the middle of a desert."

"Who then has so well understood jealousy and its needs?" he asked.

"Never question me in reference to this," she replied, untying, with an unbelievably gentle touch, the cravat of the young man, that she might the better see his neck.

"Yes, there is the neck that I shall love forever," said she. "Would you do me a pleasure?"

This question, the accent of which made it almost lascivious, brought de Marsay out of a reverie into which he had been plunged, the despotic response by which Paquita had interdicted all research on the unknown person who, like a shadow, had arranged all these advantages for them.

"And if I would know who reigned here?"

Paquita looked at him and shivered.

"This has not been done for me," said he, rising and disengaging himself of the girl, whose head fell back. "Where I am concerned I would be alone."

"He will strike me, strike me!" cried the poor slave, a prey to terror.

"For what do you take me? Can you reply?"

Paquita slowly rose, with tears in her eyes, went to one or two ebony caskets, and from one took a dagger and offered it to Henri, with a gesture of submission which would have moved a tiger.

"Give me a fête such as is given by men when they love," said she, "and, then, while I sleep, kill me, for I cannot answer you. Listen! I am fastened like a poor animal to its picket; I am astonished at having been able to throw a bridge over the gulf which had separated us. Intoxicate me, then kill me.

"Ah! no, no," said she, wringing her hands, "do not kill me, I love life. Life is very beautiful to me. If I am a slave, I am also a queen. I am abashed by your words. You say that I must not love you; prove me; profit by my temporary empire to say: 'Take me as a little taste, the passing perfume of a flower in the garden of a king.' Then, after having unfolded the subtle eloquence of a woman and the wings of pleasure, after having slaked my thirst, I can then throw myself into a pit where no person can find me, and which has been dug to satisfy a vengeance without any dread of that of justice; a pit full of quicklime will consume one without leaving a trace of ever having been. You will always rest in my heart, you will always be mine."

Henri gazed at this girl without a tremor, and her look was without fear and full of joy.

"No, I am not chained. You have not fallen here into a trap, but into the heart of a woman who adores you, and it is myself who throws her into that well."

"All this seems awfully funny to me," said de Marsay, examining himself. "But you appear to be a good girl, though of a fantastical nature; you are, on the faith of an honest man, a living charade the word of which seems particularly difficult to discover."

Paquita understood nothing of what was said by the young man; she looked at him sweetly, and with wide staring eyes not altogether unlike an animal; all she was filled with was voluptuousness.

"Now, my love," said she, returning to her first idea, "will you do me a pleasure?"

"I will do all that you wish me, and also what you may not wish me to do," replied the smiling de Marsay, who found himself at his ease, now that he had taken the resolution to leave all to the course of his good luck without looking behind him or into the future. Then, perhaps, counting on his power and on his knowledge of men and his good luck

for dominating for some hours, more or less, this girl, and learning all her secrets.

"Well, then," said she to him, "leave it to me to arrange how—to my taste."

"Yes, dish yourself up to me in your own style," said Henri.

Paquita then joyously took from a cabinet a robe of scarlet velvet in which she clothed de Marsay, using for herself as head-dress a lace cap and a rich shawl *entortilla*. Giving herself up to these frivolities, done with the innocence of a child, she burst into a convulsive laugh, which made her resemble a bird flapping its wings; but she could not see what was beyond.

It were impossible to paint the unheard-of delights which inspired these two beautiful creatures placed by heaven at that moment in a state of joyousness; it is perhaps necessary to translate metaphysically the almost fantastic and altogether extraordinary impressions of the young man.

The people who occupy the social scale in which de Marsay moved, and who live as he lived, well understand that the best thing they know is the innocence of a young girl. But, a strange thing, if the girl with the golden eyes was a virgin, she most certainly was not pure. The fantastical combination of the mysterious and real, of light and shadow, of the horrid and the beautiful, of pleasure and danger, of paradise and hell, with which he had already met in the course of this adventure, was continually shown in her play with de Marsay. All this voluptuousness, the most refined that he had ever known, showed to Henri all that poetry of the senses that is called love; but this was surpassed by the treasures unfolded by that girl, whose yellow eyes belied no promise that they had made. It was an Oriental poem, the radiant sun that shines out in the bounding strophes of Saadi and Hafiz; only that neither Saadi's rhythm nor that of Pindar could in any sense depict the ecstatic plenitude of confusion nor the stupor

which had seized this *delicious* girl when he discontinued the error of using his hand of iron and allowed her to breathe.

"Death!" said she. "I am dead. Adolphe, carry me away to the end of the earth, to an island where no one can find me. Let us fly and leave no trace behind us. We shall be followed even to hell itself. My God, it is day—save yourself. I shall always revere you. Yes, to-morrow I will receive you; the cost of this so great happiness is the death of all those who look after my safety. We meet to-morrow."

She lay in his arms as in a stirrup, and he there saw all the torture of death. Then she pushed a button, which was responded to by the sound of a bell, begging de Marsay to allow her to bandage his eyes.

"And if I would rather not; if I determine to stay here?"

"You would be the cause of my speedy death," said she, "for even now I am sure of dying for you."

Henri took the chances. He recognized that the man who is gorged with pleasure is on the declivity toward oblivion; he could not be ungrateful; but a desire for liberty, a fancy to take a walk, a tinge of scorn or possibly of disgust for her idol, or, indeed, some inexplicable sentiment might have made him infamous and ignoble to her. The certainty of that confused but genuine affection among souls which are not illumined by that celestial light, nor perfumed by that holy balm which is associated with a pertinacity of sentiment, without a doubt dictated to Rousseau the adventures of Lord Edward, which conclude the letters of "la Nouvelle Héloïse." Rousseau was evidently inspired by Richardson's work; he is far from it in a thousand details which leave his monument more magnificent than the original; he is recommended to posterity by a thousand ideas which are most difficult to either explain or analyze, when, in youth, we read this work with the design of finding therein a heated description of the most physical of our feelings, while the serious and philosophical

writings are not always used as the consequence or the necessity of a great thought; the adventures of Lord Edward are one of the ideas the most delicately European in that work.

Henri, a creature of the Empire, confused this sentiment, inasmuch as he had not known real love. In some way he failed in the persuasive art of comparisons, and his irresistible attractions of the memory were what brought women to his side. Above all, true love lives by the memory. The woman whose soul is not engraved upon, either by an excess of pleasure or a strength of feeling, can she ever be said to be in love? Unknown to Henri, Paquita had thus established him in two manners. But at this moment, entirely worn out with happiness, that delightful melancholy of the body, he could hardly analyze his heart as he tasted on her lips the flavor of the most delicious voluptuousness that he had ever plucked.

That morning, at a very early hour, he had found himself on the Boulevard Montmarte, looking stupidly at his runaway equipage; he drew two cigars out of his pocket and lit one at the lamp of the good woman who sold the brandy and coffee to workmen, *gamins*, hucksters, and all that Parisian population who commence life before the opening of the day; then he had gone, smoking his cigar, his hands in his trousers' pockets, with an indifference that was really disgraceful.

"What a good thing is a cigar. It is one of those things that never forsakes a man," said he.

This girl with the golden eyes, who at this time had sent crazy all the fashionable young women of Paris, he now dreamed of punishing. This idea of death was brought forth to cross his pleasure, and whose fear had again shadowed the face of this beautiful being, who took after the houris of Asia, on her mother's side, belonging to Europe by her education, to the tropics by her birth, seemed to him to be one of those seducing deceivers who do thus to make themselves more interesting.

"She is from Havana, the most Spanish of any country in

the new world; she likes best of anything to play at terror, that she may throw me into much suffering, showing me the difficulty, the coquetry, or the duty, the same as Parisian women do. By her eyes of gold, I have a great desire for sleep."

He saw a hack standing at the corner of Frascati's, awaiting some gambler; he awoke the driver, telling him to drive him home; he went to bed and slept the sleep of the good-for-nothing, which, by an anachronism not a single song-writer has as yet struck, is proven to be more sound than that of innocence. Perhaps this is an effect of that proverbial axiom: "Extremes meet."

About midday de Marsay woke, stretched his arms, and felt as hungry as a famished dog, the same feeling that all old soldiers can well remember on the day following a victory. As he saw Paul de Manerville before him he was well pleased, for nothing can be more agreeable than to eat in company.

"Well," said his friend, "we can imagine all that was comprised during ten hours with the girl with golden eyes."

"The girl with golden eyes! why, I will not think of her again. By my faith, I have other fish to fry."

"Ah! you are discreet."

"Why not?" said de Marsay, smiling. "My dear fellow, discretion is easier than calculation. Listen—— but, no, I won't tell you a thing. You would not be able to understand anything; I am not disposed to cast my pearls before swine. Life is a river which facilitates commerce. For all that, my doings are the most sacred things on earth; by my cigars! I am not a professor of social economy set at the door of ninnies. Confound it. It is easier to cut an omelette than to fatigue my brain."

"Is this how you talk to your friends?"

"My dear fellow," said Henri, who rarely refused an opening for his sarcasm like that of this time, "to you above another I give the reward of discretion; that is because I like

you so much. Yes, I love you. On my word of honor, you would not fail in finding me a bill for a thousand francs, by which you might hinder me heating my brains; you would find it for me, for we have nothing left to hypothecate, eh, Paul? If you should fight to-morrow, I would measure the distance and charge the pistols, in order that your arm would kill in a proper manner. Indeed, if any other person were to speak ill of you to me in your absence, he would have to take the measure of the rude gentleman whom you have found in my skin; there, that is what I call proving my friendship.

"Well, when you would have the reward of discretion, my boy, bear in mind that there are two kinds of discretion—the active and the negative. Negative discretion is that of fools and is silence—the negation, the frown, the discretion of closed doors, a true pusillanimity. Active discretion proceeds from the affirmative. If this evening, in our circle, I said: 'On the faith of an honest man, the girl with golden eyes is not worth what she has cost me,' all of them, when I had gone out, would exclaim: 'Did you hear that dude of a de Marsay, he tried to make us believe that he was already through with the girl with the golden eyes? He wishes to be left unembarrassed with rivals; he is not very smart though.'

"Now that scheme is both vulgar and dangerous. Some would have the silliness to let this escape: it is made known to every simpleton, who all believe it. The best of all discretions is that used by clever women when they have had a change from their husbands. It consists in compromising a woman on which we have no hold, or that we do not love, or that we have not had, and thus preserving the honor of that one that we both love and respect. This is what I call the 'screen-woman.' Ah! here is Laurent. What are you bringing in?"

"Ostend oysters, Monsieur le Comte."

"Some day you will know, Paul, how amusing it is to the world to steal the secret of our affections. I find an im-

mense satisfaction in avoiding the stupid jurisdiction of the mob, which never knows what it wants, nor what it wishes, which takes the means for the result, which by turns worships and hates, or elevates and destroys. That happiness which is aroused by the emotions they can never receive, they cannot subdue it nor make it obedient to them. If they are perhaps proud of something, is it not by what they can acquire for themselves, which we sum up as the prime cause, the effect, the principal and the result? Well, no man can tell whom I love, unless I so will it. Perhaps some time I may tell you whom I love, that will be when I want you to know, so you may learn how the drama was worked out; but allow you to see into my game?—weakness, fraud. I know nothing more reprehensible than the forced play of cunning. In my smile I imitate the trade of an ambassador; is not that of the diplomatist the most difficult in life? Without a doubt. Are you ambitious? Would you become something?"

"Henri, you do but mock me; I am altogether too mediocre for that."

"Well, Paul, if you go on mocking at yourself, you will soon be mocking at all the world."

After breakfast, and as he smoked his cigar, de Marsay began to see the events of the past night in a strange light. How many great intelligences with his perspicacity and spontaneity but would try to delve to the bottom of things? Among all gentle natures there is a faculty of living beside that of the present, which expresses, as one may say, the juice which it devours; his second sight lacked one kind of slumber by which to identify causes. Cardinal de Richelieu was possessed of clairvoyance, so necessary for the conception of great undertakings. De Marsay found all the conditions, but he was unable to present arms to his profits and pleasures, and did not become one of the most profound politicians until the time arrived when he was actually saturated with pleasure, which always comes at last to all young men, and from whence,

if at all, they begin to look for gold and power. This is the man of bronze: he uses woman for what woman has no power to use herself.

At this moment then de Marsay perceived that he had been played with by the girl with golden eyes, seeing in all that had happened that night whose pleasures were not of that gradually gushing-out kind, which end by pouring down in torrents. Then he could read on this page, so brilliant in effect, and guess the concealed sense. The purely physical innocence of Paquita, the astonishment of her delight, a few words, now obscure, now clear, escaped in the midst of her ravishment, all this proved to him that he was posing for some other person. How could any social corruptions be unknown to him, who professed to treat every caprice with perfect indifference, and believed himself justified by having already been given satisfaction; he was not afraid of vice, he knew how to understand a friend, but he was hurt if taken advantage of. So these presumptions were just, he had been outraged to the quick. This sole suspicion took fire; he would break the roaring tiger and scoff at the gazelle; the cry of a tiger was joined to the strength of a beast and the intelligence of a demon.

"Well, of what are you thinking?" said Paul.

"Nothing."

"I can't take that in; if I ask if you have anything against me, you answer 'Nothing;' seemingly, he is about fighting to-morrow."

"I shall not fight again," said de Marsay.

"This seems more and more tragic. Are you going to assassinate some one?"

"You mix the words. I execute."

"My dear friend," said Paul, "your jests are very well at night, but this is morning."

"What will you! voluptuousness is the same as ferocity. Why? I do not know, and I am not sufficiently inquisitive

to search out the cause. These cigars are excellent. Give your friend some tea. Do you know, Paul, that I am leading the life of a brute? He would in good time choose a destiny for himself, employ his strength at something which would be full of value to his existence. Life is a strange comedy. I am afraid, I laugh at the absurdity of our social conditions. The government slices off the heads of the poor devils who kill a man, and issues diplomas to creatures who for expediency, in medical parlance, kill a dozen young men every winter. Morals are without force against a dozen vices which destroy society, and which nothing punishes.

"*Encore* the cup. On my word of honor! man is a clown who dances on the edge of a precipice. Now we speak of the immorality of 'Dangerous Liaisons,' and of I know not what other book which has the name of a chamber-maid; but there is in existence a horrible book, smutty, frightful, corrupt, always open, which one can never close; the great book of the world, without counting that other book, a thousand times more dangerous, which contains all that has been overheard, between men, or under women's fans, each evening at a ball."

"Henri, it is most certain that you have gone through some extraordinary event, and already I can see it in spite of your 'active discretion.'"

"Yes! for a fact, he was almost devoured at this time last evening. It's all in the play. Perhaps I shall have the happiness of the lost."

De Marsay rose, took a roll of bank-bills, placed them in his box of cigars, dressed, and took advantage of Paul's carriage to go to the Salon des Étrangers, where, previous to dinner, he passed the time in play and changing alternately from winner to loser, the last resort of strong organizations, when they are restrained to exercise in a void. At night he went to the rendezvous and allowed himself to be complacently bandaged about the eyes. Then with the firm will, which only really strong men have the power of concentrating,

he turned his attention and applied his whole intelligence to guess by what streets he had passed in the carriage. He felt a kind of certainty of having been driven to the Rue Saint-Lazare, stopping at the wicket-gate of the garden attached to the San-Réal mansion.

When for the first time he passed this gate, and through which he had, without doubt, been carried in litter fashion by the mulatto and coachman, in the meantime he had noticed the crunching of the gravel under their feet, which showed the reason why they took such minute precautions. It could have been seen, if he had been at liberty, where he had walked by the impressions of his feet, for he pushed aside a branch of the shrubs and saw that the path was of a material which would cling to their boots; while being transported, as it were, through the air, his good fortune could only be ascribed to the raving of a dream. But, to the despair of man, he can see nothing but imperfections, whether it be good or whether it be bad. All his works, be they intellectual or physical, are signed with the sign of destruction.

A slight rain was falling, the earth was moist. During the night certain vegetable odors are much stronger than in the day; Henri had smelt the perfume of mignonette along the path by which he had been carried. This indication should render easy the researches he promised himself to make in reconnoitring the hôtel in which he believed Paquita's boudoir was to be found.

All the same he studied the route by which he had been carried to the house, and quite believed that he could afterward recall it.

He saw himself as on the previous day, when, on the ottoman before Paquita, she had unbandaged his eyes; but he saw her pale and changed. She was weeping; kneeling like an angel in prayer, but an angel that was sad and in deep melancholy, the poor girl little resembled the inquisitive, impatient, bounding creature who had taken de Marsay on her

wings and transported him to the seventh heaven of love. There was something so real in the pleasure-veiled despair that the terrible de Marsay felt a further admiration for this new masterpiece of nature, and forgot for the nonce the principal concern of the assignation.

"What is the matter, my Paquita?"

"My friend," said she, "carry me off this very night. Take me to some place where no one can say on seeing me: 'There is Paquita;' where no person can reply: 'He has there a long-haired girl, with a golden glance.' There I could give you more pleasure than you can receive here from me. Then, when you did not love me any more, you could leave me, I would make no complaint, I would say nothing; and if you deserted me it would not then cause you any remorse, for one day passed near you, only one little day, will seem to me of more value than every other day of my life."

"I don't intend quitting Paris, my girl," replied Henri. "I am not going to leave it; I am bound by an oath to the fate of many people who are to me the same as I am to them. But I can make you an asylum in Paris where no human power can come near you."

"No," said she; "you forget women's power."

Never had a sentence pronounced by a human voice expressed so full a complement of terror.

"What could possibly come near you, if I stood between you and the world?"

"Poison!" said she. "Already Doña Concha is suspicious of you—— And," she continued, letting fall the tears which glistened along her cheeks, "it must be plain to be seen that I am not the same as I was. Well, if you abandon me to the fury of the monster who would devour me, if that is your saintly will—so be it. But come, let us have all the voluptuousness of life in our love; I beg, I weep, I cry; I might defend myself, I might perhaps be saved."

"Who are you imploring?" he asked.

"Silence!" said Paquita. "If I obtain my desire, this would be because of my discretion."

"Give me my scarlet robe," said Henri, insidiously.

"No, no," she quickly replied; "stay as you are, one of our angels have apprised me that I should hate you, in which I cannot see the shape of a monster, while really you are the most beautiful being under the heavens," said she, stroking Henri's hair. "You don't know how near I am to an ignoramus. I have been taught nothing. Since I was twelve years old, I have been kept closed up without having seen a soul. I do not know how to either read or write; I speak only English and Spanish."

"How comes it then that you receive letters from London?"

"Letters for me? Well, here they are," said she, taking out of a Japanese vase a quantity of papers.

She held them out to de Marsay; to the surprise of the young man these letters were covered with fantastic figures something like those seen in a rebus, traced out in blood, and which seemed to express burning sentences surcharged with passion.

"But," he exclaimed, admiring the hieroglyphics easily deciphered by jealousy, "are you under the power of an infernal genius?"

"Infernal!" she repeated.

"But how comes it, then, that you have been able to go out?"

"Ah!" said she, "they were afraid of losing me. I had Doña Concha between the fear of immediate death and a fury that would bring me to it. I have the curiosity of a demon; I wished to break the circle that had been built about me, which came between creation and myself; I made up my mind that I would see some young men, for I knew no other men than the marquis and Cristemio. Our coachman and footman who accompany us are old men——"

"But you were not always kept in seclusion? Your health would——"

"Ah!" she answered, "we took walks at times, but it was during the night and in the country, on the banks of the Seine, far from the world."

"Are you not proud of being so loved?"

"No," said she. "Although well occupied, this dark, hidden life cannot be compared to that of the light."

"What do you call the light?"

"You, my beautiful Adolphe; for I would give my life for you. All the passionate things of which I have spoken and that I inspire, I have received from you. At certain times I understand nothing of existence; but now I know how we love, and up to the present I only was loved; I love not myself. I would leave all to follow you; take me away. If you will, take me as a plaything, but leave me when you are sick of me."

"You would not regret it?"

"Not at all," said she, allowing him to read her eyes; which, tinted in gold, shone out pure and clear.

"Am I the preferred one?" said Henri to himself, who fancied she spoke truthfully, finding himself disposed to pardon the offense in favor of a love so innocent. "I really believe she is true," he thought.

If Paquita gave any thought to the past, the least memory of such in his eyes would become a crime. He had therefore the sad thought of having an idea of this, of judging his mistress, of studying her when all given up to pleasures the most entrancing that had always descended from heaven upon those who had loved him well.

Paquita seemed to have been created for love, with a special care of nature. From one night to the other her feminine genius had made the most rapid progress. Some who saw the power and insouciance of this young man taking his pleasure, in spite of the satiety of yesterday, would find in the girl with

golden eyes that which we all know is created in the woman in love and to which no man is ever given up.

Paquita responded to this passion which experienced all that truly great men feel for the infinite, a mysterious passion, so dramatically expressed in "Faust," so poetically translated in "Manfred," and which enabled Don Juan to rake the hearts of women, who expect to find ideas without setting limits to the search or having to set up themselves that he might chase spectres; that the learned think is found in science, and that the mystical believe is found in God alone.

The hope of having at last the ideal being, for which he had constantly struggled, without fatigue, quite ravished de Marsay, who, for the first time, or for a long while back, now opened his heart. His nerves relaxed, his coolness melted in the warm atmosphere of that brilliant soul, his sharp-edged doctrines were annulled, and happiness colored his life, the same as it had this boudoir with white and pink.

Feeling the sting of a superior voluptuousness, he was already constrained by the limits in which he was now inclosed by his passion. He would not be surpassed by this woman, so that some sort of an artificial love was formed in advance to bring rewards to his soul, and then he found, in that vanity which possesses man, that he would remain the conqueror by forces unknown to this girl; but also by throwing beyond this line, where the soul of the mistress is the same as his own, he was lost between her delicious limbs in what the vulgar so naïvely call the "imaginary space." It was tender, sweet, and communicative. It made Paquita nearly crazy.

"Why should we not go to Sorrento, Nice, or Chivavari, and there pass our lives together? Would you like this?" said he to Paquita, in a penetrating voice.

"Why do you ask me 'will you?'" she cried. "Are you willing? I don't care where it is, to be with you is my pleasure. If you would choose a retreat that is worthy of us,

then Asia is the only country where love can display its wings——"

"You are right," said Henri. "We will go to the Indies; there spring is eternal, where the ground is always covered with flowers, where man may display the clothing of sovereigns without comment, like is done in the country of imbeciles where they try to realize the chimera of equality. There in that country, where we can live in the midst of a people of slaves, where the sun for ever illuminates the white palace in which we reside, where the scent of perfumes is ever in the air, where the birds sing their love, and where one may die when one loves no more."

"And where we can die together," said Paquita. "Do not put off the going until to-morrow, let us go this instant—take Cristemio."

"By my faith, pleasure is the most beautiful issue of life. On to Asia; but to go there, my child, requires much gold, and to have this gold I must arrange my business."

She understood nothing of this.

"Of gold, there is enough of that here," said she, pressing his hand.

"It is not mine."

"What does that matter?" she asked. "If we need it, take it."

"It does not belong to you."

"Belong!" she repeated. "What have I that you have not? When we have taken it, it belongs to us."

He smiled.

"Poor innocent girl; you know nothing of the things of the world."

"No, but here is something that I do know," said she, drawing Henri down on herself.

At the precise moment when de Marsay had forgotten everything, and conceived the desire of appropriating this creature for ever, he received in the midst of his delight a

dagger-stroke which bit by bit went to his heart, which was vexed for the first time. Paquita, who had vigorously raised herself in the air to gaze at him, now cried out:

"Oh! Margarita!"

"Margarita!" exclaimed the young man in a roar; "I now know all that I previously had doubts of."

He sprang to the cabinet in which the long dagger had been placed. Happily for Paquita and himself, the cabinet was locked. His fury was increased by this obstacle; but he recovered his tranquillity, took up his cravat, and advanced toward her with so significantly a ferocious manner, that, without knowing of what crime she was guilty, Paquita nevertheless knew that his intention was to slay her.

She made one bound and sprang to the side of the room to avoid the fatal noose which de Marsay tried to fling around her neck. There they had a contest. Each was a counterpart of the other—the suppleness, the agility, and the rage being equal. To finish the struggle Paquita threw a cushion between the legs of her lover, which flung him down, then, profiting by the respite which this advantage allowed her, she pressed the button and it was immediately responded to. The mulatto suddenly appeared. In the wink of an eye, Cristemio flung himself on de Marsay, threw him on the ground, placing his foot on his chest, with his heel turned to his throat. De Marsay at once understood that, if he struggled, he would be at that moment crushed to death on a single sign from Paquita.

"Why do you wish to kill me, my love?" she asked.

De Marsay made no reply.

"What have I done?" she went on. "Speak, explain to us."

Henri preserved the phlegmatic attitude of a strong man when he feels that he is vanquished; of cold countenance, silent, all English, which tells of the consciousness of his dignity being for that moment overthrown. Nevertheless, he

was already deep in thought, in spite of the importunity of his fury, seeing how little prudence he had shown and of the injustice of killing this girl unawares without having prepared for her death in a manner proper to assure its impunity.

"My good friend," Paquita went on; "speak to me; do not leave me without a farewell of love. I will not regard the dread which you have planted in my heart. Won't you speak to me?" said she, stamping her foot with rage.

De Marsay answered by throwing her a significant look, which plainly said:

"You shall die."

Paquita threw herself on him.

"Well, do you wish to kill me? If my death will give you pleasure—kill me."

She made a sign to Cristemio, who raised his foot from the young man and allowing her to see his face, which should give a judgment of good or ill on Paquita.

"There is a man," said de Marsay, pointing to the mulatto with a sinister gesture. "He not only has devotion, but a devotedness that obeys whom it loves without question. You have a true friend in that man."

"I will give him to you, if you wish," she replied; "he would serve you with the same devotion that he has for me, if I advise him so to do."

She awaited a word in reply, then went on, in an accent full of tenderness:

"Adolphe, speak one good word to me. It will soon be day."

Henri made no reply. This young man had one sad quality, for he looked on it as being a great thing, all this concentration of strength, which is often carried by men to extravagant lengths. Henri did not know the word "Forgive." To know how to draw back, which is certainly one of the soul's graces, was in no sense his. The ferocity of men of the North, with which English blood is strongly tainted,

had been transmitted to him from his sire. He was as immovable in his good as in his bad sentiments. The exclamation of Paquita was all the more horrible for him, for he had been dethroned from the sweetest triumph which had ever aggrandized the vanity of man.

The hopes, the love, and all the feelings which had exalted him, all that had flamed in his heart and mind; then these flames, lighted by the brightness of his life, had been suddenly smothered and become cold. Paquita, stupefied, had no more power in her sadness than to give the signal for him to go.

"This is useless," said she, throwing down the bandanna handkerchief. "If he loves me no more, if he hates me, all is at an end."

She waited for a look; she did not get one, and fell upon the floor half-dead. The mulatto threw a glance on Henri which was dreadfully significant, and which, for the first time in the life of this young man, caused him to tremble, for to few persons was given his rare intrepidity.

"If you have not loved her well, if you cause her the least pain, I will kill you," was in the sense of that quick glance.

De Marsay was conducted with the same servile care along a vast corridor lighted by early dawn, and out of the end of which he went by a secret door in the private stairway which ran to the garden belonging to the San-Réal hôtel. The mulatto, for precaution, walked along a tiled pathway which abutted on a wicket-gate giving on the street, which at this time was quite deserted.

De Marsay carefully noted everything; the carriage was in attendance; this time the mulatto did not accompany him; and, at the moment when Henri pushed his head through the curtains to look at the garden of the mansion, he met the white eyes of Cristemio, with whom he exchanged glances. On both sides this was a look of provocation, a defiance, an announcement of savage warfare, of a duel not guided by

ordinary laws, in which treason and perfidy had at least admission.

Cristemio knew that Henri had condemned Paquita to death. Henri knew that Cristemio decreed his death before he could kill Paquita. Each considered himself the best.

"The adventure is complicated with a feature to make it more interesting," said Henri.

"To where does monsieur wish to go?" asked the coachman.

De Marsay was driven to Paul de Manerville's home.

During the greater part of this week Henri was away from home; where he was all this time no person knew, nor in what place he lived. This retreat saved him from the fury of the mulatto, and caused the ruin of the poor creature who had taken away all the hope she had of being loved, like as every other creature hopes for love on this earth.

The last day of the week, toward eleven at night, Henri went in a carriage to the wicket-gate of the garden of the mansion of San-Réal. Four men were in his company. The coachman was evidently one of his friends, for he went straight to his seat, like an attentive sentinel listening for the least noise. One of the three others rang the bell at the gate in the street; the second made into the garden, standing on the wall; the last, who held in his hand a bunch of keys, went with de Marsay.

"Henri," said his companion, "we are betrayed."

"By whom, my good Ferragus?"

"They are not asleep," said the chief of the devorants. "It shows absolutely that none in the house has drunk or eaten anything. There, see that light?"

"We have the plan of the house. Where is she?"

"I have no need of the plan to learn that," replied Ferragus; "she is in the marquise's room."

"Ah!" exclaimed de Marsay. "She has, without a doubt,

arrived here from London to-day. That woman has not incurred my vengeance. But, if she comes in my path, my good Gratien, we deliver her to our justice."

"S—sh, listen! the deed is done," said Ferragus to Henri.

The two friends lent their ears to the feeble cries with all the savage attention of tigers.

"Your marquise did not think that people could come to see her kill by way of the chimney," said the chief of the devorants, with the laugh of a critic, enchanted in finding a flaw in a masterpiece.

"We only, we know all things," said Henri. "Listen to me. I want to go and see how she passes up on high, in order to learn the manner of treating quarrels in their household. By the name of God, I think that she will, for a fact, be broiled on a little fire."

De Marsay lightly climbed the stairway which he knew was the way to the boudoir. When he opened the door he had that involuntary shiver which causes the most determined man to shrink from the sight of spilt blood. The spectacle offered to his gaze had, beside, for him a great meed of astonishment. The marquise was a woman: she had calculated her vengeance with that perfection of perfidy which always distinguishes feeble animals. She had dissimulated her rage at the crime to assure its due punishment.

"Too late, my good friend," said Paquita, dying, whose pale eyes turned toward de Marsay.

The girl with golden eyes expired, weltering in her own blood. All the candles were aflame, a delicate perfume pervaded the room, a certain disorder, palpable to the eye of a clever man of the world who knows of the follies common to every passion, announced that the marquise had skillfully tortured the guilty one. This white apartment, in which the blood showed so distinctly, betrayed a long struggle. The hands of Paquita were indented in the cushions. Everywhere she had hung on for her life, everywhere she had defended

herself, and everywhere she had been stricken down. Some great fragments of the fluted tapestry had been torn down by her bloody hands, which told of a terrible and long-drawn struggle.

Paquita had tried to scale the ceiling; her naked feet had marked the long back of the divan on which she had, without doubt, run. Her body, jagged with the thrusts given with the poniard by her executioner, told well with what fury she had fought for a life that Henri had made so dear to her. She lay on the floor, and had, in dying, bitten the muscles of the instep of Madame de San-Réal, who still held in her hand the poinard soaked in blood. The marquise's hair was dragged askew; she was covered with bites which bled freely; her torn dress allowed her to be seen half-naked and her bosom full of scratches.

She was in a manner sublime.

Her face, covetous and full of rage, breathed the odor of blood. Her panting mouth was partly open, and her nostrils were too small for her respirations. Certain animals, when seized with rage, spring full on their foes, seeming to have lost sight of everything else. There are others who twine about their victims, who hold them in fear so that they cannot arouse themselves, and who, like Homer's Achilles, will make nine tours around the walls of Troy and drag forth their enemies by their feet. Of such was the marquise. She did not see Henri. She was so sure of being alone that she had no fear of witnesses; then her blood was up, she was too excited by the struggle, too inflamed to see all Paris, if all the people of Paris had formed a ring around her. She would not have felt a thunderbolt. She had not even heard Paquita's last sigh, and believed that she could still be heard by the dead.

"Dead without confession," said she to her; "gone to hell, monster of ingratitude; who cares no more for a person than the devil. For the blood which you have given him, you now give all yours to me. Die, die, suffer a thousand deaths!

I have been too good; I don't seem to have taken a moment in killing you; I should like to have made you experience all the sorrow you have bequeathed me. I live, I. I live unhappy; I am reduced to loving none beside God."

Awhile she stood contemplative.

"She is dead," said she, after a pause, making a violent return to herself. "Dead, ah! I shall die of grief."

The marquise would have thrown herself on the divan, overwhelmed with a despair which showed itself in her voice, but this movement was prevented by seeing Henri de Marsay.

"Who are you?" said she, rushing at him with uplifted poniard.

Henri held her arm, and they stood face to face. An awful surprise seized both of them, turning the blood in their veins to ice, and their legs shook like those of horses when they are afraid. In fact, two *Ménechmes** could not more resemble each other. They both spoke the same words together·

"Is Lord Dudley your father?"

Each nodded affirmatively.

"She was true to the blood," said Henri, pointing to Paquita.

"It is possible that for this she was the less guilty," replied Margarita-Euphémia Porrabéril, throwing herself on Paquita's body, with a cry of despair.

"Poor girl, I wish I could reanimate you. I have done wrong; forgive me, Paquita. You are dead, and I live, I. I am the more unfortunate."

At this moment appeared the horrible face of Paquita's mother.

"You came to tell me and sold her to death," cried the marquise. "I know what has brought you out of your hole. I will pay you twice over. There you are."

She took out of a drawer in an ebony cabinet a bag of gold which she flung disdainfully at the feet of the old woman.

* Doubles, in French fiction.

The sound of the gold had the power to limn an imitation of a smile on the immobile physiognomy of the Georgian slave woman.

"I came in time for you, my sister," said Henri. "The law will allow you to reclaim——"

"Nothing," replied the marquise. "Only one person could ask an account of that girl. Cristemio is dead."

"And this mother," said Henri, pointing to the old woman; "will she never tell anything?"

"She belongs to a country where women are not beings, but things which have neither goods nor will; who are bought and sold; who may be killed, who are, in fact, subject to every caprice, and whom everybody treats as so many chattels. Nevertheless, they have a passion to which every other is subordinate—even the love of maternity; so, although she loved her daughter, she had the passion——"

"Of what?" asked Henri, quickly, interrupting his sister.

"Of gambling; whom God keep," replied the marquise.

"But how comes it that you assist her," said Henri, pointing to the girl with golden eyes; "is it that she may remove the traces of this fantasy, that your law has brought about?"

"I own her mother," replied the marquise, pointing to the old Georgian, to whom she made a sign to stay.

"We shall meet again," said Henri, who began to be uneasy about his friends, and saw the necessity for going.

"No, my brother," said she; "we shall never meet again. I shall return to Spain and there enter the convent of *los Dolores*."

"You are still young and too beautiful for that," said Henri, pressing her in his arms and kissing her.

"Farewell," said she; "nothing can ever console me for having sent a soul to be for ever lost."

Eight hours after, Paul de Manerville met de Marsay at the Tuileries, on the Terrasse des Feuillants.

"Well, what has become of our beautiful girl with the golden eyes, great rascal?"

"She is dead."

"Of what?"

"Consumption."

PARIS, *March*, 1834–*April*, 1835.

47

PQ2177. C42 1900

a39001 003902551b